

Key Vocabulary – Bronze Age

copper - a reddish-orange metal known for being soft, bendy, and excellent at moving heat

tin - a soft, shiny, silver-white metal that is very easy to bend and shape.

smelting - the process of heating up rocks containing metal (called ore) to extremely high temperatures to melt them, separating the pure, liquid metal from rock and waste.

archer - a person who shoots arrows using a bow.

status - a person's rank within a group or society often defining how they are seen by others in the group.

Bell Beaker people - Bronze Age settlers who moved across Europe to Britain around 2500 BC, named after the unique bell-shaped drinking pots they made

chamber - an enclosed space

round barrow - A large, ancient hill or heap of earth built long ago to cover a grave

cist - a small, ancient, stone-lined burial box used thousands of years ago, mainly during the Bronze Age.

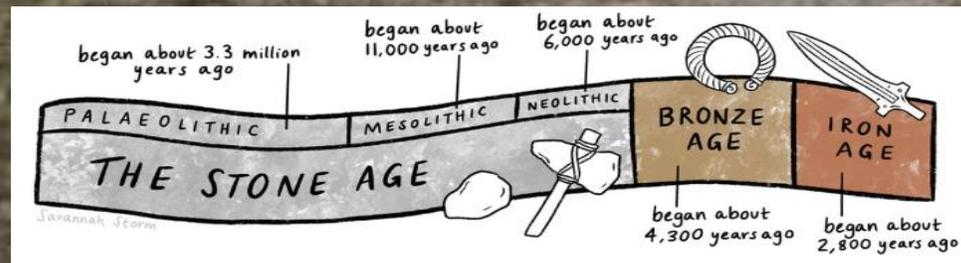
chamber - a small, enclosed private room or space.

solstice - one of two special days in the year when the sun appears to stand still, marking the longest day (summer) or shortest day (winter).

What was life like in the Bronze & Iron Ages and how do we know?



Bronze Age burial chamber.



What we will find out

- Why the Stone Age ended around 6000 years ago.
- Why the Amesbury Archer was such an important archaeological find,
- Why Bronze Age people built monuments at Merrivale.
- When and what was the Iron Age.
- Why Iron Age people built hill forts.
- How iron was made and how it changed life in Britain.
- What stater were and why they were so important.

Staters



Iron Age Tribes of the British Isles



Iron Age shield and helmet.



Iron Age Hill Fort now & then



Key Vocabulary – Iron Age

trade - the act of exchanging or buying and selling goods and services, often in exchange for money.

rampart - a high, thick, defensive wall or bank of dirt built around a castle, fort, or city to protect it from attack

plateau - a large, high, flat area of land that rises sharply above the surrounding area

palisade - a tall, strong fence made of wooden poles or iron stakes driven into the ground to protect a place, such as a fort

Celts - a collection of ancient tribes that lived across Europe, including Britain and Ireland, during the Iron Age.

siege - when an army surrounds a castle, city, or fort to trap the people inside.

hoard - a collection or supply of something that is hidden or stored.

votive - a special gift, object, or candle given to a holy place (like a church or shrine) to say "thank you" for an answered prayer or as part of a sacred promise

tribe - close-knit community of families or clans that live together, often sharing the same language, customs, traditions, and a common ancestor.



Bronze Age artefacts

Bronze Age jewellery

