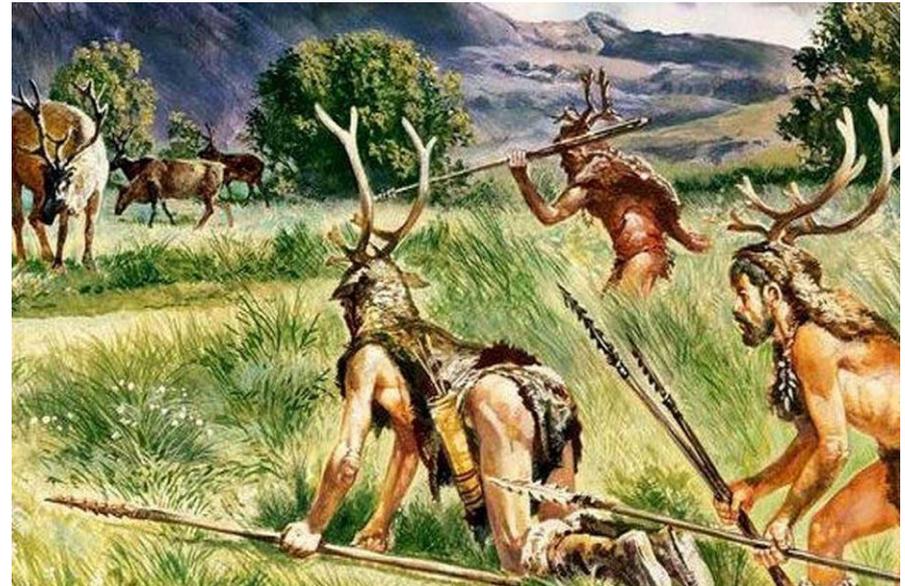


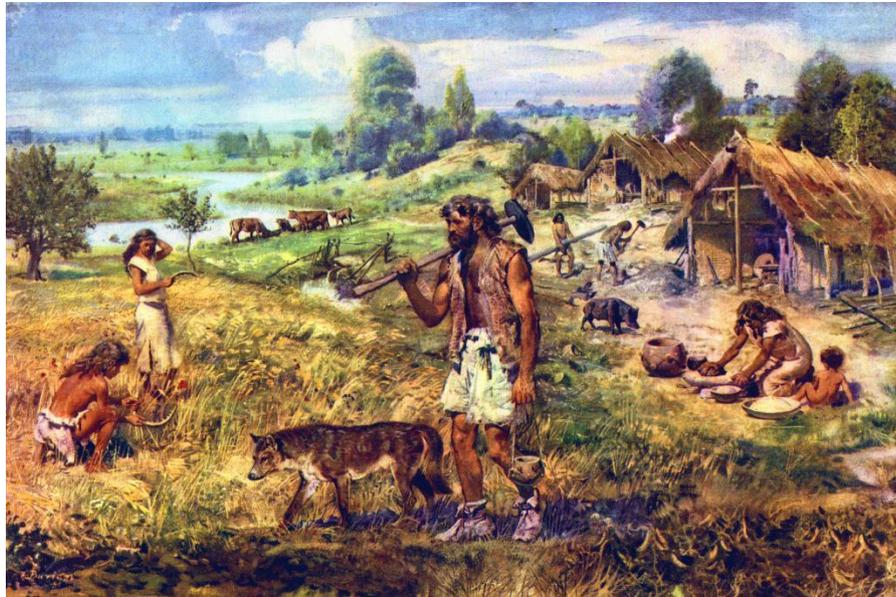
Can you use the images to explain how human way-of-life changed during the Stone Age?



Palaeolithic Period

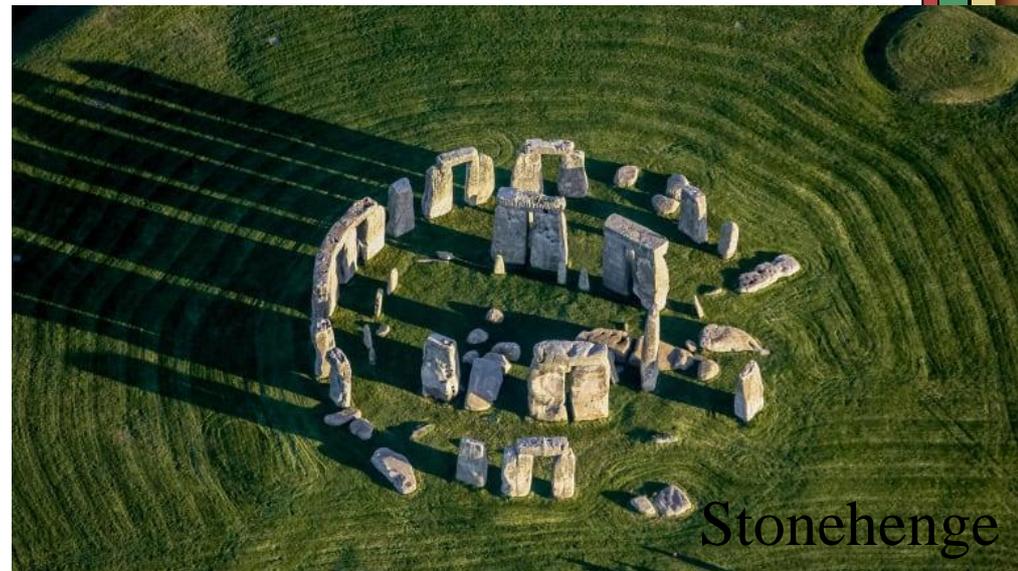


Mesolithic hunter-gatherers



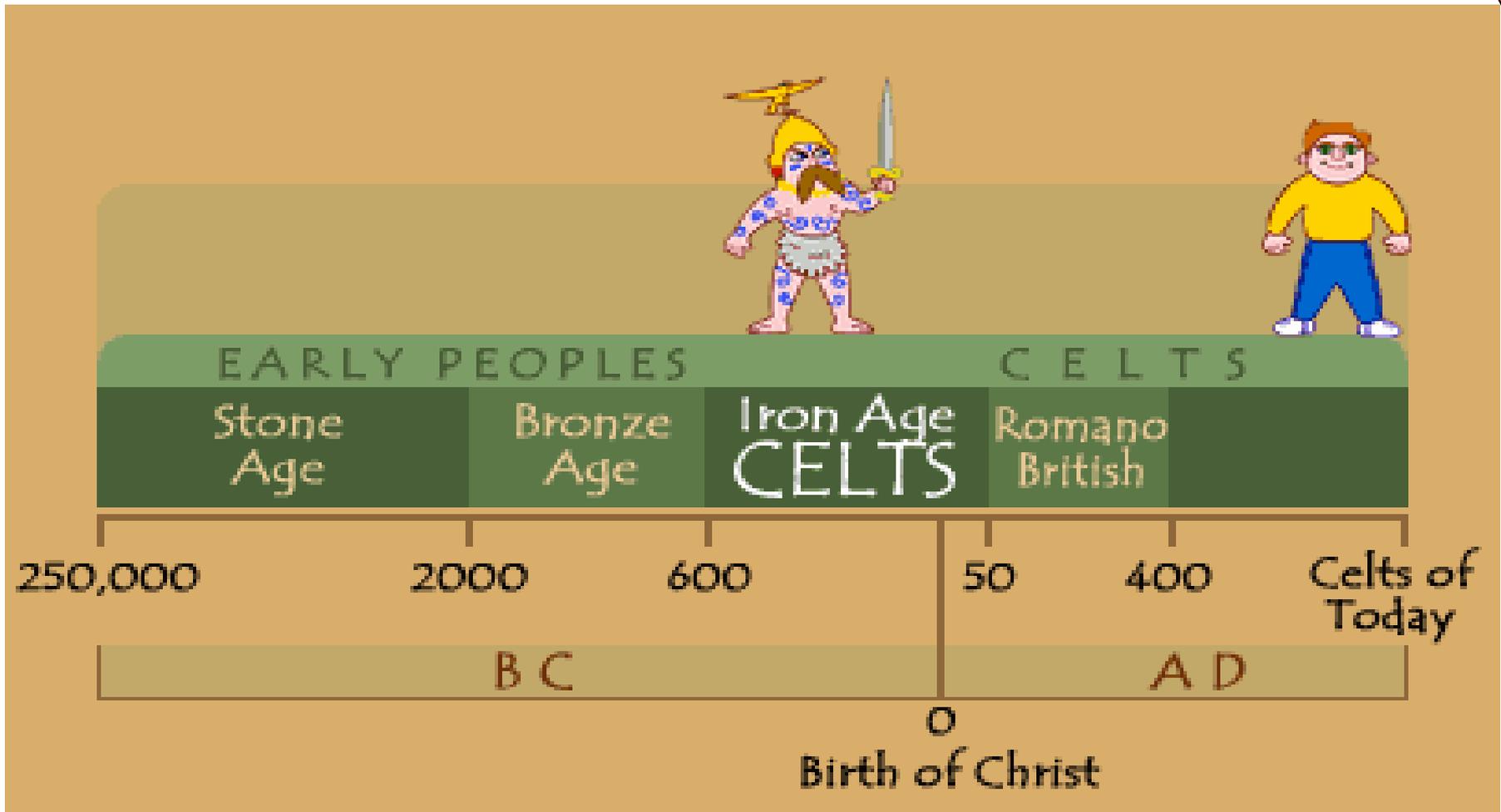
Neolithic farmers

Skara Brae

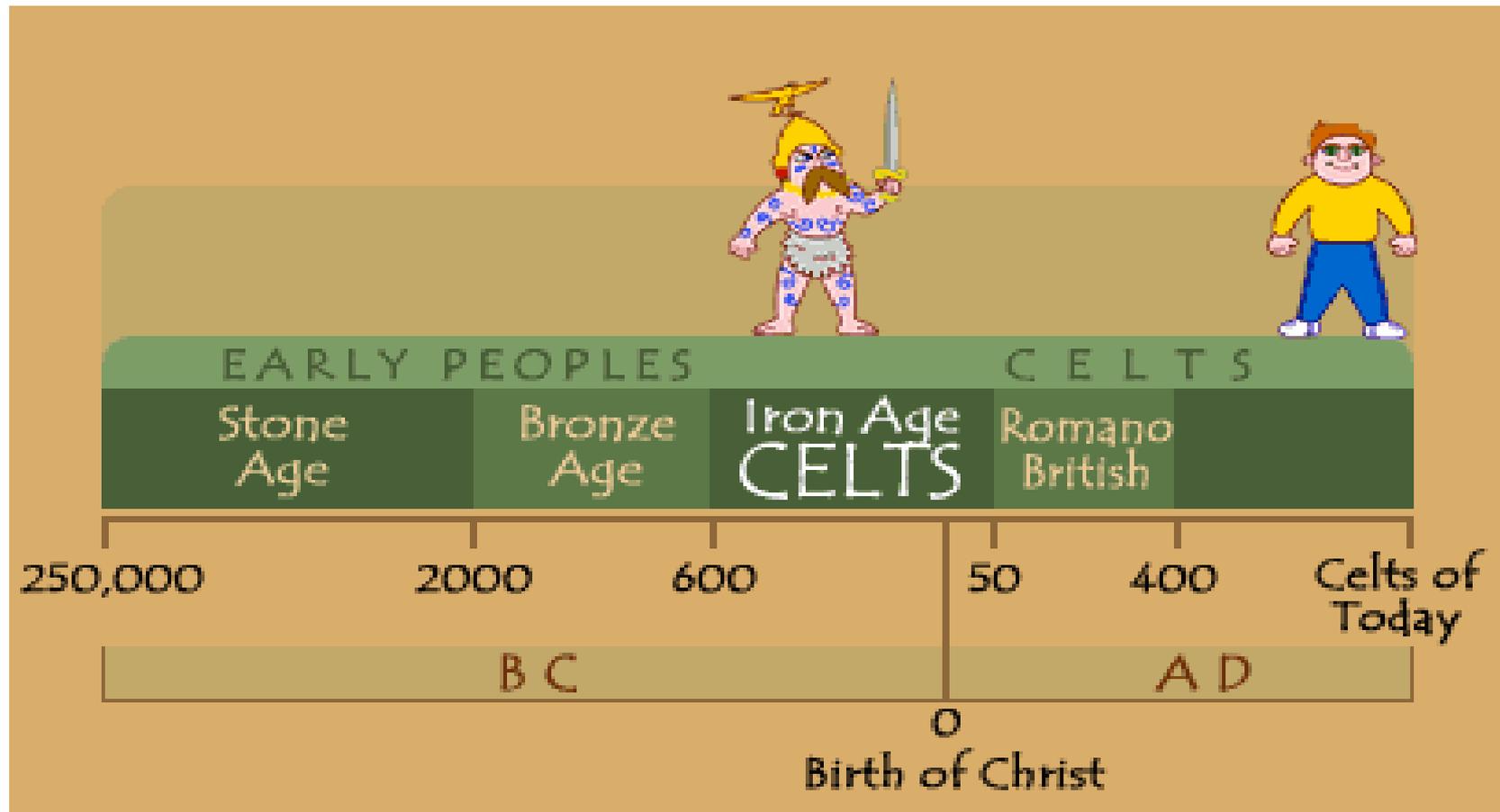


Stonehenge

Can you explain the content of the timeline?



The name 'Iron Age' comes from the discovery of a new metal called iron.



How do we know information about the Celts?



- Archaeologists are always trying to find evidence but sometimes it gets found accidentally. Some workmen came across a body. The man had been killed 2000 years ago – they still found food in his stomach! His last meal was bread.

- Unfortunately, evidence such as clothes, pots and shoes are rarely found as they rot in the soil.
- Things made out of stone and metal don't rot so they tell us information.

- The Celts didn't read and write. It was the Romans that told us in books how the Celts lived.



The Celts

- The Celts lived across most of Europe during the Iron Age.
- The Celts are remembered as warriors because they used iron weapons to battle other tribes.



- The Celts lived in roundhouses with thatched roofs of straw or heather (plant that grows on the hills of northern Britain). In places where there were plenty of trees the walls were made out of wattle and daub (hazel trees with clay and straw).

- In the North of Britain they used large stones and clay to make the walls.
- This is a roundhouse being built. There are poles to hold up the thatched roof.
- The settlements are protected by a stone wall with wood.







The settlements

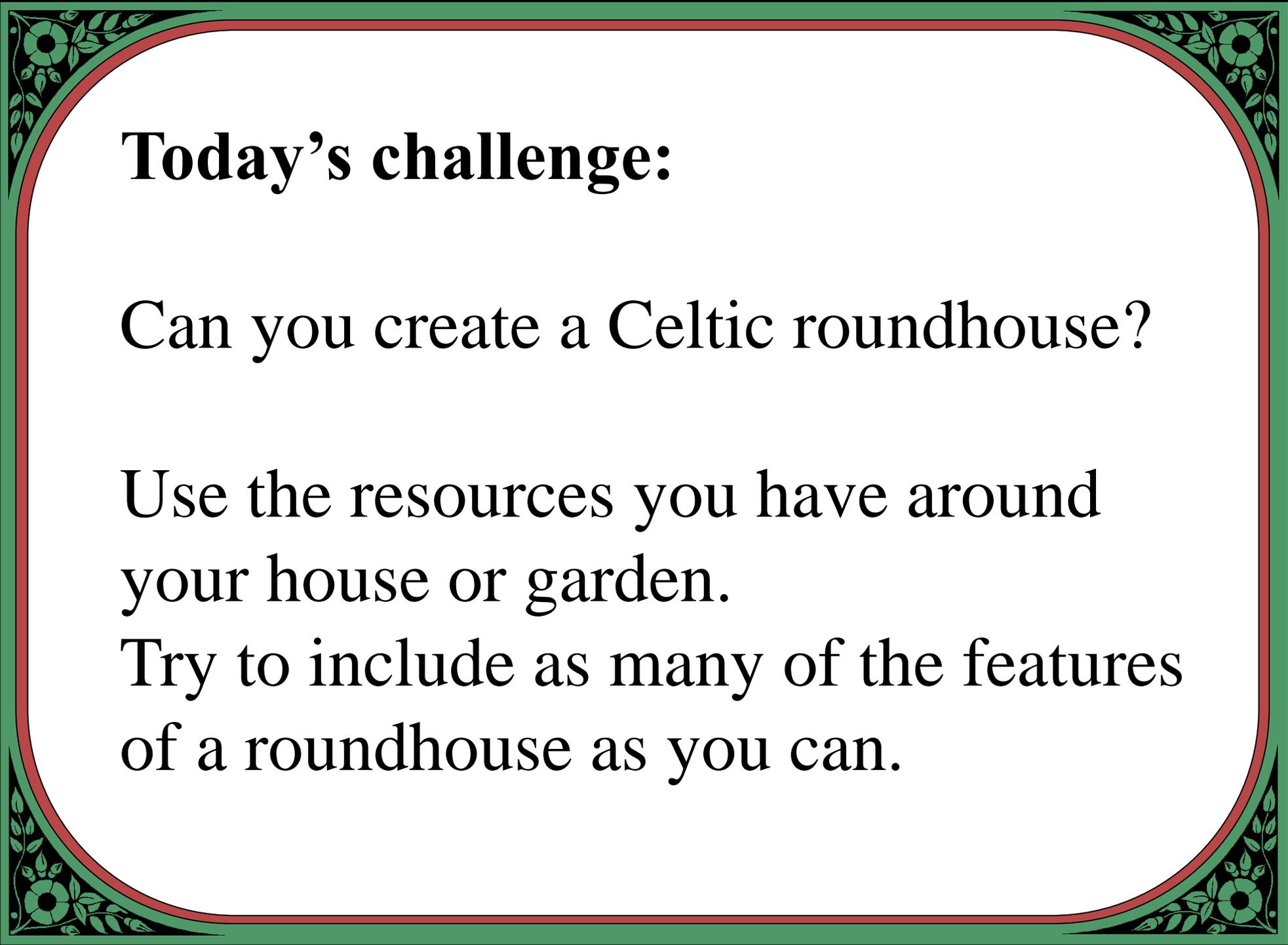
- Families lived together in settlements: children, parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins.
- The roundhouses were built in groups. The walls protected them from wolves and wild boar.

Iron Age farmers grew crops and vegetables. They kept geese, goats and pigs and had large herds of cows and flocks of sheep. Some people worked as potters, carpenters and metalworkers. Men and boys trained as warriors. They had to be prepared to fight at any time.

- Sometimes groups of houses were built on the top of hills. These were called hill-forts.

Celtic hill fort





Today's challenge:

Can you create a Celtic roundhouse?

Use the resources you have around your house or garden.

Try to include as many of the features of a roundhouse as you can.