



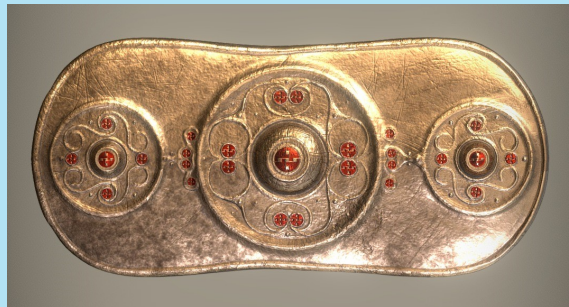
The Iron Age in Britain started around 800 BC. It followed the Bronze Age after iron began to be used for making weapons and tools — it was stronger than bronze and easier to work with. Trade between settlements increased, leading to greater wealth and land ownership. Settlements (villages and small towns) developed defences to protect them from attack.

The Iron Age continued in Britain for about 800 years, until the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.



In the Iron Age people started to use iron to make things. There were more conflicts between the tribes of people and so they built hillforts to protect themselves, their land and their possessions. The Iron Age Britons had a lot in common with the Iron Age Europeans.

Battersea Shield
C.350-50BC



Danebury Hill Fort

Danebury is an Iron Age hill fort located in Hampshire, England.



Gold & silver
Iron Age coins

Iron Age
axe heads

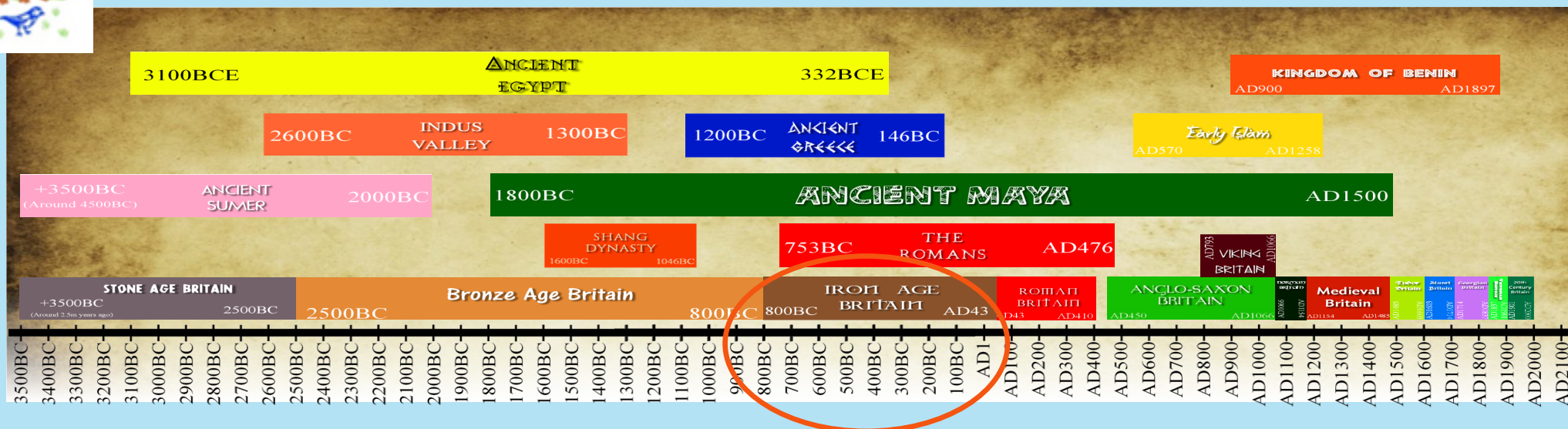


800 BC	- Iron began to be used in Britain to make tools & weapons instead of bronze. - The first hillforts are built to defend settlements, using the natural landscape for defensive advantage.
700-500 BC	- Iron working becomes widespread throughout England, Scotland and Wales. A wide range of tools & weapons have been found. A lot are very similar to tools we use today. - Small farms & field networks develop. Evidence shows people farmed cattle, sheep & pigs. Crops of wheat, barley & oats were grown.
330 BC	A Greek merchant & explorer creates the first written record of the British Isles. He described the people as skilled wheat farmers, usually peaceful but formidable in war when they used horse-drawn chariots.
200 BC	Earliest references to Druids. Druids were priests, and very important in Celtic communities. Little is known about them, as there are not many records which describe them.
100 BC	Coins are made for the first time. By 20 BC silver and bronze coins are being used in the South East of England.
AD 55	Julius Caesar raids South East England.
AD 54	Julius Caesar returns with 5 legions (about 25,000) of soldiers. The war between the Celts and the Romans lasts until there is a rebellion in Gaul and the Romans have to retreat.
AD 43	Emperor Claudius sends the Roman Army to invade Britain. The army lands at Richborough, in Kent, and eventually beat the Celts. Roman occupation and rule over Britain begins.



Year 3 History

Prehistoric Britain



Key Vocabulary

Prehistoric	Time in history before written records began
Timeline	A tool to order events from the past in the order that they happened
BC/ BCE/ AD (A way of dividing time)	BC: Before Christ BCE: Before Common Era (means the same as BC) AD: After Christ's birth (the year of our Lord)
Archaeologist	A person who studies human history by looking at artefacts and other remains.
Artefacts	Objects from the past
Sources of information	Primary source: information about the past that has been written/ made in that time period Secondary source: information about the past that's been created <u>after</u> the time period, using artefacts & records from the time period
Settlement	A place where people live
Hillfort	A fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches for defensive purposes (for example Maiden Castle/Danebury fort)
Earthworks	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
Homo Sapien	The scientific name for a human being
Homo Neanderthalensis (Neandethal)	Another type of human that is now extinct

Sticky learning: Can you answer any of these questions?

- Draw and label a picture of Bronze Age roundhouse.
- Why did people start building hillforts during the Iron Age?
- Describe the differences between the Stone Age, Bronze Age & Iron Age (think about houses, clothes, food, farming and tools).
- Scan this QR code to complete our class quiz & find out if you would survive in the Stone Age!

