







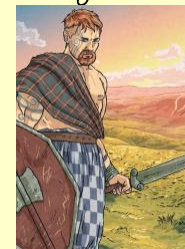
Key Vocabulary	
Iron	A heavy silver-grey metal.
Settlement	The acting of settling (making a home).
Migrate	To move from one region to another.
Tribe	A group of people, families, or villages that share the same language, social customs, and ancestors.
Celt	A member of any of the Indo-European peoples whose language is Celtic.
Prehistoric	Belonging to a period in a time before written history.
Archaeologist	A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites.
Hillfort 	Hillforts were forts built on top of hills to keep enemies out.
Roundhouse 	Celts lived in a roundhouse with pointed roof.
Wattle	A woven construction of twigs or branches used in building walls, fences, or roofs.
Daub	To smear or cover with something soft and sticky
Thatched	Straw, palm leaves, or other dried plant material used as a roof covering.
Bronze 	A mixture of copper and tin
Copper 	A reddish, brown metal that is one of the chemical elements.
Druid 	A member of the priestly and learned classes.
Tin 	A soft, light gray metal that is one of the chemical elements

When was the Iron Age?

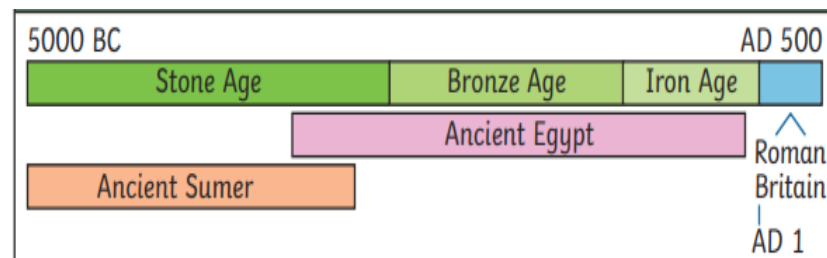
The Iron Age in Britain started around 800 BC. It followed the Bronze Age after iron began to be used for making weapons and tools. Iron was stronger than bronze and easier to work with. The Iron Age continued in Britain for about 800 years until the Romans invaded in AD 43.

Who were Celtic warriors?

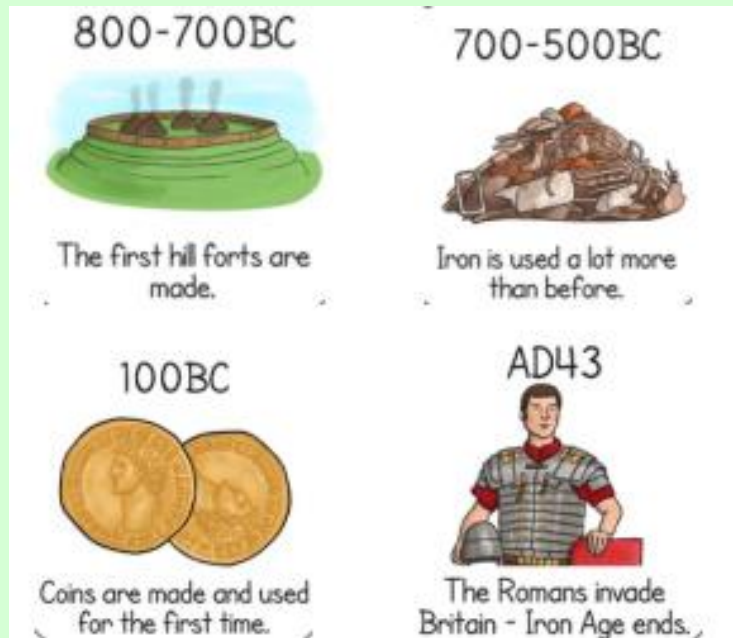
Celtic warriors usually fought with a long sword or shield and an oval, wooden shield. They often went into battle wearing blue warpaint.



Timeline of events



Key events in the Iron Age



Celtic 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.

Woollen clothes would have been dyed with natural colours from berries and plants.

Celts often wore jewellery made from bronze, silver, gold and tin.

What was a Celtic hillfort?

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.



What was a Celtic roundhouse?

Roundhouses were circular houses. They had a timber frame, wattle and daub walls and a thatched roof. There would be a fire in the centre for cooking, light and warmth. Beds were made from hay or feather mattresses and animal skin or woollen blankets. Some Celtic roundhouses were very large so many people could live inside.

