Romani Gypsies were always viewed as outsiders and lived on the margins of society. As a result they were not represented and this meant they had no voice.

Many anti Romani traveller laws were passed with no one to represent them there was nothing they could do.

Romani Gypsies were often portrayed in a negative light in the 'media' this would be local newspapers. As Far as social media went at that time word of mouth meant that rumours and gossip caused problems for the Romani community.

The Roma do not have an official faith and in the past, they typically disdained organized religion. The ancestors of modern day Romani people were previously Hindu, but adopted Christianity or Islam depending on their respective regions they had migrated through. Muslim Roma are found in Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Egypt, Kosovo, Republic of Macedonia, Bulgaria.

For some families observing strict cleanliness rituals was important. Separate birthing tents for expectant mothers were set away from the living wagon. Living wagons were too valuable and contamination should be avoided at all costs.

Cleanliness rules and rituals were born out of necessity of living on the road. Keeping living and eating areas clean and preventing contamination was important for keeping your family safe and healthy.

In England under Queen Elizabeth I, Gypsies were expelled along with all freed black slaves. Laws were passed condemning all Gypsies to death. When people were out of work, prices high and peasants were thrown off the land, it was the usual story of looking for someone to blame. Strangers make good scapegoats.

In York in 1596 magistrates made children watch while their parents were hanged just because they were Gypsies.

Romani also relied on seasonal paid work. Travelling patterns were therefore partly defined by the agricultural calendar and the dates of fairs, race meetings and markets. Family traditions also meant that children were likely to follow the same circuits as their parents.

It was rare that gypsies would travel continually.
Gypsies/Travellers in the UK do not train generally for a single occupation. They are involved in a number of activities, any one of which may come to the fore at any given time, to meet the needs of the moment. Traditionally, a family may have been involved in scrap collection in the winter, fruit or potato picking in the spring and summer, general building work as it became available, and the buying and selling of horses or general goods at Gypsy horse fairs during the fair season.

Original Romani folksongs - not derived from the countries where the Romani live - are relatively rare. This particular folk music is mainly vocal and consists of slow plaintive songs and fast melodies which may be accompanied by dancing. The fast melodies are accompanied with tongue-clacking, hand-clapping, mouth-basses, clicking of wooden spoons, and other techniques.

Most Romani music is based on the folk music of the countries where the Romani went through or settled. Local music is adopted and performed - usually instrumental - and, slowly, it is transformed into Romani styles, which are usually more complex than the original styles. In its turn, Romani music has greatly influenced the local music.

The Romany language is an unwritten language with numerous different dialects and it is thought to have its origins in the languages of northern India such as Punjabi. There are very few people in the UK that speak it, but there are a lot of common phrases and words that get used by travelling families, many of which are slowly making their way into the English language. For example "wonga", from the Romany "vonga" meaning money, "cushti", meaning good or fine, and "varda", a gypsy term for a bow-top wagon.

Traditionally Romani gypsies were educated at home. They would have learnt the skills they needed from their parents and extended families.

It was rare for Romani gypsies to attend higher education.

Many Romani whom did attend school rarely left with any qualifications. Not because of their ability but value was placed on work and family over qualifications.