

What impact did the Iron Age have on Britain? (Boudicca)

Key Vocabulary

Caledonia	The name used in Roman times for Scotland.
Celt	People living in Britain.
Iceni	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain.
Picts	Tribes from Caledonia.
Tribe	A group of people including many families, clans, or generations
Romans	The Romans originated in the city of Rome in modern-day Italy. However, the Romans ruled countries across the globe - including Great Britain.
Emperor	A sovereign ruler of an empire.
Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or a sovereign state.
Scholar	A person who is highly educated.

Celtic Beliefs

The Celtic tree of life, with its winding interwoven roots and branches, represents balance and harmony, with the roots toward the earth and the branches towards the sky. The Celts thought of this as the connection between earth and heaven, and that there were links between their ancestors' lives and theirs.



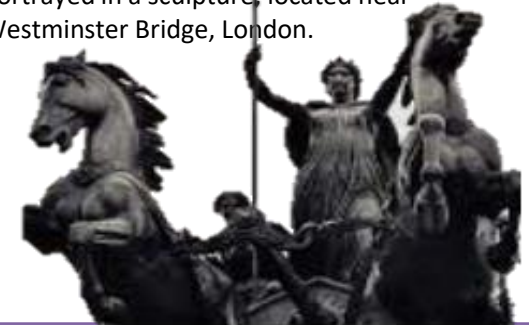
Who was Boudicca?

Boudicca was a British Queen at the end of the Iron Age and fought against the Romans. She was the wife of Prasutagus, the ruler of a Celtic tribe called the Iceni.

We can't know for sure what she looked like but from descriptions written by the Roman scholars she is believed to have been tall with long auburn hair and a fierce nature.

Nobody knows for sure how to pronounce her name, but most people agreed that it should be pronounced as Boo-dih-cah.

She had two daughters, but nobody knows their names. Boudicca and her daughters are portrayed in a sculpture, located near Westminster Bridge, London.



Celtic Art

The Celtic people lived all over Europe, so Celtic art comes in various forms. It can be found carved in to stonework and woodwork or etched into metalwork including jewellery.



Spirals are one of the oldest designs seen in art and are meant to represent life force.

Knots that were often used on crosses as Christianity started to spread.

Why is Boudicca a heroine?

Boudicca is a heroine because she fought for her country, for her people and for herself. She inspired courage in the tribes of Britain against a powerful enemy. Although she lost the final battle, she never let the Romans conquer her.

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RE: The Easter Story













Easter commemorates the resurrection of Jesus Christ and is the most important Christian Festival.

Christians believe that Jesus died on the cross on Good Friday. Then his body was placed in a cave and covered by a boulder. Later on the following Monday, Jesus rose from the dead.



RE Vocabulary

Cross	The cross is a symbol that reminds Christians that Jesus died on the cross.
Crucifix	Crucifix much like the cross, however depicts Jesus.
Bible	Christian Holy book.
Holy Water Font	Vessel that contains holy water, usually situated near the entrance of a church.
Holy Water	Water that has been blessed by a member of the clergy.
Clergy	People ordained for religious duties.

Map symbols	Meaning
	Information centre
	Picnic Site
	Parking
	Viewpoint
	Campsite/Caravan site
	Church with Tower
	Nature Reserve
	Railway Station
	Level Crossing
	Footpath
	Main Road
	Motorway

DT: Roundhouse

The Celtic tribes lived in scattered villages many in hill forts. The increase in tribe population and development of crafting and farming led to the need for larger homes.

They lived in round houses with thatched roofs of straw or heather. The walls of their houses tended to be made from wattle (woven wood) and daub (straw and mud) as there was plenty of wood from the forests. There were no windows, but Celts would have lit a fire in the middle of the roundhouse for cooking and heating. It must have been very smoky inside, although there may have been a hole in the roof to let the smoke escape.

