**1. Prehistoric Britain (c. 500 000 BC – 43 AD)**

(lecture worksheet)

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| **Important dates:** | **c. 500 000 (Boxgrove Man), 8500 – 6500 BC (Britain becoming an island), 3500 BC (arrival of first farmers), 1900 BC (beginning of Bronze Age), 7th century BC (arrival of Celts)** |
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| **Names & Places:** | **Prehistoric Britain, Ancient Britain, the Neolithic (aka New Stone) Age, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Ice Age(s), the Boxgrove Man, West Kennet Long Barrow (Wiltshire), the Newgrange Mound, Oakley Down (a place in Dorset), Maes Howe (a mausoleum on the island of Orkney), Skara Brae (Neolithic village in Orkney), Stonehenge (megalithic monument in Wiltshire), the Beaker People (aka Bell Beaker Culture), the Celts, *Keltoi* or *Galatai* (Greek for barbarian), *Celtae* (Latin for Celts in general), *Galli* (Latin for Celts in France), *Britanni* (Latin for Celts in Britain, English = Britons), Irish Gaelic (Celtic language spoken in Ireland), Manx (Celtic language spoken on the Isle of Man), Scottish Gaelic (Celtic language spoken in Scotland), Welsh (Celtic language spoken in Wales), Cornish (Celtic language spoken in Cornwall), Breton (Celtic language spoken in Brittany, France), Druids (Celtic priests)**  |
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| **Vocabulary:** | **cut off from the mainland of Europe, hunters, fishermen, food gatherers, farmers, to introduce cereal crops (e. g. wheat and barley), to live off the land, to make pottery, to build great public works, burial mounds (or great barrows), to contain the remains of buried people (or the ashes of a dead person), bronze, tin, a burial place, an urn, megalithic monuments, henges, a round enclosure surrounded by a band and a ditch, to fight from chariots, warrior nobles, commoners, oak-tree, mistletoe, oak-tree groves, to hold a solemn ceremony, golden sickles, to make human sacrifices, bards, hillforts, the ard (Celtic plough), ox (pl. oxen)** |

**Exam questions:**

1. Describe the changes brought about by the first agricultural people in Britain after about 3500 BC. (the landscape, life and work, settlements, language, spiritual life, megalithic monuments, archaeological sites)
2. Explain the significance of the pre-Roman Celtic societies in Ancient Britain. (Include description of their settlements, references in Roman and Greek accounts, structure of society, culture, everyday life, etc.)
3. Compare the Neolithic monument at Stonehenge with the settlement in Orkney known as Skara Brae. (Include a detailed description of both sites contrasting their architectural features, purpose, etc.)