

The Iron Age and The Celts

How did life change from The Bronze Age into The Iron Age?

Lesson 1 – How and why were hillforts developed?

Lesson 2 – What was life like inside an Iron Age hillfort?

Lesson 3 – How did early writing develop?

Lesson 4 – What were the Tribal Kingdoms?

Lesson 5 – What weapons were used in the iron age?

Lesson 6 – What have I learnt?

Concept Links/Prior Knowledge

KS1 – Children have looked at the terms, past and present and sequenced some events into chronological order.

Year 3 -Children have previously learnt about The Ice Age, The Stone Age and The Bronze Age. We have discussed terms such as; chronological order, sequenced events on a timeline, sorted evidence of primary and secondary resources and identified Research and identify similarities and differences between times in history including a period being studied and the present.

Sticky learning

New History Knowledge

- Know that around 800 BC people in Britain learned how to use iron, which had a dramatic impact on everyday life.
- Know that iron tools made farming much easier than before and settlements grew in size.
- Know that Iron Age Britain was a violent place. People lived in clans that belonged to tribes led by warrior kings. Rival tribes fought with deadly iron weapons.
- Know that many people lived in hill forts to keep safe from attacks and know that these forts were surrounded by walls and ditches and warriors defended their people from enemy attacks.
- That they lived in round houses with their families, with a fire in the centre.
- Know that iron age farmers grew crops and vegetables
- That men and boys trained as warriors and had to be prepared to fight.

New History Skills

- Chronology skills.
- Be able to say when something in the past happened using a date.
- Sequence a timeline.
- Ask questions about how things changed
- Sort evidence into primary and secondary.
- Research and identify similarities and differences between times in history.
- Select information from more than one source.
- Present research in a both factual and imaginative.

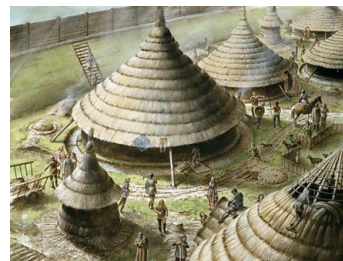
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
bone marrow	The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.
earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes. The word 'Celt' 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 bronze.

Key Events (Timeline)

800,000BC	Earliest footprints in Britain date back to this time.
40,000 – 8000BC	People started creating cave paintings.
25,000BC	Ice Age in Northern Europe and Britain.
12,000BC	Modern humans start living in Britain.
8,500BC	Climate gets warmer in Britain.
6,000BC	Britain becomes an island.
4,000BC	Farming introduced in Britain.
3,000BC	Stonehenge started to be built.
3,000BC	Skara Brae first inhabited.
2,300BC	Bronze working introduced.
1,200BC	First hillforts built.
800BC	Iron working introduced.
120BC	First coins introduced from Europe.
43AD	Romans invade Britain – start of Roman Britain and the end of the Iron Age.



The Celts - Celts fought with swords and spears. They also used long shields to protect themselves in battles. The Celts were skilled at building wooden boats for travelling on rivers or across lakes.



The Celts lived in round houses instead of square ones.

Iron Age tools. Some of the common tools were iron sickles, rotary quern stone, iron chisel, and steel weapons.

