

Would you prefer to live in the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?

Key Dates

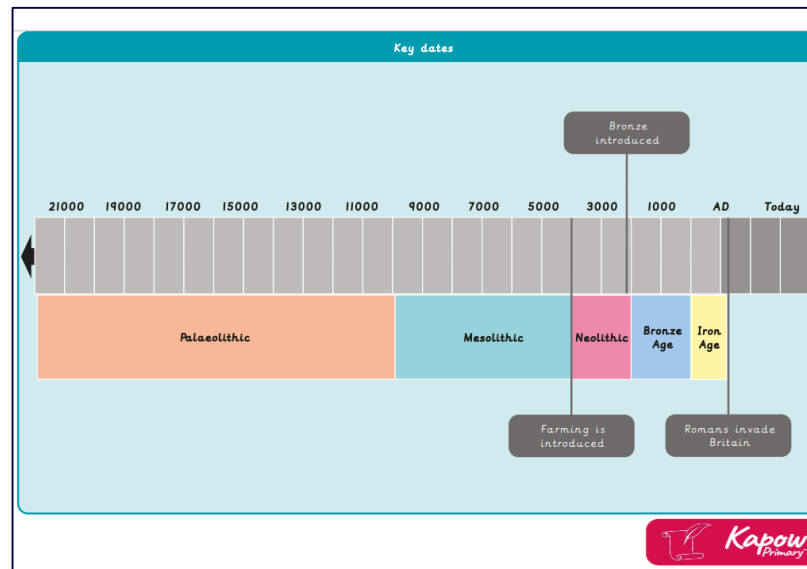
Dates are approximate	
800 BC	The Iron Age begins
750 BC	The earliest examples of iron date to the early Iron Age
600 - 400 BC	Use of iron artefacts had been adopted across the British Isles, gradually replacing the use of bronze.
400 - 100 BC	The Corieltavi (Coritani) tribe were the important centre for population and economy.
350 -100 CB	Many hillforts went out of use and the remaining ones were reinforced. In some parts of southern Britain, hill forts were abandoned in about 100 BC.
43 AD	Emperor Claudius resumed the work of Caesar by ordering the invasion of Britain under the command of Plautius.
60 - 61 AD	Boudicca was a Celtic queen who is famous for rising up against the Roman occupation in AD60 or 61.

Key Events, Facts and People

The Celts lived across Europe during the Iron Age, from about 800 BC to 43 AD. This is the time when iron was discovered and used for weapons, coins and tools.



The Celts who settled in England were split into many different tribes, each ruled by a king or queen. Boudicca was the Queen of the Iceni tribe. She was a significant person during the Iron Age as she led an uprising against the Romans. The Iron Age changed when the Romans invaded Britain. They spread their culture, language and laws.



Key Vocabulary

Celts	The name given to a group of people who lived during the Iron Age
civilisation	The stage of human and cultural development
tribe	A community linked by the same culture or beliefs
settlement	When people create a community in an uninhabited place
agriculture	The practice of farming: growing crops and rearing animals
hill fort	An area on top of a hill that is enclosed with banks and ditches
Trade	Buying or selling objects that are made or grown such as copper, tin, bronze, olive oil or wine.
bartering	Trading by exchanging one item for another item without the use of money.
iron	A strong, hard, magnetic silvery-grey metal
archaeology	The study of pre-history and history through discovered artefacts
pre-history	A period of time before writing

Would you prefer to live in the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?

Key Questions

- How did trade change the Iron Age?
- What changed between the Stone Age and the Iron Age?
- Why did people start using iron?
- Who was Boudicca?
- How did Celtic people live?

Unit Outcomes

- ✓ Understand that prehistory was a long time ago.
- ✓ Accurately place AD and BC on a timeline.
- ✓ Identify conclusions that are certainties and possibilities based on archaeological evidence.
- ✓ Explain the limitations of archaeological evidence.
- ✓ Explain how trade increased during the Iron Age and why coins were needed.
- ✓ Identify changes and continuities between the Neolithic and Iron Age periods.
- ✓ Explain which period they would prefer to have lived in, providing evidence for their choice.

The Iron Age gave us

The discovery of iron helped many countries to become more technologically advanced. Metal work made farming easier as iron tools were used to plough fields.



Iron allowed people to make new weapons and tools. This was the start of engineering. The tools created in the Iron Age have developed and changed through time. For example, a plowshare was created using iron in the Iron Age and is something that is still used in farming.

Links to other Subjects

English - recreate and role play Boudicca's speech

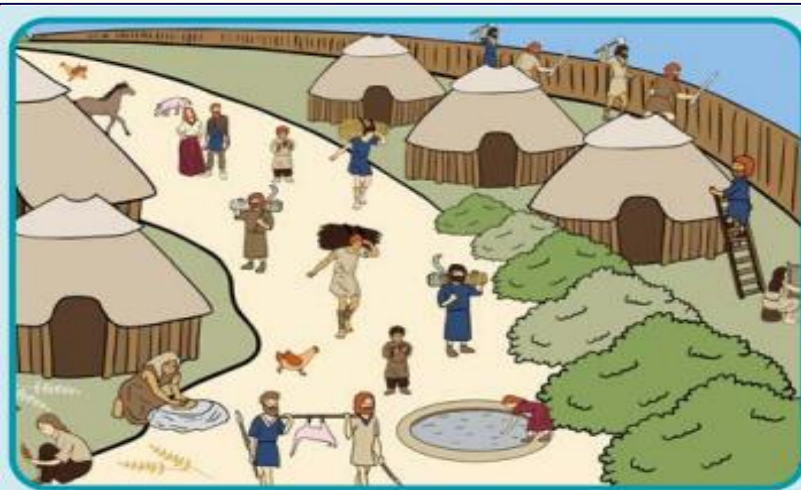
Art - weaving, inspired by Iron Age art

D&T - Celtic knots and clay pots

ICT- stop motion animation of Boudicca versus the Romans

Music - Celtic music

Reading - I Was there, Boudicca's Army by Hilary McKay.



Celtic roundhouses were made during the Iron Age. The development of tools and farming provided great trade opportunities and supported communal living.