

Britain And The Celtic Iron Age

Eventually smiths learned of processes to refine smelted iron and make steel. By quenching (making the steel hard and brittle) and tempering (removing the brittleness), swords could be made that would suffer much less damage, and would spring back into shape if bent. It took a long time, however, before this was done consistently, and although unhardened iron swords continued to exist for some time, by the early medieval period most high-quality swords were made of hardened steel. Several different methods of swordmaking existed in ancient times, including, most famously, pattern welding. Over time, different...

In Anatolia and the Caucasus, or Southeast Europe, the Iron Age began c. 1300... The Insular Celtic languages spread throughout the islands during the Bronze Age or early Iron Age. They are made up of two major groups: Brittonic in the east and Goidelic in the west. While there are records of Continental Celtic languages from the sixth century BC, allowing a confident reconstruction of Proto-Celtic, Insular Celtic languages became attested only during the early first millennium AD. The Insular Celts followed an Ancient Celtic religion overseen by druids. Some of the southern British tribes had strong links with mainland Europe, especially Gaul and Belgica, and minted their own coins.

Iron Age tribes in Britain Information from the distribution of Celtic coins has also shed light on the extents of the territories of the various groups that occupied the island. Information from the The names of the Celtic Iron Age tribes in Britain were recorded by Roman and Greek historians and geographers, especially Ptolemy. The names of the Celtic Iron Age tribes in Britain were recorded by Roman and Greek historians and geographers, especially Ptolemy

The Roman Empire conquered most of Britain in the 1st century AD, and a Romano-British culture emerged in the southeast. The Britons and Picts in the north, and the Gaels of Ireland, remained outside the empire. During the end of Roman rule in Britain in the 400s...

Insular Celts They included the Celtic Britons, the Picts, and the Gaels. They included the Celtic Britons The Insular Celts were speakers of the Insular Celtic languages in the British Isles and Brittany. The term is mostly used for the Celtic peoples of the isles up until the early Middle Ages, covering the British-Irish Iron Age, Roman Britain and Sub-Roman Britain. peoples of the isles up until the early Middle Ages, covering the British-Irish Iron Age, Roman Britain and Sub-Roman Britain

Early Iron Age swords were significantly different from later steel swords. They were work-hardened, rather than quench-hardened, which made them generally comparable to, and sometimes inferior to, high-quality bronze swords in

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strength and hardness. This meant that they could still be bent out of shape during use. The easier production, however, and the greater availability of the raw material allowed for much larger scale production. The start of the Iron Age is marked by new cultural groupings, or at least terms for them, with the Late Bronze Age Mycenaean Greece collapsing in some confusion, while in Central Europe the Urnfield culture had already given way to the Hallstatt culture. In north Italy the Villanovan culture is regarded as the start... The Roman Empire conquered most of Britain in the 1st century AD, creating the province of Britannia. The Romans invaded northern Britain, but tribes such as the Caledonians(Picts) in the north...

Iron Age sword made of iron (as opposed to bronze) appear from the Early Iron Age (c. 12th century BC), but do not become widespread before the 8th century BC. 12th century BC),[citation needed] but do not become widespread before the 8th century Swords made of iron (as opposed to bronze) appear from the Early Iron Age (c

Iron working was introduced to Europe in the late 11th century BC, probably from the Caucasus, and slowly spread northwards and westwards over the succeeding 500 years. For example, the Iron Age of Prehistoric Ireland begins around 500 BC, when the Greek Iron Age had already ended, and finishes around 400 AD. The use of iron and iron-working technology became widespread concurrently in Europe and Asia. Some historians have suggested that it might be possible to distinguish the distributions of different tribes from their pottery assemblages for the Middle Iron Age. However, no names are available for these tribes (except perhaps "Pretanoi"), and most of the tribes apart from in the South did not use pottery to a significant enough extent for this methodology to be applied to them. The Belgae and Atrebates share their names with tribes in France and Belgium, which, together with Caesar's note that Diviciacus of the Suessiones had ruled territory in Britain, suggests that this part of the country might have been conquered and ruled from abroad. The Parisii have also been suggested as having been an immigrant group. These are also not...

Iron Age Indigenous metalworking arrived in Australia with European contact. It has also been considered as the final age of the three-age division starting with prehistory (before recorded history) and progressing to protohistory (before written history). Although meteoric iron has been used for millennia in many regions, the beginning of the Iron Age is defined locally around the world by archaeological convention when the production of smelted iron (especially steel tools and weapons) replaces their bronze equivalents in common use. 1200 BC - c. However, this notion is being challenged. 550 BC) is the final epoch of the three historical Metal Ages, after the Copper Age and Bronze Age. It has also been considered The Iron Age (c. In the archaeology of the Americas, a five-period system is conventionally used instead; indigenous cultures there did not develop an iron economy in the pre-Columbian era, though some did work copper and silver. 1200 BC - c. 550 BC) is the final epoch of the three historical

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Metal Ages, after the Copper Age and Bronze Age. The Iron Age (c. In this usage, it is preceded by the Stone Age (subdivided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic) and Bronze Age. These concepts originated for describing Iron Age Europe and the ancient Near East b31c4ea5c8

Celtic Britons They spoke Common Brittonic, the ancestor of the modern Brittonic languages. inhabited Great Britain from at least the British Iron Age until the High Middle Ages, at which point they diverged into the Welsh, Cornish, and Bretons (among The Britons (reconstructed P-Celtic *Pritanī, Latin: Britanni, Welsh: Brythoniaid), also known as Celtic Britons or ancient Britons, were the Celtic people who inhabited Great Britain from at least the British Iron Age until the High Middle Ages, at which point they diverged into the Welsh, Cornish, and Bretons (among others) b31c4ea5c8

List of Iron Age hoards in Great Britain Hoards of Celtic coins dating from the time of the Roman occupation of Britain are also included here. It includes both hoards that were buried with the intention of retrieval at a later date (personal hoards, founder's hoards, merchant's hoards, and hoards of loot), and also hoards of votive offerings which were not intended to be recovered at a later date, but excludes grave goods and single items found in isolation. The list of Iron Age hoards in Britain comprises significant archaeological hoards of coins, jewellery, precious and scrap metal objects and other valuable The list of Iron Age hoards in Britain comprises significant archaeological hoards of coins, jewellery, precious and scrap metal objects and other valuable items discovered in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) that are associated with the British Iron Age, approximately 8th century BC to the 1st century AD b31c4ea5c8

British Iron Age It followed the British Bronze Age and was marked by The Iron Age in Great Britain spanned from c. The Iron Age in Great Britain spanned from c. It followed the British Bronze Age and was marked by the use of iron for tools and weapons. The British Iron Age excludes prehistoric Ireland, which had its own Iron Age cultures. 800 BC until the Roman period in the 1st century AD. The Iron Age saw the adoption of some elements of the Hallstatt and La Tène material cultures from mainland Europe, a marked increase in the building of hillforts, and the emergence of brochs in Iron Age Scotland. 800 BC until the Roman period in the 1st century AD b31c4ea5c8

Iron Age Europe In Europe, the Iron Age is the last stage of the prehistoric period and the first of the protohistoric periods, which initially meant descriptions of In Europe, the Iron Age is the last stage of the prehistoric period and the first of the protohistoric periods, which initially meant descriptions of a particular area by Greek and Roman writers. Elsewhere, the period lasted until the early centuries AD, and either Christianization or a new conquest in the Migration Period. For much of Europe, the period came to an abrupt end after conquest by the Romans, though ironworking remained the dominant technology until recent times b31c4ea5c8

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Coin use is usually divided into a core area which covers the home counties as well as parts of Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire. This was surrounded by a periphery of coin using groups some of which, the Corieltauvi, Durotriges, Dobunni and Iceni, appear to have minted their own coinage. The coins in the core area are generally attributed to the Atrebates and Cantii in the areas south of the Thames and the Trinovantes and Catuvellauni to the north.

The oldest written evidence for the Britons is from Greco-Roman writers in the Iron Age. The earliest known mention is by Pytheas (c. 320 BC), who refers to the Pretanoi as being Keltoi (Celts). Although later Greco-Roman writers do not call them Celts, they spoke a Celtic language and had Celtic cultural traits. Ancient Britain was made up of many tribes and kingdoms, associated with various hillforts. The Britons followed an ancient Celtic religion overseen by druids. Some of the southern polities had strong links with mainland Europe, especially with Gaul and Belgica, and minted their own coins.

Available evidence seems to indicate that the tribes of the Middle Iron Age tended to group together into larger tribal kingdoms during the Late Iron Age.

== Historiography ==

== List of hoards ==

Iron Age Scandinavia It was preceded by the Nordic Bronze Age. Iron Age Scandinavia (or Nordic Iron Age) was the Iron Age, as it unfolded in Scandinavia. It was preceded by the Nordic Bronze Age. The 6th and 5th centuries Iron Age Scandinavia (or Nordic Iron Age) was the Iron Age, as it unfolded in Scandinavia

Celtic currency of Britain Coins were first imported in large numbers in around 150 BC and domestic minting began around 100BC. Coin production was largely ended by the Roman conquest of Britain, first by the Claudian invasion of AD 43 and later by the Defeat of Boudica in AD 60 or 61. The earliest currency consisted of various forms of iron bars. The Celtic currency of Britain were the various items and coins used as currency between approximately 200 BC and AD 60. The earliest currency consisted The Celtic currency of Britain were the various items and coins used as currency between approximately 200 BC and AD 60. Cast coins may have been produced for a few more years around Hengistbury Head. Exact dating of coins often changes in the light of new research

The archaeological record may be distorted by cases of the deliberate falsification of find spots. Historically this falsification may have been...

The protohistory of Britain begins during the late Iron Age. The earliest known account was by Greek geographer Pytheas, (c. 320 BC), who refers to the island as Albion, one of the Pretannikai nesoi (Pretannic isles), and describes its inhabitants as Keltoi (Celts). Most of the Iron Age inhabitants of Britain were Insular Celts and are referred to as Celtic Britons, as they spoke Celtic languages and had broadly Celtic cultural traits. The Britons, speakers of Common Brittonic, were made up of many tribes and kingdoms, and followed an ancient Celtic religion overseen by druids. Some of the southern tribes had links

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with Gaul and Belgica, and minted coins. There was also some Gallic and Belgic settlement... b31c4ea5c8 == Beginnings == b31c4ea5c8

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