

Celtic Fortifications

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Iron Age Hill Forts /u0026 Settlements Forts, Barricades and Battlements - Man's Fortifications The Celtic Legacy (eng/ser)

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Celtic Fortifications

A hillfort is a type of earthworks used as a fortified refuge or defended settlement, located to exploit a rise in elevation for defensive advantage. They are typically European and of the Bronze and Iron Ages. Some were used in the post-Roman period. The fortification usually follows the contours of a hill, consisting of one or more lines of earthworks, with stockades or defensive walls, and external ditches. Hillforts developed in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age, roughly the start of the fi

Hillfort - Wikipedia

Two important fortifications, those at Dünsberg near Giessen and Heidetränk Oppidum (one of the largest urban settlements in Celtic Europe) near Altkönig in the Taunus mountains are visible from Glauberg. Nearby is also the Celtic salt industry at Bad Nauheim.

Glauberg - Wikipedia

The Celtic circular wall of Otzenhausen is one of the biggest fortifications the Celts ever constructed. It was built by Celts of the Treveri tribe, who lived in the region north of the fort. The fort is located on top of the Dollberg, a hill near Otzenhausen in Germany, about 695 m above sea level.

Celtic warfare - Wikipedia

Celtic Hill Forts. Sometimes groups of houses were built on the top of hills. These are called hill-forts. The largest and most complex Iron Age hill fort in Britain today is Maiden Castle in Dorset. The vast multiple ramparts enclose an area the size of 50 football pitches!

Celtic Round Houses and Hill Forts

Throughout the present Celtic lands and in many of those areas once lived in by Celtic tribes, hill forts can be found. Typically they date to the Bronze and Iron Ages. Usually they followed the contours of a hill, consisting of one or more lines of earthworks, with stockades or defensive walls, and external ditches.

The Mystery and Legend of Celtic Hill and Promontory Forts ...

The Celtic hill fort of Otzenhausen is one of the biggest fortifications the Celts ever constructed. It was built by Gauls of the Treveri tribe, who lived in the region north of the fort. The fort is located on top of the Dollberg, a hill near Otzenhausen in Germany, about 695 m above sea level. The only visible remains are two circular earth ramparts, covered with stones.

Hillfort of Otzenhausen - Wikipedia

Roquepertuse has a fascinating history that includes an Iron Age hillfort and a Celtic community and shrine, where early forms of barley beer were made. The hillfort dates to ca. 300 BC, with a fortification wall enclosing some 1300 square meters; its religious connotations including this two-headed god, a forerunner of the Roman god Janus.

Hillforts: Ancient Fortresses in Iron Age Europe

At this time, most people across Britain and Ireland lived in Celtic tribes. To protect themselves, they built forts on the tops of hills. Some hill forts were almost like small towns. They were...

History KS1 / KS2: Hill forts - BBC Teach

The time of the "Celtic conversion" of Britain saw a huge growth in the number of hill forts throughout the region. These were often small ditch and bank combinations encircling defensible hilltops. Some are small enough that they were of no practical use for more than an individual family, though over time many larger forts were built.

Celtic Britain - history and culture

Ringforts, ring forts or ring fortresses are circular fortified settlements that were mostly built during the Bronze Age up to about the year 1000. They are found in Northern Europe, especially in Ireland. There are also many in South Wales and in Cornwall, where they are called rounds. Ringforts come in many sizes and may be made of stone or earth. Earthen ringforts would have been marked by a circular rampart, often with a stakewall. Both stone and earthen ringforts would generally have had at

Ringfort - Wikipedia

From northern Scotland to southern Iberia the enclosures around hill- and promontory-forts are the most conspicuous component of the Iron Age archaeological record. Ian Ralston looks at their construction and reconstruction and at the architecture of banks, walls, ramparts and ditches, gateways, and ancillary features.

Celtic Fortifications by Ian Ralston - Goodreads

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The Celtic name ordo is related to the word for "hammer" (Welsh 'Gordd'). The territory of the Ordovices covered most of what is today mid Wales and parts of north and west Wales, they farmed and kept sheep, and built fortified strongholds and hill forts.

1a. Pre Roman Wales - The Celts - The History of Wales

Celtic fortifications may be considered to have faced military threats of two kinds: that offered by other, relatively local, communities and, more particularly latterly, against the assaults mounted by the armies of late Republican and Imperial ...

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Celtic Fortifications by Ian Ralston (2006) Paperback ...

The author describes the various ancient forts found in Britain, from the famous Maiden Castle in England to the Brochs of Scotland. In between he takes us on a tour of Danesbury in Hampshire, and he describes the less well known Tre'r Ceiri in North Wales. Various other forts, some famous others obscure, are mentioned along the way.

The Forts of Celtic Britain: 50 (Fortress): Amazon.co.uk ...

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1. Finding and defining hill-forts --2. The settings and landscapes of hill-forts --3. The architecture of hill-fort defences --4. Construction, maintenance, repair and modification --5. Hill-forts in war --6. Signs and symbols in the architecture of hill-fort defences --7. Vitrified forts: a burning question --8. Concluding remarks --9. Twenty ...

The iron age fortifications of the celtic period

Asentamientos con recintos, llamados "hill-forts", son elementos habituales y notables del poblamiento de la Edad del Hierro, especialmente en ciertas áreas de Gran Bretaña. La categoría monumental, sin embargo, tiene antecedentes más tempranos; y se mantiene con nuevos casos, o con reconstrucciones, a lo largo del Primer milenio a.C. En la interpretación de las estructuras que los cierran -empalizadas, murallas de piedra y taludes, o murallas de tierra- han dominado siempre las consideraciones militares, pero recientemente estos enfoques han sido matizados. Algunos elementos clave, en la arquitectura de las defensas, están en discusión, incluyendo formas elaboradas de entradas documentadas en el Sur británico, así como otras menos conocidas y más localizadas como torres (raras), campos de piedras hincadas (chevaux-de-frise) y cuerpos de guardia. Las evidencias seleccionadas que apoyan el uso militar/defensivo de estos sitios está incrementándose, igual que otras indicaciones que sugieren funciones diferentes. Estas incluyen depósitos especiales, la orientación de las entradas y la relación de los asentamientos con el paisaje. Se debate, también, sobre el proceso de vitrificación y su posible simbolismo. En suma, se pone en énfasis que no existen explicaciones únicas que vayan bien para todos los casos.

Half a millennium before the Romans first arrived in Britain an even more ferocious people arrived in what is now south-eastern England after migrating from the mainland of Europe. This civilisation, known as the Celts first arrived in Britain in the 6th century BC, and within 300 years had made the island their own. The Celts remained in Britain long after the Romans departed, and although driven into the remoter corners of the island by English invaders the people who remained clung onto their Celtic heritage, and defended their remaining lands against all-comers. In order to defend their lands from other tribes or outside invaders these people established powerful fortified sites that served as places of refuge in wartime and as administrative and trading centres in times of peace. Above all these came to symbolise tribal power, a dramatic symbol of territorial ownership and military might. These forts varied considerably from region to region, from the mysterious brochs and duns found in northern Britain to the promontory forts that formed powerful coastal strongholds all around the island's shores. Even more commonly these Celtic strongholds took the form of hill-forts, ranging in size from small, fortified hilltop villages to sprawling military citadels. These are the forts that form the subject of this fascinating Fortress series title.

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Read Online Celtic Fortifications

From the time the Romans first set foot on England ' s shore in 55 B.C., the British Isles have faced a constant threat of foreign invasion. As a result, the landscapes of England, Scotland, and Ireland are dotted with ancient defensive fortifications as varied as their makers. Iron Age Celtic " hill forts, " Roman castra and Hadrian ' s Wall, Anglo-Saxon dykes and Alfredian burhs, Norman mottes and stone-keeps, Edwardian castles, Irish tower houses—they all served to repel ancient intruders and many still stand as tangible relics of a remarkable past. This study chronicles the development of British fortifications from prehistoric times through the end of Richard III ' s reign in 1485, providing the history of each type of structure, relevant examples, and information on weapons and siege warfare. More than 250 illustrations vividly detail each ediface ' s construction and configuration.

Many American legends have Celtic origins. Each chapter in this fascinating book presents a Celtic myth and a similar American one. Celtic immigrants brought these legends to all regions of the U.S. Old-world mythology morphs into New World folklore. Curran recounts America's oldest legends and traces their origins to the Celtic mythology of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, presenting a similar old-world tale alongside each American version. Once transported to America, the original Celtic tales evolved to assimilate the new population's geographic, social, and religious customs, weaving their way into the fabric of American folk history.

The Celtic World is a detailed and comprehensive study of the Celts from the first evidence of them in the archaeological and historical record to the early post-Roman period. The strength of this volume lies in its breadth - it looks at archaeology, language, literature, towns, warfare, rural life, art, religion and myth, trade and industry, political organisations, society and technology. The Celtic World draws together material from all over pagan Celtic Europe and includes contributions from British, European and American scholars. Much of the material is new research which is previously unpublished. The book addresses some important issues - Who were the ancient Celts? Can we speak of them as the first Europeans? In what form does the Celtic identity exist today and how does this relate to the ancient Celts? For anyone interested in the Celts, and for students and academics alike, The Celtic World will be a valuable resource and a fascinating read.

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