

**Iron Age** **Year 0 (When Jesus was born)**

Stone Age			Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romans
P	M	N			
800,000 BC – 10,500 BC	10,500 BC – 4000 BC	4000 BC – 2400	2,400 BC – 800 BC	800 BC – 43 AD	43 AD – 450 AD

**The Iron Age – 800BC – 43AD**



The iron age was a time when people started making lots of tools and weapons using 'iron ore', through a process called 'smelting.'

**Smelting** is when iron ore is heated up until only pure, stronger iron is left. Whilst it is still hot, the iron is hammered by a **smith** into a shape and then left to cool. Iron is stronger and harder than bronze. Today, we use this process to create 'steel'.

Because iron was stronger than bronze and lasted for longer without breaking, Iron Age people (**Celts**) were able to have 'free-time' where they could develop other skills that were not to do with survival e.g. making jewellery and weaving patterned fabrics.

**Trade**

With their new free time, Iron Age people (**Celts**) made jewellery, sewed clothes and travelled the area, trading with other people.



**Key vocabulary**

<b><u>Agriculture</u></b>	Farming: growing crops, raising livestock (animals).
<b><u>Celts</u></b>  Lived in round houses with a central fire (hearth).	A 'modern' name given to the many tribes of people living during the Iron Age in Britain.
<b><u>Smelting</u></b>	The heating of iron ore to make iron.
<b><u>Iron</u></b>	Stronger, harder metal. Today, we use this process to create steel which is the main metal used when building.
<b><u>Smith</u></b>	The person who smelts and shapes the iron.