



The Bronze and Iron Age History KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY	
Hoard	A store of money or valuable objects kept somewhere secret
impressive	To have a strong impact, usually positive
interpretations	A description or explanation of something in the past based on sources of evidence
Remains	Something left over from the past
Tribe	A group of people who are of the same kind.
Hillforts	A defended settlement built on hilltops.
Archaeologist	A person who studies human history through looking at artefacts and other remains.

Big Question

Which was more impressive – the Bronze or Iron age?

- Key points**
1. The move from the use of stone to bronze and then to iron was gradual.
 2. We can find out about the Bronze and Iron Ages by **interpreting** archaeological **remains**.
 3. Burials like the Amesbury Archer are very useful for finding out how people lived and what they thought was important.
 4. Hill forts like Maiden Castle were built in the Iron Age.
 5. Hill forts were built for defence and also served as places for different **tribes** to meet and trade.
 6. Bronze was better than using stone because it was easier to shape, was stronger and could be used again.
 7. Iron was better than bronze because it was more common, lighter and harder.
 8. People began to use horses for transport in the Bronze Age.
 9. Sites like Butser Farm use archaeological evidence to reconstruct what life was like.

The Age was most **impressive** because

Lindow Man was buried during the Iron Age in Wilmslow, Cheshire.



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The Snettisham (Iron Age) **hoard** was found in 1948 in Norfolk.



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Maiden Castle is Britain's largest hill fort.



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The Amesbury Archer was buried near Stonehenge in the early Bronze Age.



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