**CCSS1 Unit 8: The Metal Age p. 123**

**Part 1: The Metal Age p.124**

Intro.

-End of Neolithic era, discovery of **metallurgy** (extracting metal from ore)

3 Ages (transitions vary by place)

The Copper Age

The Bronze Age

The Iron Age

Natural Environment – mild climate, forests

Survival – agriculture, livestock, trade

Dwellings – permanent settlements, usually walled

Beliefs – worshipped forces of nature, religious ceremonies

Society – work became specialized, making different social groups.

**Part 2: Life in the Metal Age p. 126**

-Metallurgy advanced – with bronze they could make hard objects (weapons)

- They discovered how to make iron 🡪 harder objects

-Iron Age is last in prehistory. Writing discovered 3500BC 🡪 history

**2.1 Economy and Society**

**Economy:**

-Ppl. Lived off agriculture + livestock

-metal tools – sickles, hoes, ploughs

-developed products obtained from livestock. Ex: cheese, cloth

-traded metals for other goods

**Dwellings:**

-walled settlements in high places

-surrounded by palisades or clay/brick/stone walls

-stone base, wooden/adobe walls (rectangular/circular), thatch/branch roofs

**Society:**

-Metallurgy caused:

🡪 greater specialization of labor

🡪social differences, metal = symbol of wealth

🡪 conflict + war b/c of metal weapons: groups w/metal weapons dominated those w/out, combats in horse-drawn chariots, ppl. began to build walls around settlements

🡪 heavier farming tools + war = women stepped into the background, raising families

**Beliefs**

-Worshipped forces of nature (sun, gods in animal shapes)

-held ceremonies in sacred spots w/ metal offerings to gods

**2.2 Skills p.127**

**Metalworking**

-Ore extracted w/stone picks

-Smelt to purify (remove slag)

-Smelt again and poured into mould for desired shape

**Agricultural Tools and Support**

-wooden ploughs replaced by metal ones pulled by oxen

-wheel (invented prior to 3500BC) let them make carts to transport ppl + goods

**2.3 Architecture and Art p.128**

**Megalithic constructions**

-huge stone blocks (megaliths) used as collective tombs/sanctuaries

1. Menhirs – large stones stuck into the ground

2. Cromlech – menhirs in a circle

3. Alignment – menhirs in a line

4. Dolmens – several vertical stone walls + hortizontal one laid across top

**Schematic rock paintings**

-red + black usually

-simplified human, animal, geometrical figures, structures + idols (w/big eyes or triangles w/limbs)

**Part 3: The Metal Age in Spain p.130**

-Copper Age 300oBC

-megaliths common

-N/NE Iberian Peninsula has remains

-Antequara tomb in Málaga

-**Millares culture** (village in Almería w/dwelling remains), inhabitants grew cereal, raised livestock, made copper tools + jewelry. Necropolis near village

-**Bell Beaker culture**  – made bell-shaped ceramics w/geometric designs, remains in center/periphery of peninsula

-Bronze Age 1800BC

-**El Argar culture**: settled areas easily defendable, buried dead at home w/possessions, made bronze objects + ceramics

**-Talaiotic culture**: in Balaeric Islands, Typical constructions: 1. Taula (2 flat stones in shape of a table), 2. Naveta (shaped like upturned boat), 3. Taliot (circular/elliptical stone tower)

**-Tartesso culture/kingdom**: SW peninsula, made jewelry +traded w/others

-Iron Age 750BC

Iberians – in Levante + Andalucía

Celts – mixed in North Peninsula