



Useful words

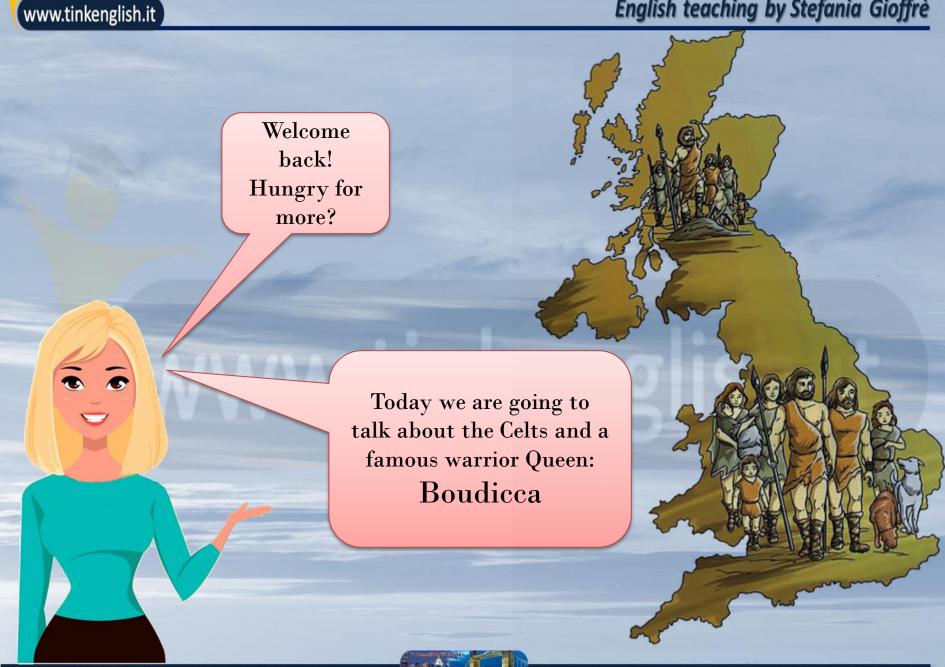


Nouns

BELT BRANCHES CAPE CHIEF HEIR

JUDGE LOSS POISON SEER SHIELD

SPEAR SET UP SWORDS UPRISING WEAPON



The 'Celts' were all of the people who lived in Britain and Northwest Europe during the Iron Age – from 600 BC to 43 AD, which is when the Romans arrived.

The Celts were a very advanced society:

They knew how to make **weapons** from iron, which is why we call the time they lived in the "Iron Age"...

In Britain, the
Celts settled in
areas such as
Cornwall and
Wales

Top 10 Facts

- The Celts lived during the Iron Age, from about 600 BC to 43 AD. This is the time when iron was discovered and used.
- The Iron Age ended when the Romans invaded Britain and set up their own civilisation and government.
- The people who lived in Britain during the Iron Age weren't called 'Celts' until the 1700s. The name is used to describe all the different tribes that lived in Britain then.
- There were three main **branches** of Celts in Europe Brythonic, Gaulic and Gaelic. Brythonic Celts (Britons) settled in England.
- The Celts who settled in England were **split** into many different tribes, each ruled by a king or queen.



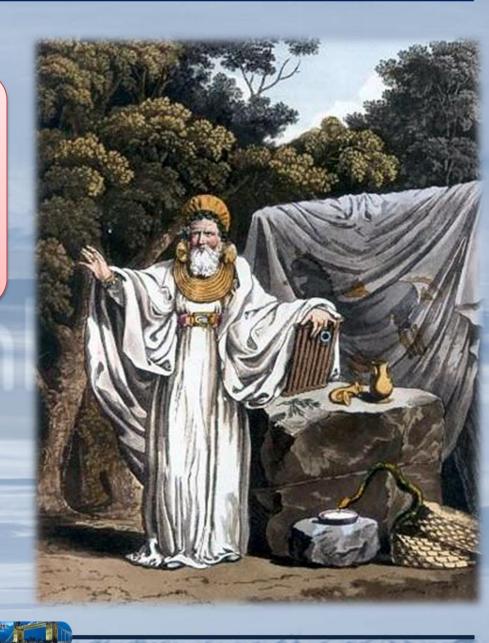
- The Celts believed in many different gods who affected every part of everyday life. Druids, who were priests in Celtic society, tried to figure out what the gods wanted.
- Men and women in Celtic times usually wore long tunics with different accessories, such as coats, capes or belts.
- Most Celts were farmers, and they lived in houses that were round instead of square.
- In battle, Celts mainly fought with swords and spears, and they used long shields to protect themselves.
- Some people can still speak Celtic languages such as Welsh and Gaelic.



Celtic priests were called Druids, and the Celts believed that they understood nature and the world around them so well that they predict the future from it.

Druids also acted as judges in Celtic society, and even doctors.

The Celts believed that there were gods for every part of life, and that the Druids were the ones who understood how to speak to them and interpret what they wanted.





If there was a battle in Celtic times, anyone could be asked to fight — women as well as men.

Some Celtic tribes would use blue paint to tattoo their skin before going to battle.



A famous Celt is
Warrior Queen
Boudicca, who led an
uprising against the
Romans when they
invaded Britain in 60
B.C..

The Warrior Queen

- Boudicca's husband, Prasutagus, was king of the Iceni (in what is now Norfolk).
- Prasutagus died in 60 B.C. with no male heir.
- The Romans annexed his kingdom, humiliated his family, and plundered the chief tribesmen.
- While the provincial governor Suetonius Paulinus was absent in 60 or 61, Boudicca raised a rebellion throughout East Anglia.
- According to the Roman historian Tacitus, Boudicca's rebels
 massacred 70,000 Romans
- Paulinus met the Britons and **regained** the province in a desperate battle.
- Upon her **loss**, Boudicca either took **poison** or died of shock or illness.



The statue of
Boudicca and her
daughters is located
at end of
Westminster Bridge
near the Big Ben.



This is all for today, but if you want to have a glimpse of the oncoming episode, check the next slide, bye.





The Roman Invasion

