

Year 3 Iron Age: How did the invention of iron change how people lived?

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

STONE AGE	IRON AGE	ROMANS	VIKINGS	TUDORS	STUARTS	VICTORIANS	WWII	NEW ELIZABETHAN AGE	OUR HISTORY
	800 BC - AD 43	AD 43 - AD 410	793	1485-1603	1603-1714 Great Fire of London: 1666	1837-1901 1853-1856 Crimean War 1820-1910 Florence Nightingale	1939-1945	Princess Elizabeth becomes Queen Elizabeth II	School Opened 1954 Our childhood history 2015 onwards

KEY EVENTS

800 BC	FIRST HILLFORTS ARE CONSTRUCTED	
700- 500 BC	IRON WORKING TECHNOLOGY BECOMES WIDESPREAD THROUGH ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. SMALL FARMS AND NETWORKS OF FIELDS START TO DEVELOP	
500 - 100 BC	MANY PARTS OF BRITAIN ARE DOMINATED BY HILLFORTS	
330 BC	FIRST WRITTEN RECORD OF THE BRITISH ISLES BY A GREEK MERCHANT AND EXPLORER	
100 BC	COINS ARE MADE FOR THE FIRST TIME	
20 BC	SILVER AND BRONZE COINS ARE BEING USED IN THE SOUTH EAST OF ENGLAND	
AD 43	EMPEROR CLAUDIUS SENDS THE ROMAN ARMY TO BRITAIN, THEY LAND AT RICHBOROUGH, KENT - THE ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN STARTS.	

Hillfort



Roundhouse



Brooch



Torc



Iron Tools



KEY VOCABULARY

- Alloy** - A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
- Bronze**—A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
- Celt** - A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes.
- Hillforts**—Hillforts were defended settlements that made use of natural rises in the landscape for defensive advantage.
- Iron** - A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.
- Roundhouse**—Where Iron Aged people lived.
- Tribe**—A community of people, ruled by a leader, with shared traditions, ancestors and culture.