



**Knowledge**

- I know when the Bronze Age era took place.
- I know how Bronze changed life in the Bronze Age
- I know where Stonehenge is.
- I know who belonged to the Beaker Culture.
- I know bronze helped make weaponry stronger.
- I know why copper mines were used.
- I know what settlements looked like across Britain.



**Key Events**

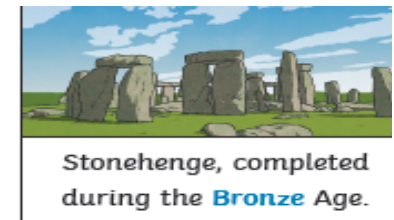
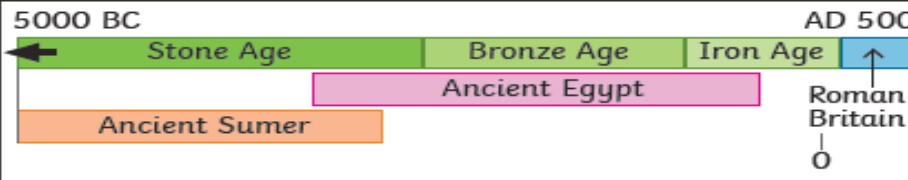
2500-1500 BC	The Bell Beaker Culture arrived in Britain.
2500-800 BC	Metalwork became more and more sophisticated - axes, daggers and spearheads.
1200-800 BC	Celtic culture and tribal kingdoms start to emerge.
800 BC	The <b>Bronze</b> Age came to an end and the Iron Age began.

**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.



**Timeline**



**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.

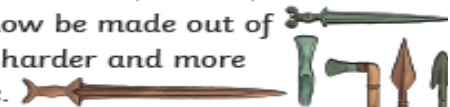


**Land**

- 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

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



## How Did the Bronze Age Spread around the World?

3600-3500 BC	<b>Bronze</b> used as farm tools and weapons in the Middle East.
3500-3001 BC	<b>Bronze</b> started being used in eastern Europe and the Mediterranean.
2500-2300 BC	<b>Bronze</b> used in India and China.
2100 BC	<b>Bronze</b> used in Britain to make weapons and tools.



## The Beaker Culture

Some of the people who <b>migrated</b> to Britain were known as the 'Bell Beaker People'.	It was thought that <b>Bronze</b> 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 <b>smelt copper</b> , store food or to use as <b>urns</b> .	Intricate pottery would show someone's wealth and status.	The Bell Beaker People also introduced different types of weapons and jewellery into Britain.

