

Celtic Fortifications

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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 D ü nsberg near Giessen and Heidetr ä nk Oppidum (one of the largest urban settlements in Celtic Europe) near Altk ö nig 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.

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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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