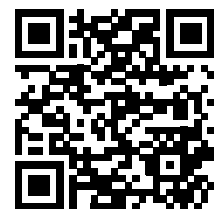


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Ancient Britain's Iron Age



In Ancient Britain, the _____ Age was a period of significant development. It began around 800 BC, when new metalworking _____ were introduced from the continent. During this time, people learned how to create stronger _____ and weapons by smelting iron. This advancement allowed tribes to improve their farming _____, leading to an increase in food production and population growth. Settlements became more _____, with communities building large fortified structures known as hillforts for protection. The _____, a group of tribes with advanced knowledge of _____, became dominant in Britain. They introduced a rich culture, including intricate _____ and a complex social structure. Druids, the _____ of the Celtic society, played a crucial role in religion and _____, overseeing ceremonies and settling disputes. The Iron Age also saw the first written records about Britain, made by Greek and Roman _____. These texts describe a land divided into numerous tribal _____, each with its own ruler. Despite their differences, these kingdoms shared common languages, _____, and lifestyle, which were significantly influenced by their mastery of iron. This era continued until the Roman _____ of Britain in AD 43, marking the end of prehistoric Britain and the beginning of a new chapter in its _____.

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