

Bronze Age and Iron Age

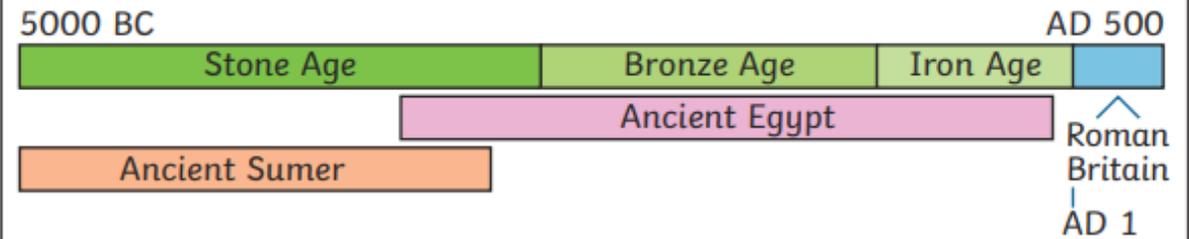
Iron Age—Key Vocabulary

<i>Prehistoric</i>	A time before historical records began
<i>Archaeologist</i>	A person who studies human history through looking at artefacts and other remains.
<i>Celts</i>	The name given to people who lived in Europe during the Iron Age.
<i>Hillfort</i>	A defended settlement built on hilltops.
<i>Wattle and daub</i>	A mixture of animal dung, clay and straw.
<i>Bronze</i>	A type of metal made from copper and tin to make it harder and more durable.

Iron Age and Bronze Age clothing.

Men wore a T-shaped tunic made from wool or linen with trousers and a belt. Women wore floor length skirts or dresses with a cloak pinned with a brooch. As well as this, *Celts* often wore jewellery made from bronze, silver, gold and tin.

Timeline



When was the Iron Age?

The Iron Age in Britain started around 800 BC. It followed the Bronze Age after iron began to be used for making weapons and tools — it was stronger than bronze and easier to work with. The Iron Age continued in Britain for about 800

What they both ate...

Bronze age and Iron age people ate crops such as barley, oats and wheat which were grown. Cows, pigs, goats and sheep were farmed for milk, meat and wool. They all hunted wild boar, deer and fish. berries, nuts and plants were also gathered.

Key information about the Iron Age

- The Iron Age people lived in farming communities in *hillforts*. These hillforts allowed hundreds of people to live together in a village where they could live off the land.
- Roundhouses were typical Iron Age circular houses. Some were very large, often housing lots of people living together. They had a timber frame, wattle and daub walls and a thatched roof.



Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Bronze Age—Key Vocabulary

<i>Arsenic bronze</i>	A natural material dug from the ground.
<i>Bronze</i>	A type of metal made from copper and tin to make it harder and more durable.
<i>Copper</i>	A soft metal that, when added to tin, is made stronger
<i>Smelt</i>	To melt in order to separate different metals.
<i>Tunic</i>	An outer layer of clothing usually coming to the knee.
<i>Urn</i>	A container, similar to a vase. It is often where the ashes from someone who has died are stored.
<i>Wattle and Daub</i>	The building material of a house made from sticks (wattle) and clay, straw or manure (daub).
<i>migrated</i>	To move from one country or region to another.

Key events—

2500- 1500 BC	The Bell Beaker Culture arrived in Britain.
2500- 800 BC	Metalwork became more and more unique - axes, daggers and spearheads.
1200- 800 BC	Celtic culture and tribal kingdoms start to emerge
800 BC	The Bronze Age came to an end and the Iron Age began

Houses

- Rectangular thatched buildings made from timber with walls of **wattle and daub**.
- 6-10 people would live together.
- From 1500 BC, roundhouses were more common.



Weapons



Task 1

Can you create or build your own thatched house?

Task 2

Can you design your own tool and label the key features?

Task 3

Can you write a fact file about the Bronze Age or Iron Age.

Task 4.

Can you make an Iron age and Bronze age bread.

Task 5

Can you write a diary entry about a Bronze Age/ Iron Age boy or girl.

Task 6

Can you design your own urn.