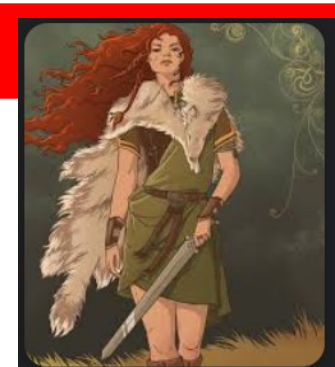


# Scott Primary School—Celts Knowledge Organiser



<b>Stone Age</b> c.9500bc - c.2500bc.	<b>Bronze Age</b> c.2500bc - 800bc.	<b>Iron Age</b> 800bc - AD43.	<b>Romans</b> AD43- 410AD	<b>Anglo - Saxons</b> C.410- 1066 Vikings	<b>Middle Ages, Tudors, Stuarts and Georgians</b> 1066- 1837	<b>Victorians</b> 1837- 1901.	<b>20th Cent</b>
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## Important Facts

- The Celts came from all over Europe, from Austria and Switzerland to Southern France and Spain. There were three main Celtic groups, The Gauls, The Britons and the Gaels.
- The word Celt comes from the Greek word Keltoi.
- The Celts were in Britain from 750 BCE
- Boudicca was queen of the Iceni tribe
- The Iron Age Celts were called this because they discovered Iron and became great craftsmen who created weapons.
- The Celts were fierce warriors who didn't wear armour. They fought naked, painting their body in blue patterns called woad, this was to put fear into their opponents.
- Celts lived in roundhouses which had fires in the middle of them. The smoke from the fire would escape through a hole in the roof. Their houses were built near each other on the top of hills. These were called hillforts.
- The Celts were mainly farmers. They grew corn, gathered berries, nuts, plants and hunted animals such as deer, bears, wild boars and fish. They also kept cows, pigs, goats and sheep.
- The Celts believed in over 300 gods and goddesses. They made animal sacrifices to the gods.
- The Celts loved to wear brightly coloured clothing which they dyed using juice from berries, and plants. They wove the wool using a loom. They then used metal or bones as needles to sew the pieces together.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Hillforts</b>	A fort built on a hill, in particular an area on a hilltop.	<b>Sources</b>	A book, person or document that is used to provide evidence (primary and secondary)
<b>Invasion</b>	To enter a place in a forceful way	<b>Roundhouse</b>	A circular dwelling
<b>Invader</b>	Invaders enter a country by force with the intention of conquering it. Invaders may take land,	<b>Wattle-and-daub</b>	A mixture of twigs, earth and clay used to make roundhouses
<b>Settlement</b>	A place which has typically been uninhabited, where people establish a community		

