

Celts and Romans
Celts come to Britain
Roundhouses
Cooking
Celtic Crafts
Celtic ornaments
Life in tribes
Religion
Stonehenge
Memory

Six Celtic nations
Exercises 1
Exercises 2
Exercises 3

Exercises4
Credits

Home



#### Celtic lands and the Roman Empire

3500 years
ago people called
Celts lived in
Western Europe.
They were so
numerous and
powerful that they
contested the
Roman Empire

green - Celts red - Romans in the year 133BC



#### Celts come to Britain





Around 2700 years ago, the Celts came to the British Isles and mixed with local people.

Celts could look like this, but scientists say they liked bright clothes.

#### Celts come to Britain

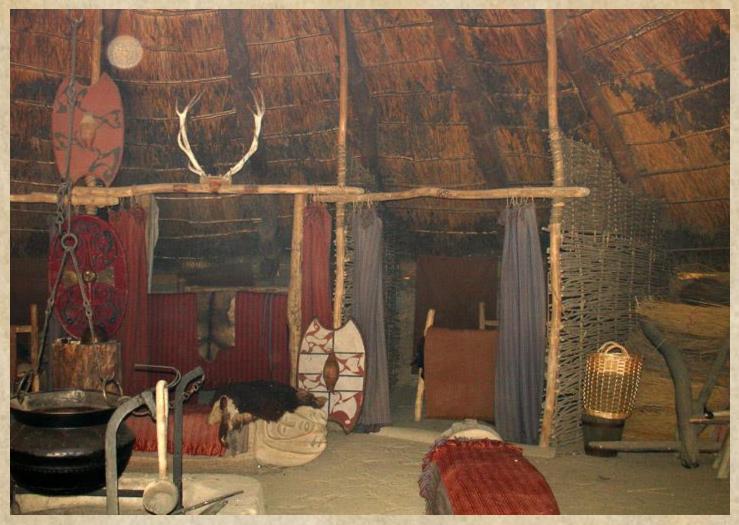


Although we don't know for sure what they looked like, scientists know something from the results of excavations.

This man was found in a bog in Lindow. He had his clothes, ornaments, and we even know what was in his stomach (a grain cake). They say he lived in the 1st century and was of a high rank.



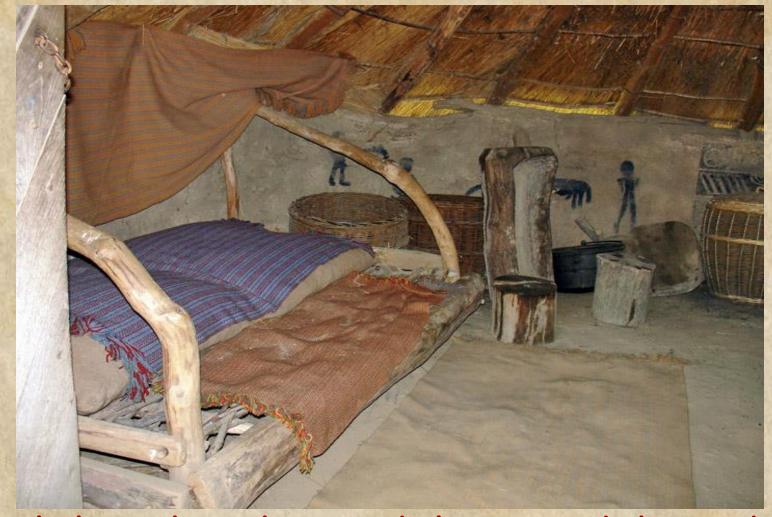
The Celts lived in roundhouses like this one. They were built from timber and plastered with mud. They had a thatched roof.



Inside, the house could look like this. It was rather warm, and rain did not get through the thatched roof.

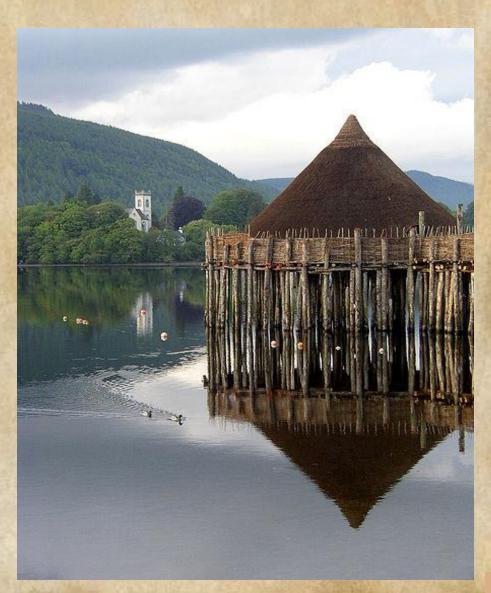


Cooking and washing was done on the central fire. There was no opening over the fireplace, so smoke escaped through the thatched roof.

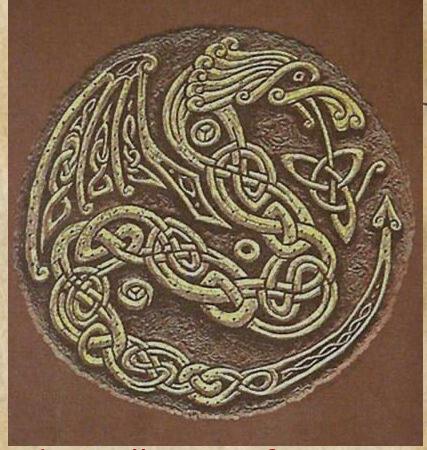


People kept their things and slept around the inside of the wall. This is a replica of a Celtic house in Wales

Roundhouses could also be built near lakes and on riverbanks. This is a replica from a Celtic museum in Wales.







The Celts were farmers and excellent craftsmen. They made iron weapons and beautiful ornaments of gold and silver. Chiefs and high-ranking women wore beautiful gold jewellery

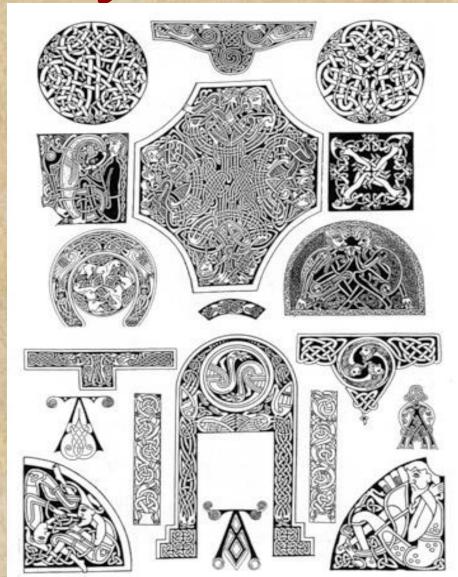


Cauldrons were used not only in homes, but also for rituals. This famous cauldron is made of silver and has beautiful decorations.

Celtic ornamentations are very famous. They remind of weaving patterns of plaits, or basketry.

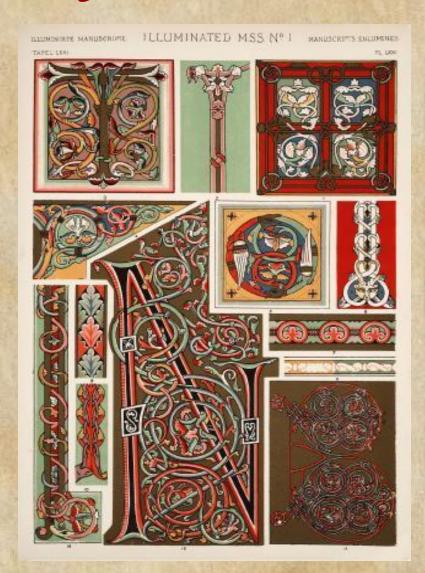
Celts believed that the world was filled with energy flows, which intertwined and formed patterns that influenced everything around us.

That's why most ornaments look like twisting lines that cross each other.



Celtic ornaments
symbolically represented
the life of a human,
with energy flows
twisting and even tied in
knots.

It was strictly forbidden to make changes in the traditional ornaments - they were believed to have magical powers.





Other motifs used snakes and birds, as they were sacred, but also some domestic animals. Ravens were thought to be messengers of gods.

Modern artists and craftsmen often use Celtic designs and motifs nowadays.









A maze, or labyrinth was used very often.

It represents the journey through life and always leads to the central point, which symbolically shows the centre of the universe.

For wise men and druids it could show the way to understand how the world is made.



## Life in tribes

The Celts lived in tribes and clans. Their chiefs were war captains, who fought and took their enemies as slaves.

Warriors sometimes wore bronze helmets and painted their faces blue. They fought with swords and spears and didn't have bows and arrows.

Druids were priests and had great power. They were wise men of great knowledge. Little is known about their religion except that they believed in many gods.







Druids worshiped nature, trees and believed that human soul lives forever. They sacrificed food and precious objects to their gods. They often put these into water. Some druids were women.

# Stonehenge



It is believed that they built <u>Stonehenge</u> and other megalithic structures in Europe, like the <u>menhirs</u> in the north of France. They performed rituals there or the day of the <u>solstice</u>.

# Religion

It is believed that druids even sacrificed humans, although it is not known for sure. Scientists think that Lindow man was also killed for sacrifice.



When Romans came to Britain, they destroyed druidic cults.



#### Memory and tradition

But the memory about druids still lives. There are many legends about them

They are believed to have magical powers.

Nowadays some people perform druidic rituals on the day of the solstice in some countries of Europe





# The Six Celtic Languages

Today, the descendants of the Celtic people form six Celtic nations.

They speak three
Gaelic languages in
Ireland, Man and
Scotland and Breton
languages in Wales,
Cornwall and
Brittany in France.

Every year a Celtic Festival is held in one of these countries.



Cross out unnecessary words:

#### Ancient Celts were:

warriors,
farmers,
famous explorers,
good craftsmen,
scientists,

seamen

#### They lived in:

palaces,
roundhouses,
pyramids,
castles

#### They divided into:

tribes, nations, kingdoms, clans,

Cross out unnecessary words:

#### Druids were:

warriors,
craftsmen,
clans' chiefs,
priests,
wise men,
bards



#### Celtic ornaments :

are still used today,
symbolized human life,
could be changed,
could not be changed



Cross out unnecessary words:

People of "the six Celtic nations" live in:

Sweden

Scotland

North of France

Wales

Spain

Isle of Man

Central England

Cornwall

Italy

Germany

Russia

Ireland

Scientists who study the past are:

historians, explorers, archeologists, astronomers

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