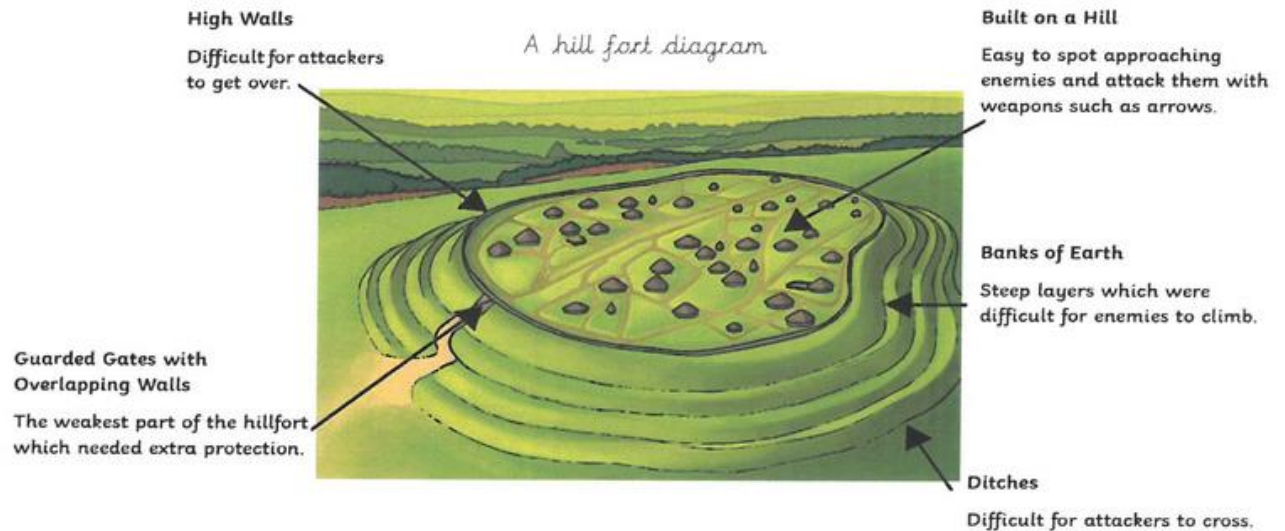


How did the Iron Age differ from the Stone Age? Knowledge Organiser

'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.

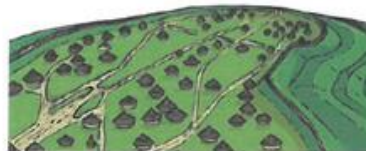
Vocabulary	
Celts	Celts were people that lived during the Iron Age
Round house	Where Celts lived
Hill fort	An Iron Age settlement on a hilltop
Iron	A hard metal
Farming	Most Iron Age people lived and worked on small farms



700 - 500BC



Iron working technology becomes widespread through England, Scotland and Wales. A wide range of tools and weapons have been found - many of the saws, chisels and other carpentry tools are very similar to the ones we use today!



100BC

Coins are made for the first time. By 20BC silver and bronze are being used in the south east of England.



800BC

First hill forts are constructed. Hill forts were defended settlements that made use of natural rises in the landscape for defensive advantage.

700 - 500BC

Small farms and networks of fields start to develop. Evidence has been found of people farming cattle, sheep and pigs as well as the processing of wheat, barley and oats.

500 - 100BC

Many parts of Britain are dominated by hill forts. Some were very large with complex changes to the landscape and entrances. One example of this is Maiden Castle, Dorset.



54BC

In 55BC Julius Caesar raids south east England on what is thought to be a reconnaissance trip. In 54BC he returns with 5 legions (about 25,000 men). War waged until a rebellion in Gaul (a region of Western Europe) forced him to withdraw, never to return. He reported that the Britons dyed their bodies with woad (this gave a bluish colour) and are shaved except for the upper lip.