

## CurriculumVisions Celtic Times Lesson 3

Students: fill in next to the word answer and return the document for assessment.

History

Celtic Times

Book: Celtic Times

Pages 22-47

Everything here is based on our Curriculum Visions book: Celtic Times

In this segment, we are going to think about the Celts in the Iron Age.

You will need to go to pages 22-23.

Part 1

When was the Iron Age in Britain?

Answer.....

From around 800 BC to the Roman Conquest.

What are some of the ways that life changed during the Iron Age? In what ways did life stay the same?

Answer.....

Most people were farmers in both the Bronze Age and the Iron Age, but some became full-time craftsmen and lived in large settlements. Hilltop defensive enclosures were made for a while in Iron Age times. In Iron Age times the country became divided into tribes and kingdoms.

People worked hard, most died young. They wore woven clothes of wool and linen and many had torcs.

Why didn't Iron Age Britons make as much impact on the world as the ancient Greeks or Romans?

Answer.....

In Britain, most people were not based in cities and they did not write anything

down and they invented relatively little. They also did not build fine temples or other monuments.

## Part 2

Go to pages 24-25.

Why did kingdoms develop in Britain during the Iron Age?

Answer.....

The population grew and people needed began to compete to take over more territory in order to meet their needs.

What are some of the things that Britons shared with the Continent at this time?

Answer.....

Trade / how to plough with an iron-tipped plough / Celtic art and probably a Celtic language.

## Part 3

Go to pages 26-29.

In what ways did roundhouses change from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age?

Answer.....

The roofs were made from thatch instead of turf / the roofs had a steeper pitch so there was more headroom and there were fewer poles inside.

How were large settlements (oppidum) different from villages?

Answer.....

The settlements had more houses / this is where the local chief and warriors lived and where many craftsmen worked.

Draw a picture of the inside of an Iron Age roundhouse, labelling some of the things that would be found inside.

Answer.....

Students' own answers.

## Part 4

Go to pages 30-31.

What are some of the things that could be found on an Iron Age farm?

Answer.....

Two or three roundhouses, a small farmyard surrounded by a hedge and ditch / wheat, barley, cattle, sheep, pigs, beans, cats, chickens, timber

Why did people farm on slopes? What is a strip lynchet?

Answer.....

The sloping land was easier to clear.

An area of terraces that kept the soil from moving down the slope.

Part 5

Go to pages 32-35.

What were Iron Age forts used for?

Answer.....

A place to store grain / perhaps a site to build places of worship / a show of power or palace / protection.

Draw a picture showing what an Iron Age hillfort may have looked like.

Answer.....

Students' own answers

Part 6

Go to pages 36-37.

Where can brocks be found?

Answer.....

Scotland.

In your own words, describe a broch (you may like to draw on and label the parts)

Answer.....

Answers will vary, but should include a circular stone tower, double walls, no windows, small buildings for storage, a hearth, several floors, an enclosing wall

Part 7

Go to pages 38-39.

What things are necessary in order to trade with far-away places?

Answer.....

Transportation, such as carts and chariots, money, a common language.

What did the Britons use for transportation, trade money and a common language?

Answer.....

Transportation: carts and chariots

Money: metal coins

Language: Celtic (possibly also Saxon, and Latin after the Romans arrived)

Part 8

Go to pages 40-43.

What types of items were used as offerings to the gods in Iron Age Britain?

Answer.....

Items of war such as swords and shields, works of art such as harnesses and torcs, everyday items such as pots, querns and farm tools.

Who were the Druids?

Answer.....

Powerful priests who controlled shrines and offerings.

Part 9

Go to pages 44-45.

What types of battle tactics did Britons use?

Answer.....

The wore war paint / they stood in front of the opposing army and screamed and beat their swords against their shields / they ran headlong into the opposing army / they whirled their swords above their heads and struck downward.

When did the Romans first invade Britain? What happened?

Answer.....

In 55 BC. They took some hostages, created a system of tribute and left.

When did the Iron Age end in Britain? Why?

Answer.....

A century after the first Roman invasion. The Romans invaded again in 43AD and stayed.

Part 10

Go to pages 46-47.

What happened when the Romans left England in 410 AD?

Answer.....

England had no protection because the native peoples were not allowed to take up arms, and so England was easily invaded by Picts, Irish Scotti, Angles, Saxons, Jutes.

How did life in Britain change after the Romans left?

Answer.....

At first the Saxons helped the English repel invaders, but soon they changed to settlers, taking over most land in England, and as a result place names changed and Saxon customs, styles and beliefs became common.

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That is the end of this worksheet, and you can now turn to another one. Also, find out if your teacher has left you any other worksheets or special instructions on your school website.

If you are interested in this topic continue to browse the book and watch our amazing videos. They start right on the book cover.

Or you may want to see related books. If so just go to the top of the screen, select history, and from the page that opens choose Celtic Times.