

# The Bronze to IRON AGE

It is believed that the first written records available for British history are from Roman times so the periods before the Romans arrived in Britain are classed as being prehistoric. Archaeologists have been able to work out lots about what life was like in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age using evidence from artwork, artefacts, monuments and also from animal and human remains.

## The Bronze Age

During the Bronze Age, people developed the **technology** to make bronze. This was used to make bronze tools, containers and jewellery. There was a lot of **migration** to Britain during this period. Some of the people who arrived in Britain were from Central Europe and were called the 'Beaker People'. They are known for the distinctive bell-shaped pottery they made, mainly used for drinking from. It is likely, but not certain, that the Beaker People brought their knowledge of making bronze to Britain and that is how the Bronze Age in Britain



### Weapons

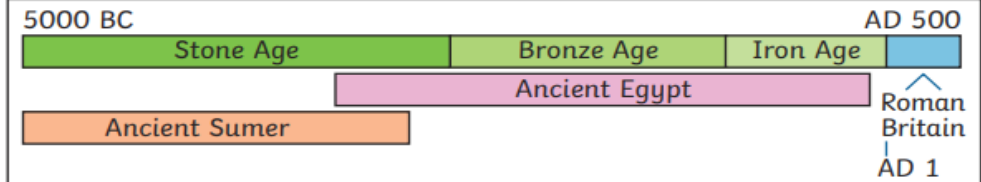
- Daggers, blades, spearheads, chisels, axes and armour could all now be made out of **bronze** which was harder and more durable than stone.

## The Iron Age

During the Iron Age, **technology** developed further across many aspects of life. People began to make tools and weapons from iron. Again, many of the new ideas came with the **migration** of people. People who lived at this time are now often called 'Celts'. Celts were farmers and lived as part of a **tribe**. **Hillforts** developed during the Iron Age. Communities lived on hills for protection from when other tribes attacked.



### Timeline



BC	Used to show that a date is before the year AD 1. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC.
AD	Used to show that a date is after the year AD 1. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.



### Hillforts

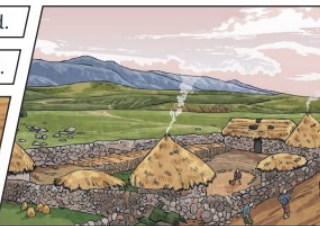
The Iron Age people lived in farming communities in **hillforts**. These **hillforts** allowed hundreds of people to live together in a village where they could live off the land.

Crops such as barley, oats and wheat were grown.

Cows, pigs, goats and sheep were farmed for milk, meat and wool.

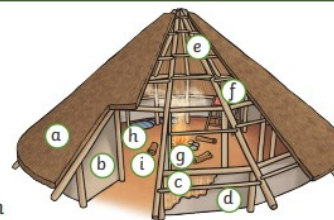
Deer, wild boar and fish were hunted.

Berries, nuts and plants were gathered.



### Roundhouses

- thick thatch
- door
- wattle
- daud
- timber frame
- upright loom
- hearth (fire)
- beds
- logs for sitting on



### Key Vocabulary

bronze	A metal <b>alloy</b> made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
smelt	To melt in order to separate different metals.
tunic	An outer layer of clothing usually coming to the knee.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the <b>Iron</b> Age. The ' <b>Celts</b> ' were made up of many different <b>tribes</b> . The word ' <b>Celt</b> ' comes from a Greek word.
sacrifice	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than <b>bronze</b> .