

Knowledge Organiser



Year 4, Summer 1: History

The Iron Age

Whole School Topic: Why Is Earth So Angry?

Key Vocabulary

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.
Conquest	Invading land and taking over
Druids	These were Celt priests. Their job was to communicate with the more than 400 gods that the people of the tribes believed in. They believed the gods lived in nature.
Hillfort	An ancient fortified refuge or defended settlement. It was usually in a place that rises from the surrounding area e.g. a hill. This is done to exploit the rise for military advantage.
Iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze
surplus	more than what is needed or used; excess
Tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.

Can you match the pictures to these words? **Hillfort, weaponry, roundhouse**



What will I know about The Iron Age by the end of this topic?

- The **Iron Age** is final period in the **Pre History** timeline
- '**The Iron Age**' is the name given to the time period (from approximately 500 BC to 43 AD in Britain) where **iron** became the preferred choice of metal for making tools. In Europe, The **Iron Age** marks the end of prehistory after the Stone Age and the Bronze Age.
- Significant artefacts** which show us what life was like during the Iron Age such as coins and iron weapons, as they could mould iron into sharp objects
- 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**. Many people lived in hill forts to keep safe from attacks.
- During the **Iron Age**, the **Celtic** people spread out across **Europe** and many settled in Britain. The **ancient Britons** followed a **Celtic** way of life. They produced fine metalwork and enjoyed feasting, music and poetry.
- In Britain the end of the **Iron Age** is linked to the spread of **Roman culture** following the **Roman invasion of 43 AD**.
- In the **Iron Age**, **roundhouses** were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in **farming communities** on hills. These were known as '**hillforts**'. Between **500 and 100 BC**, many parts of Britain were dominated by **hillforts**. These **settlements** provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands, of people.

800 BC

- Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze.
- The first hillforts are constructed. These were used to defend settlements

700-500 BC

- Iron working technology becomes widespread throughout England, Scotland and Wales. A wide range of tools and weapons have been found. Many of which we still use today.
- Small farms and networks of fields start to develop.

500-100 BC

- Many parts of Britain are dominated by hillforts. These settlements provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands, of people. Some were very large with many changes like Maiden Castle in Dorset

330BC

First written record of the British isles by Greek merchants and explorer. They were described as great wheat farmers and usually peaceable but formidable in war

200 BC

Earliest known reference to Druids. Very little is known about them as they left nothing themselves. The only evidence is a few descriptions left by explorers, artists and authors

54 BC

Julius Caesar raids south east England. He returns with 5 legions (about 25000 men). War waged until a rebellion in Gaul forced him to leave and report what he saw whilst there.

43AD

Blacksmiths

The Romans invade and conquer Britain.



We are Historians:

