

Ellie's Bronze Age Expedition: Flashcards

Learning objective: To identify key features of the Bronze Age in Britain, including technological advancements, settlement patterns, and burial practices.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of the Bronze Age. Read the term or question, think of the answer, and then check the back to see if you were correct!

What is bronze made of?

Bronze is an alloy made by mixing copper and tin.

What kind of homes did people live in during the Bronze Age?

Roundhouses, which were circular buildings with wattle and daub walls and thatched roofs.

Why was the discovery of bronze so important compared to the Stone Age?

It was much stronger and more durable than stone, allowing for better tools, weapons, and jewellery.

What is a 'barrow' in the context of the Bronze Age?

A barrow is a burial mound made of earth or stones, often used to bury important people with their belongings.

Who were the 'Beaker People'?

A group of people who arrived in Britain from Europe, named after the distinctive bell-shaped pottery beakers they made.

How did Bronze Age people get materials not found in their local area?

Through trade networks, exchanging goods like food, salt, or animal skins for metal ores.

What was the main way people produced food during the Bronze Age?

Agriculture; they kept livestock like cows and sheep and grew crops such as wheat and barley.

Why did people start building hillforts towards the end of the Bronze Age?

To provide protection for their communities and valuable resources from rival groups.

Explain the process of 'smelting'.

Smelting is the process of heating metal ore to a very high temperature to extract the metal from the rock.

Compare life in the Bronze Age to the Neolithic (New Stone Age).

Bronze Age people had more advanced metal tools and established more complex social hierarchies and trade links compared to the earlier Stone Age.