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| **Subject: History** | **Sequence: The Iron Age** | **Enquiry Question: How did the Iron Age change our lives?** | | |
| **What I should already know** | **Sticky Knowledge (What I should know at the end of this sequence)** | **Important Dates** | **Key Vocabulary** | |
| That Pre-History was the vast period of time before written records or human documentation.  That much of what we know about pre-historic times comes from archaeological discoveries which are a source of historical evidence.  That during the Stone Age (prior to the Iron Age), our ancestors started using tools and weapons to fight, hunt and begin farming food.  That towards the end of the Stone Age, our ancestors began to build settlements near to land they could farm. | **When was the Iron Age?**  Approximately 800 BCE until the Roman Conquest of 43 CE.  **Why was it called the Iron Age?**  Iron was a much stronger metal than bronze and more readily available. Iron was used to create tools, weapons and farming equipment such as ‘ards’ which were much more efficient for working harder heavier soils than bronze or wooden ploughs. This mean more land could be farmed.  **What was life like during the Iron Age in the UK?**  Celts settled in Britain. They lived as clans and tribes, sharing a similar language and set of beliefs.  Iron weapons made fighting between tribes more common. Celtic warriors fought with a wider range of weapons made from iron which gave them an advantage in battle.  As a consequence, the Celts had to build safer, fortified settlements called Hill Forts. The Celtic people built roundhouses inside the Hill Forts.  **Religion and Beliefs:**  The Celts worshipped many gods and goddesses and made sacrifices to keep their gods/goddesses happy.  Examples of sacrificed weapons have been found at Llyn Cerrig Bach.  **Legacy:**  The use of iron changed how we farm and how battles were fought.  The Celtic Language and Culture is still present today, particularly in Ireland, Wales and Scotland. | **c.800 BCE:** First hill forts built  in Britain  **c.500 BCE:** Celts arrived  in Britain  **43 CE:** Second Roman  invasion of Britain marked  the end of the Iron Age | **fortifications** | buildings, walls and ditches built to protect a place |
| **ore** | a rock that metal comes from |
| **Deepening Questions** | **civilizations** | organised groups of people with their own culture |
| **culture** | the way that people live, food, clothing, language and celebrations are all a part of culture |
| Do you agree? Technology is the  difference between winning and losing a conflict. Justify your answer using multiple sources of evidence.  The discovery of iron was a good thing. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.  The Celtic beliefs were wrong. Explain whether you agree or disagree.  What reasons can you think of for an increase in conflict during the Iron Age compared to the Stone Age? | **Hill fort** | A defended settlement built on hilltops |
| **Celts** | The name given to people who lived in Europe during the Iron Age |
| **Legacy** | something that exists after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends |

