**Lenda**

**A lenda do monte Medulio**

“O día do Medulio

con sangue quente e roxa

mercámo-lo dereito

á libre honrada chouza.”

Os romanos preséntanse no noroeste da península (a actual Galicia e o Bierzo) no ano 26 a.c dirixidos polo emperador César Augusto. A súa intención era á de dobregar aos indíxenas da Gallaecia. Aínda que os romanos tiñan moito potencial, tiveron moitas baixas. Os romanos puxeron prezo á cabeza dos caudillos indíxenas, e estes deixaban o poder aos seu fillos e ían ante o emperador a cobrar a recompensa.

Ante esta situación, os romanos deciden facer un foso ao redor do Monte Medulio, onde os celtas tiñan os seus castros (fortificación propia dos pobos indíxenas da zona; os celtas) para sitialo e matalos de fame. Despois de outros enfrontamentos, os romanos comezan a ter unha clara vantaxe. Nese momento, os celtas levan acabo asasinatos e suicidios entre eles para evitar volver a ser escravos. De aí xorde o lema propio deste pobo: *“Antes morto que ser escravo”.*



**Legends**

**The legend of Mount Medulio**

"The day of the Medulio

with hot and purple blood

let's buy it right

to the honest free chouza. "

The Romans came to the northwest of the Peninsula Ibérica (in Galicia and in the Bierzo) in the year 26 a.c led by Emperor César Augusto. His intention was to double the natives of Gallaecia. Although the Romans had a lot of potential, they had many casualties. The Romans put price at the head of indigenous warlords, and these left the power of their children and went before the emperor to charge the reward.

Before this situation, the Romans decide to make a moat around Monte Medulio, where the Celts had their castros (fortification of the indigenous people of the area, the Celts) to seat it and kill them hungry. After other confrontations, the Romans begin to have a clear advantage. At that time, the Celts have killed murder and suicide among them to avoid becoming slaves again. Hence the motto of this people arises: "Dead before being slave."