

## Key Vocabulary

- **Archaeologist:** someone who digs up remains of old societies
- **Artefact:** an object left as evidence of life in an earlier time
- **bc(e):** Before Christ/Before Common Era
- **Prehistoric:** belonging to a period in a time before written history.
- **Celts:** a group of people who spread throughout Europe in ancient times.

- **Hillforts:** were home to many people, who would have lived in wooden houses with thatched roofs made out of straw. They were built on hilltops and surrounded by huge banks (mounds) of soil and ditches. .
- **Mound:** a heaped pile of earth, gravel, sand, rocks, or debris.
- **Roundhouse:** is a type of house with a circular plan.
- **Tribes:** a group of people who live and work together in a shared geographical area. A tribe has a common culture, dialect and religion.

# Bronze Age to Iron Age Timeline



## Tribes

Celts were part of tribes (different groups), and each tribe had their own king or queen. This meant there was a lot of fighting between neighbouring tribes.



There were three main Celtic groups:

- The Gauls
- The Britons
- The Gaels

## 2000 BC BRONZE AGE

### 2500 - 1500 BC

Bronze axes are developed which leads to advances in woodworking techniques.



### 800 BC

The first hillforts are constructed. Hillforts were defended settlements that made use of natural rises in the landscape for defensive advantages.



### 330 BC

The first written record of the British Isles by a Greek merchant and explorer. He described the inhabitants as skilled wheat farmers, usually peaceable but formidable in war where they used horse-drawn chariots.

## IRON AGE

Timeline from 1000 BC to BC 1

### 200 BC

Earliest known reference to druids. A druid was a member of the priestly people amongst the Celts. Very little is known about them as they left no account of themselves. The only evidence is a few descriptions left by explorers, artists and authors.



### 700 - 500 BC

Iron working technology becomes widespread through England, Scotland and Wales. A wide range of tools and weapons have been found; many of saws, chisels and other carpentry tools are very similar to the ones we use today!

Small farms and networks of fields start to develop. Evidence has been found of people farming cattle, sheep and pigs as well as the processing of wheat, barley and oats.

### 1200 - 800 BC

Celtic culture and tribal kingdoms start to emerge and the use of metal work increases. Major innovations were small axes and leaf-shaped blades.



### 1800 BC

The first large copper mines are dug. Two of the best known are at Mount Gabriel in County Cork and Great Orme, North Wales.



### Famous Queen Boudicca:

Boudicca was queen of the Iceni tribe. She was described as tall with thick, red hair, and wore a bright tunic and a cape pinned with a brooch. She brandished her sword as she rode a chariot, and she hated the Romans.

Boudicca is a heroine because she achieved a lot and fought for her country, for her people and for herself. Although she lost the final battle, she never let the Romans conquer her.