

# What impact did the Iron Age have on Britain?

## Key Topic Vocabulary

Archaeologist	Someone who studies human history and analyses human remains and artefacts
Artefact	an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest
Excavation Site	The location chosen for an excavation, meaning the act or process of removing soil and/or rock materials by digging, blasting, breaking, loading either at the surface or underground.
Domesticated	the adaption of wild plants and animals for human use
Settlement	a place, typically one which has previously been <u>uninhabited</u> , where people establish a community.
Druid	a priest, magician, or soothsayer in the ancient Celtic religion.
BC	Before Christ
AD	(Anno Domini) In the year of our Lord

## The Iron Age



The Iron Age was one of the first eras that developed using steel and iron to create tools that helped them in everyday life.

By this time in history, a currency had been created and some of the first coins ever made were designed, cut and distributed for trading.



## Farming



By the time the Iron Age came around, farming was in full swing. People lived in hillforts that they built on top of hills to provide them with a good view of the surrounding area. This helped them to protect themselves from invading enemies. Tools have developed into more practical forms that helped with everyday living.

## Iron Age Careers

Farmers	Grew crops and vegetables. They kept geese, <u>goats</u> and pigs and had large herds of cows and flocks of sheep.
Potters	Using clay to create pots and jugs. British people started using potter's wheels at the end of the Iron Age.
Carpenters	Wood-turners used a pole lathe to shape pieces of wood into dishes, bowls or plates.
Metalworkers	Iron Age blacksmiths made strong swords and tools by heating a bar of iron over a charcoal fire.
Weavers	Moving away from animal skin Celtic weavers made clothes from wool and used natural dyes to colour their threads. They produced brightly-coloured cloth with bold patterns of checks and stripes.
Warriors	Men and boys trained to defend the settlement from invaders.

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## Grammar Vocabulary

**Command Sentence** A sentence telling someone to do something. Commands usually start with an imperative verb.

**Complex Sentence** A sentence containing a subordinate clause or clauses.  
Example: When the bread is a golden brown colour, remove it from the oven.

**Imperative Verb** Verbs that create an imperative sentence or command sentence.  
Example: Fold the flour into the mixture. the imperative verb is 'fold'.

**Alliteration** The repetition of usually initial consonant sounds in two or more words or syllables.  
Example: Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

**Rhetorical Question** A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.

## Reading: The Iron Man

Ted Hughes wrote a book about an iron man. He is a lonely figure who relies on eating farming equipment to survive. Here he overcomes many obstacles.



As a poet Ted Hughes uses a range of poetic techniques in his story of the Iron Man.

## Poetry Vocabulary

**Simile** Using words 'like' and 'as' to compare an unknown item to a known item.  
'His head was shaped like a dustbin'

**Repetition** Repeating words or phrases to illustrate a point that the author wants you to remember.

**Onomatopoeia** Words that are spelt like they sound.  
CRAAAASSSSHHHHH!

**Personification** Gives a non-living object living characteristics:  
'The wind sang through his fingers'

## Computing: Coding using Scratch

**Program** A computer program is a collection of instructions or algorithms designed to simplify processes, whether that be writing a Word document or connecting to a website.

**Programming Language** A computer program is written using programming language, which allows a computer scientist to teach a computer how to achieve a result.

**Algorithm** A precise set of instructions

**Bug** When writing a computer program things will often go wrong, this is called a 'bug'.

**Debug** Debugging is checking the code in a computer program to ensure it works and changing it if it doesn't.

**Sprite** Sprites are the actors or main characters of a project. Sprites are programmed to do something in Scratch

