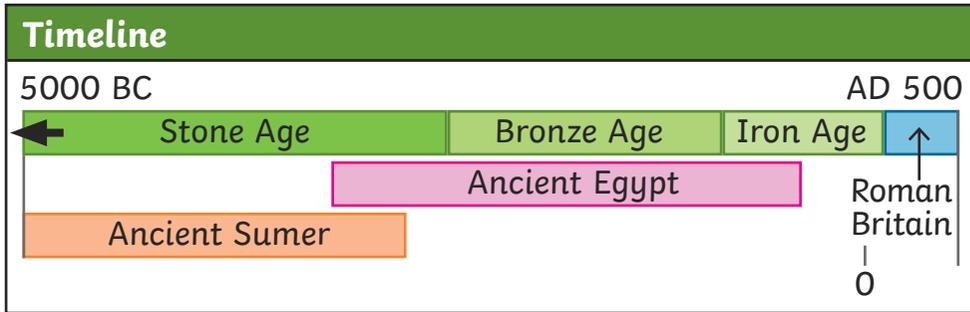
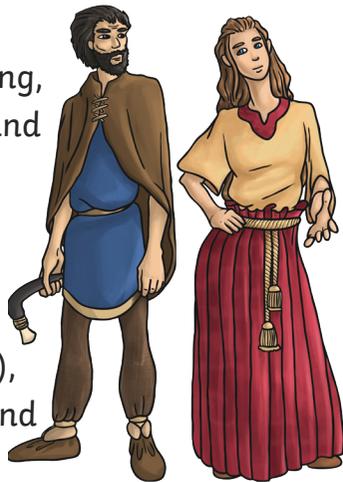


| Key Events | |
|--------------|--|
| 2500-1500 BC | The Bell Beaker Culture arrived in Britain. |
| 2500-800 BC | Metalwork became more and more sophisticated - axes, daggers and spearheads. |
| 1200-800 BC | Celtic culture and tribal kingdoms start to emerge. |
| 800 BC | The Bronze Age came to an end and the Iron Age began. |

Clothing

- Made from wool woven into sheets of fabric.
- Women wore long, woollen skirts and short **tunics**.
- Men wore knee-length wrap-around skirts (similar to kilts), **tunics**, cloaks and woollen hats.



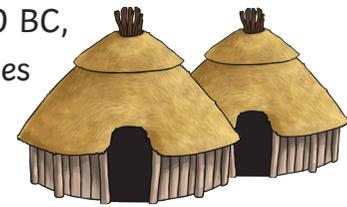
The Bronze Age

- A period of time, with no written records, where early humans made tools from **bronze**.
- The **Bronze** Age in Britain lasted around 1500 years.
- The **Bronze** Age started at different times in different countries. People travelled to other countries and brought skills, tools and knowledge with them.
- The use of **bronze** was brought to Britain around 2100 BC.
- Bronze** was used for tools, weapons, armour and building materials.



Houses

- Rectangular thatched buildings made from timber with walls of **wattle and daub**.
- 6-10 people would live together.
- From 1500 BC, roundhouses were more common.



Land

- Farming was a big part of life.
- People moved from the hills to the valleys where it was easier to grow food.

Weapons

- Daggers, blades, spearheads, chisels, axes and armour could all now be made out of **bronze** which was harder and more durable than stone.



| Key Vocabulary | |
|------------------------|--|
| Arsenic bronze | A natural material dug from the ground. |
| bronze | A type of metal made from copper and tin to make it harder and more durable. |
| copper | A soft metal that, when added to tin, is made stronger. |
| smelt | To melt in order to separate different metals. |
| tunic | An outer layer of clothing usually coming to the knee. |
| urn | A container, similar to a vase. It is often where the ashes from someone who has died are stored. |
| wattle and daub | The building material of a house made from sticks (wattle) and clay, straw or manure (daub). |
| migrated | To move from one country or region to another. |

| How Did the Bronze Age Spread around the World? | |
|---|---|
| 3600-3500 BC | Bronze used as farm tools and weapons in the Middle East. |
| 3500-3001 BC | Bronze started being used in eastern Europe and the Mediterranean. |
| 2500-2300 BC | Bronze used in India and China. |
| 2100 BC | Bronze used in Britain to make weapons and tools. |



| The Beaker Culture | | |
|--|---|--|
| Some of the people who migrated to Britain were known as the 'Bell Beaker People'. | It was thought that Bronze was first brought into Britain by the Bell Beaker People. | They were named this after the distinctive bell-shaped pottery that was decorated with impressions made from a comb or cord. |
| The pots were used for drinking from or to smelt copper , store food or to use as urns . | Intricate pottery would show someone's wealth and status. | The Bell Beaker People also introduced different types of weapons and jewellery into Britain. |