

TLP008 Adventure

Ancient Greece v Iron Age Britain

Key Vocabulary

What is the difference between an archaeologist and a historian?



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Sort these job descriptions into the right columns

answers on next slide

- 1 Reading historic documents
- 2 Setting up digs to search for evidence of historic artefacts
- 3 Conducting research
- 4 Locating other relevant documents or data
- 5 Traveling to potential historic locations
- 6 Educating people about historic locations or groups
- 7 Cataloguing artefacts found
- 8 Ensuring information is authentic
- 9 Providing information about historic sites
- 10 Providing data about historic figures

Archaeologist

Historian

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The person who interprets all the archaeological and historical data is called an...

anthropologist

anthropo log ist

from the Greek *anthrōpos* meaning 'man or human being'

from the Greek *logia* meaning 'a branch of knowledge'

a suffix meaning 'one who does or an expert'

answers on next slide

So, the person who goes out into the field, or river, or swamp...

is an _____

The person who makes sure all the historical information is accurate...

is an _____

And the person who works out what it all means...

is an _____

So, the person who goes out into the field, or river, or swamp...
is an archaeologist

The person who makes sure all the historical information is accurate...
is an historian

And the person who works out what it all means...
is an anthropologist

NOTE: This is a very simple explanation. For instance, archaeologists also interpret artifacts and features etc...

Professor Alice Roberts is a famous biological anthropologist



You may have seen her on:
Time Team, Digging for
Britain, The Royal Institution
Christmas Lectures,
Timewatch, Horizon, The Day
the Dinosaurs Died...

Key Vocabulary

century history era anthropologist culture
 AD Olympia artefacts
 research development CE
 civilisation ancient BCE mythology
 archaeology sources empire evidence
 interpret contrast myths historian
 compare period

Make sure you
 understand
 the meanings
 of these terms
 You could learn
 to spell them

Worksheet: TLP008WS1a
 - adding suffixes to
 words ending in 'y'

BC and AD or BCE and CE?

BC is a religious term and refers to the time **B**efore the birth of **C**hrist.

AD is also a religious term and refers to the time after the birth of Christ **A**nno **D**omini meaning 'in the year of our Lord'

BCE is a non-religious term and refers to the time **B**efore the **C**ommon **E**ra.

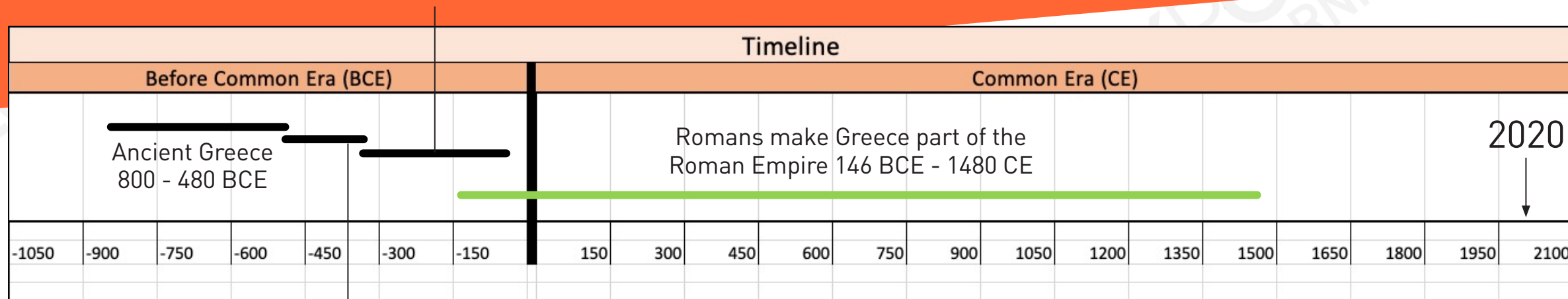
CE is also a non-religious term and refers to the time after BCE, the **C**ommon **E**ra

Both sets of terms use the birth of Christ as the zero point.

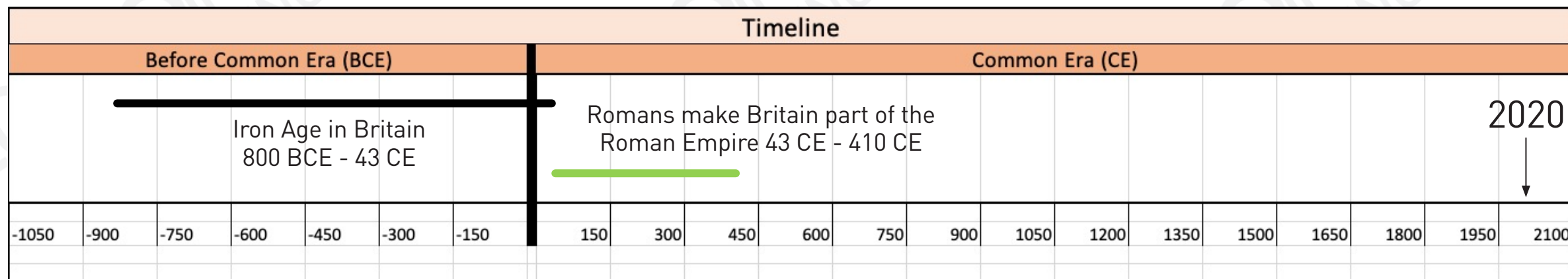
Can you suggest why some people would prefer to refer to time as BCE and CE rather than BC and AD?

Timelines

Greek
Hellenistic
Period
323 BCE - 31BCE



Greek Classical Period 480 BCE - 323 BCE



Now it is your turn to think like an anthropologist and interpret data. Using the timelines answer the following questions

1 How long did the Iron Age last in Britain?

1

2 When did the Romans invade Greece?

2

3 When did the Romans invade Britain?

3

4 How long did the Romans rule Greece?

4

5 How long did the Romans rule Britain?

5

Answers

1 How long did the Iron Age last in Britain?

1 $800 \text{ BCE} + 43 \text{ CE} = \mathbf{843 \text{ years}}$

2 When did the Romans invade Greece?

2 $\mathbf{146 \text{ BCE}}$

3 When did the Romans invade Britain?

3 $\mathbf{43 \text{ CE}}$

4 How long did the Romans rule Greece?

4 $146 \text{ BCE} + 1480 \text{ CE} = \mathbf{1626 \text{ years}}$

5 How long did the Romans rule Britain?

5 $410 \text{ CE} - 43 \text{ CE} = \mathbf{367 \text{ years}}$

Using your analysis of the timelines together with the map of Europe, answer the following questions

- 1 Why did the Romans invade Greece 103 years before invading Britain?
- 2 Why did the Romans leave Britain after only 367 years?
- 3 Why did the Romans keep Greece for 1626 years?

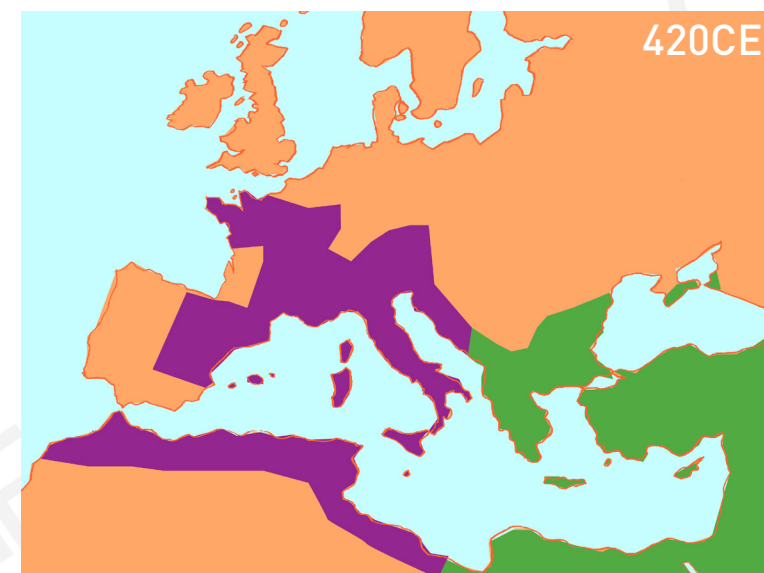
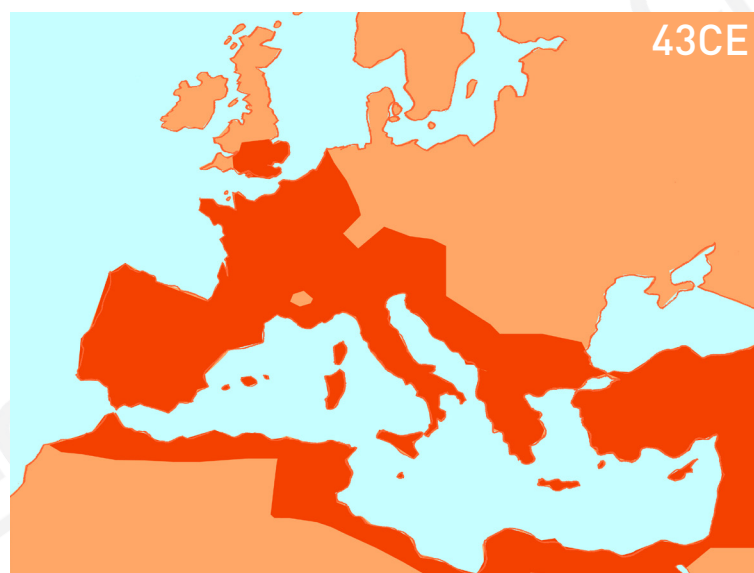
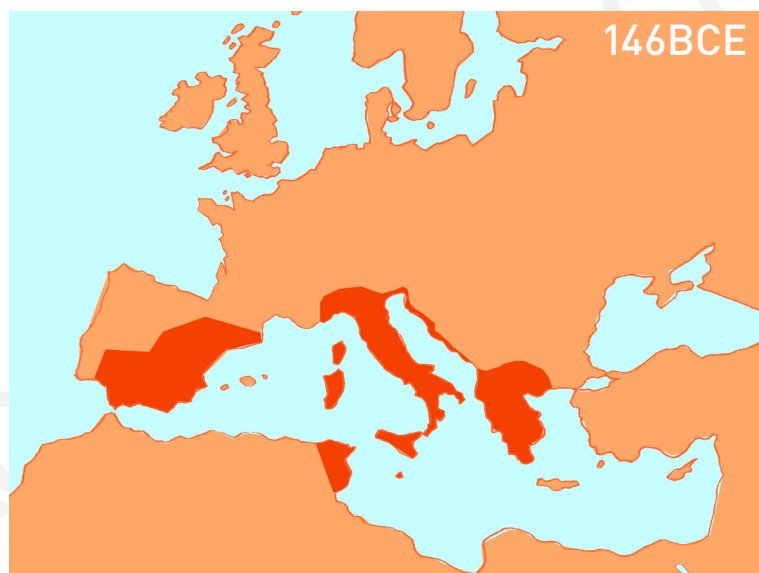
Think about:

- the distances involved
- what the Romans needed to do to stay in control
- the value of the occupied country



Look at these maps showing the Roman Empire at various times. Do they support or undermine your arguments?

Look carefully at the dates and think about why the Roman Empire changed its size.



Using worksheet **TLP008WS1**, write a paragraph that explains one of your answers to the questions on Slide 14.

Ancient Greece

Discuss the images and what they tell us about the Ancient Greeks:

- their culture - what they valued
- their technology - what they could make

Worksheet: TLP008WS2 - Ancient Greece
information and comprehension



Temple of Hera
7th century BCE.
Today, this is the
altar where the
Olympic flame is lit
before the games.



Greek
vase
5th
century
BCE



The
Parthenon
Marbles
5th century
BCE



The Acropolis
of Athens
5th century
BCE



The Theatre
of Epidauros
4th century
BCE



Bracelet
2nd century
BCE

Iron Age Britain

Discuss the images and what they tell us about Iron Age Britain:

- their culture - what they valued
- their technology - what they could make

Worksheet: TLP008WS3 - Iron Age
information and comprehension



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Iron Age Pottery
700 - 400 BCE



Photo by Wessex Archaeology is licensed under CC.

Iron Age site at Down Farm, Cranborne
Chase. 300 BCE. Only post holes remain.



Photo by Gary Lee Todd, Ph.D. is marked with CC0 1.0.

Iron Age Arrow Heads
700 - 300 BCE

If the beliefs, customs and rites of Iron Age Britons had not included the placing of things, animals and people in watery places or holes in the ground - whether graves, pits or ditches - surprisingly little would have survived from the Iron Age. http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/british_prehistory/ironage_whatsurvived_01.shtml

Stonehenge

How is Stonehenge different to the temples in Ancient Greece?
Why don't we know what it was used for?



Photo by photographerglen is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.

How do we know so much about the Ancient Greeks?
Here's a clue...



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Check out: https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_greece/greek_alphabet.php

Stonehenge was started around 3000 BCE. It was last worked on around 1500 BCE - long before the Iron Age. Even though it was still standing in the Iron Age, there is no evidence of its being used. We don't really know what it was built for, or how it was used.

For more information: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk/articles/zg8q2hv>

Ancient Greek Home



Look carefully at the two dwellings. Which one is more technologically advanced?
Which one would you prefer to live in - Why?

To visit Ancient Greece
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IUZKg3KdtYo>

Iron Age Home



Photo by Timitrius is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.

To visit an Iron Age settlement
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XYoZcvqWE2g>

Remember to
make notes
whenever you
watch a VC

The following videos describe life in Ancient Greece and Britain's Iron Age

Simple
animated VC
Duration 4 mins
– some typos

To visit Ancient Greece
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IUZKg3KdtYo>

Detailed
narration
Duration
9 mins

Documentary VC
Duration 23 mins

To visit Ancient Greece
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lqMP2mN097g>

To visit an Iron Age settlement
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XYoZcvqWE2g>

Discuss the differences between the two civilisations.

Remember to
make notes
whenever you
watch a VC

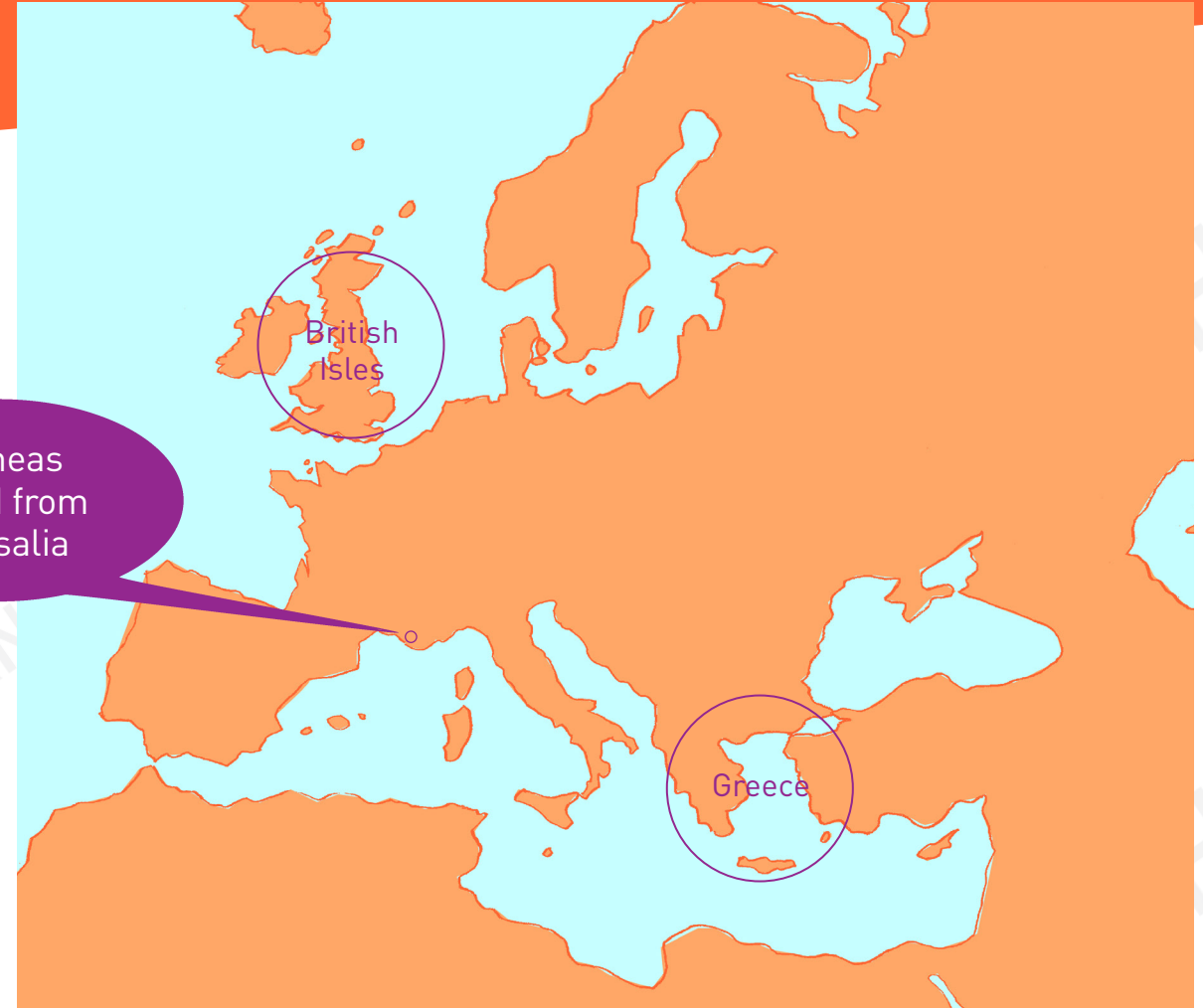
Iron Age Britain

Pytheas of Massalia (now Marseilles), a Greek merchant and explorer, circumnavigated the British Isles between about 330 and 320 BCE and produced the first written record of the islands.

Pytheas' original text no longer exists, but he is quoted by later writers. In 30 BCE Diodorus quoted what Pytheas' said about Britain:

Britain is cold and subject to frosts... The numerous population of natives live in thatched cottages, store their grain in subterranean caches and bake bread from it. They are "of simple manners" and are content with plain fare. They are ruled by many kings and princes who live in peace with each other. Their troops fight from chariots, as did the Greeks in the Trojan War.

How does this information support the information on the Iron Age worksheet **TLP008WS3**? How long after Pytheas was Diodorus writing? How reliable is this source?



Now you have studied Ancient Greece and Britain's Iron Age...

Imagine you are Pytheas of Massalia (Slide 21) arriving in Britain in 320 BCE. Write a report describing your first impressions of the Iron Age in Britain.

You could include:

- how different the buildings are (think about materials and size)
- how different the food is (which foods are not available to you)
- how different the weather is
- how you might be spending your leisure time

Worksheet: TLP008WS4 - report guidance