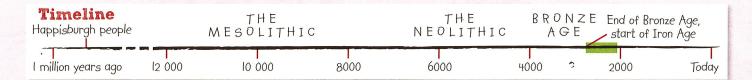
# The Celtic Age of Iron



Around 2700 years ago, a new age started in Britain — the Iron Age.

Why do you think this period of time was called the Iron Age?

## Not just an age of iron

Some of the <u>oldest objects</u> made of <u>iron</u> that have been found in Britain were buried in Llyn Fawr, in Wales. Archaeologists found an <u>iron sickle</u> and an <u>iron sword</u> there that are about 2700 years old. The sickle and sword were found with some items made of <u>bronze</u>, including a giant bronze cauldron. This shows that around this time people used objects made of bronze as <u>well</u> as things made from iron.

Look at the Iron Age tools in this picture. -

What do you think each tool is? What do you think each tool is made from?\*



## Better than bronze?

No-one is quite sure why people started making tools and weapons out of iron, rather than bronze. It could be that there was a <u>shortage of bronze</u>, so people started using iron instead and then found ways of making <u>better</u>, <u>cheaper</u>, <u>stronger</u> items from iron.

Iron on its own <u>isn't</u> any stronger than bronze.

But if iron is <u>mixed</u> with a material called carbon, it makes a new material called <u>steel</u>.

Steel is much stronger than bronze, so people could make better tools and weapons from it.



\*The greenish tool is a bronze axe head. The next tool along is an iron axe head. Then there's a knife with a bone handle, a bone needle and awl, and a pair of iron shears.

### The Celtic tribes

Iron Age people are often called Celts.

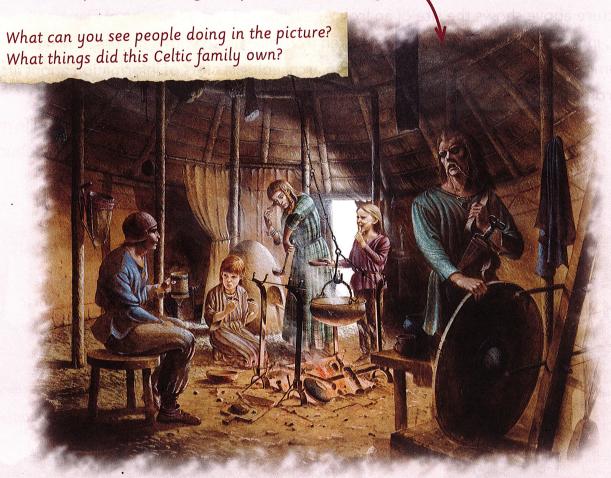
The Celts were made up of a number of different tribes — they weren't just one group of people. This map shows the areas where some of the Celtic tribes lived.

There were also Celtic tribes in mainland Europe. The <u>Gauls</u> were Celts who lived in an area that included what we now call France.



#### A Celtic home

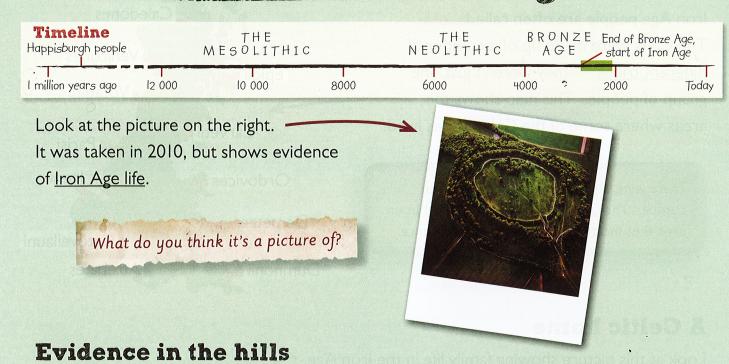
Look at this picture showing family life in the Iron Age.



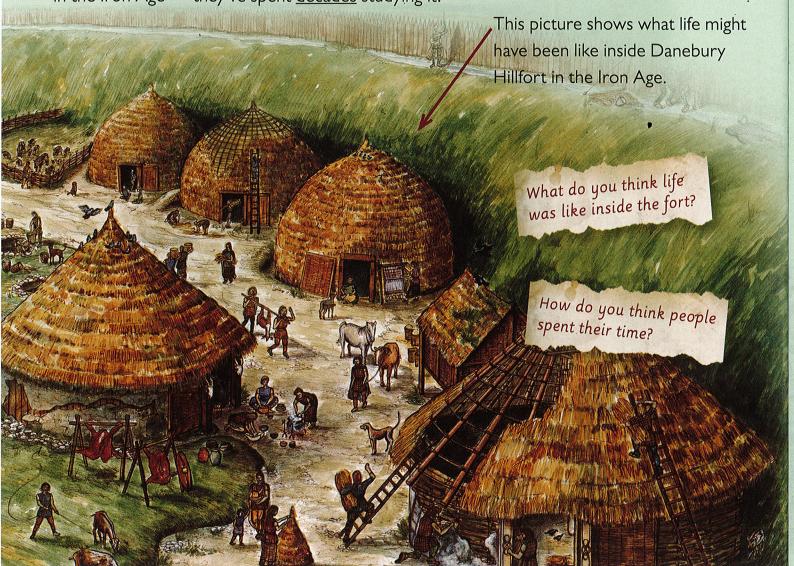
### Here today, gone tomorrow...

We've found evidence of <u>iron</u> in Britain from about 2700 years ago. Iron gradually <u>rusts away</u> when it comes into contact with air and water, so there could have been iron in Britain earlier than this — either we <u>haven't found it yet</u>, or it's <u>rusted away</u>.

# Life in the Iron Age



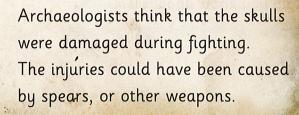
The picture above shows the site of an Iron Age hillfort. It's the remains of Danebury Hillfort, in Hampshire. The picture was taken from the air, so you're looking down on the fort from above. Danebury Hillfort has given archaeologists lots of information about life in the Iron Age — they've spent decades studying it.

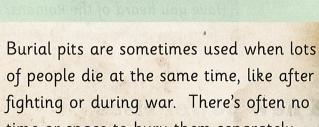


## Disturbing the peace

These skulls were found at Danebury. They are all damaged. Archaeologists also found burial pits, where many bodies had been thrown in at once.

What do you think this evidence shows?





time or space to bury them separately.

## Artists and craftsmen?

Let's see what Iron Age people were like when they weren't fighting... Look at this sword handle found from the Iron Age. The handle is made of 37 different pieces of bronze, iron, horn and glass.

quite unsettled, and that fighting was common.

What can you tell about the skills Iron Age people had by looking at this sword handle?

How do you think they would have made a sword like this?

## Danebury Hillfort - a treasure trove of evidence

So the damaged skulls and the burial pits could be evidence that there was

fighting at the hillfort. Archaeologists think that life in the Iron Age was

Lots of Iron Age hillforts have been found in Britain, but Danebury has given us some of the best evidence of life in the Iron Age. It was sometimes peaceful, sometimes violent, travel and trade continued, and people carried on learning new skills and making new things. But something was about to happen that would change life in Britain forever...