Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme
Iron-Age-Danube

IRON AGE EXPERIENCE

EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS AND MUSEUM PROGRAMMES FROM THE IRON-AGE-DANUBE PROJECT

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Educational workshops and museum programmes
from the Iron-Age-Danube project

Introduction

The project "Monumentalised Early Iron Age Landscapes in the Danube river basin", abbreviated as Iron-Age-Danube, is part of the Interreg Danube Transnational Programme (DTP) of the European Union. It focuses on the monumental archaeological landscapes of the Early Iron Age, characterised, for example, by fortified hilltop settlements and large tumulus cemeteries, from the era between roughly the 9th–4th centuries BC, corresponding to the Hallstatt period.

The project involves a partnership between twenty institutions from Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia, which also have the necessary expertise in archaeological heritage management and cultural tourism. It builds on a shared vision of and joint approaches to researching, managing and protecting complex (pre)historic landscapes and their integration into sustainable tourism.

As part of the project, a new communication format was introduced in the Danube region: International Archaeological Camps in eight micro-regions. These camps offered a unique mode of combining research with public interest in archaeological heritage and scientific research. During the camps organised in Austria, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary, several educational workshops and museum programmes focusing on experimental archaeology were developed and tested, particularly with the younger generation, in museums, archaeological parks and local schools.

The reactions of the pupils and teachers to these events have been very positive. This is why we have decided to briefly describe some of the workshops in this booklet for further use in schools and museums.

Burial mounds (tumuli) in the University of Maribor Botanical Garden (Slovenia)

Iron-Age-Danube – Project information

FACTS AND FIGURES

Iron-Age-Danube	Project acronym
2,552,000 EUR	Total project budget
2,169,200 EUR	ERDF funding
01.01.2017-30.06.2019	Project duration
20 partners from 5 countries	Project team
Universalmuseum Joanneum	Lead partner
daniel.modl@museum-joanneum.at	Contact
Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Youtube	Social media
http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube	Website

MICROREGIONS

Content and symbols

The booklet contains twenty-three workshops, which are grouped around five major themes relating to the Iron Age and archaeological research:

- Plants and food
- Construction and crafts
- Clothes and equipment
- Art and music
- Archaeological work in ancient landscapes

The workshops can be divided into three main groups, which are indicated by symbols:

- Workshops in which knowledge about Iron Age crafts are transmitted by using authentic raw materials based on archaeological examples (group 1).
- Workshops that use forms and motifs from the Iron Age and transfer them to modern objects or re-create them with modern materials (group 2).
- Workshops that playfully convey knowledge about the Iron Age (group 3).

In this booklet, every workshop/museum programme is described with the title and the topic of the workshop, the appropriate age group, its duration, costs and manual skills, the required materials and tools, the working steps in production as well as their archaeological background.

The information on age groups (3–5 years, 6–9 years, 10–14 years, 15–18 years) as well as the duration, costs and manual skills for the preparation of the workshop equipment and for the realisation of the workshop with the participants (low = green, medium = yellow, high = red) are indicated with icons. Additional symbols are also used for indicating risk of injury and fire hazard.

The country icons show in which country the workshop was developed and tested. This information is given because some terms or examples used in the description of the workshops are provided in the local language.

Casting a tin-alloy object with an Iron Age motif from Kleinklein (Styria, Austria)

Workshop group	Group 1		Group 2 	Group 3 
Age group	 3-5	 6-9	 10-14	 15-18
Time exposure				
Costs				
Manual skills				
Warning	Fire risk 		Injury risk 	
Country	Austria  AUT		Croatia  HR	
	Hungary  HU		Slovenia  SLO	

Several templates for workshops that can be printed and cut out can be found at the end of the booklet.

Please note, that the content of some of our workshops will have to be adapted to the local conditions of the place, museum or archaeological site where the workshop is held. For a better understanding of the workshops, always consider providing an introductory talk about material culture first, followed by a brief outline of the techniques, customs and rituals of the Iron Age. Attention should also be paid to participants' age and previous knowledge.

PLANTS AND FOOD

Cooking with Iron Age ingredients: pork belly with apples and nettle porridge with bacon. For more information, see the Iron-Age-Danube Cook-Book from the Archaeology Camp Croatia in Kaptol (QR-Code)

Iron Age plants – Memory card game

In this workshop, the participants can familiarise themselves with the plants grown in the Iron Age through a memory card game.

Materials/Tools

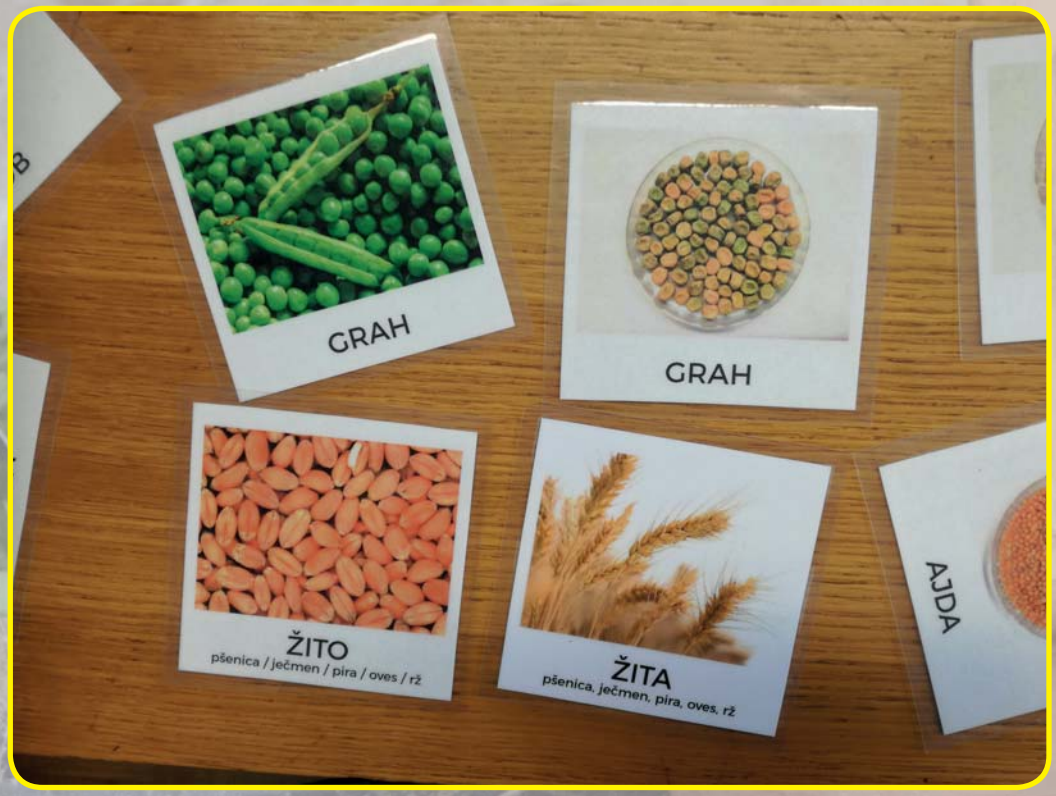
Printed cards from Templates 1–6 (see the end of the booklet)

Working steps

1. The game can be played alone or in a smaller group. If played alone, you always have the next move. If playing in a group of two to four, decide who will go first, second, third and fourth. Usually, it is the youngest player that starts.
2. The rules for playing cards: Mix up the cards. Lay them face down in rows, forming a large rectangle. Make sure the cards are not touching because you should be able to flip them over. Turn over two cards. If the two cards match (plant and seed of the same plant), keep them. You are allowed another turn for making a match, so you can pick two other cards. A player's turn is not over until he/she is unable to make a matching pair. If they don't match, turn them back over and the next player chooses his/her pair. The game is over when all the cards have been matched. The player with the most matches wins.

Archaeological background

We know from archaeological research that in the past, some plants were domesticated and grown for consumption, while others were harvested in the wild. Since the plant remains can, under certain conditions, be preserved for a longer period of time, they are often discovered by archaeologists during excavations. The discovered plant remains and their quantities enable archaeologists to reconstruct what people ate during a certain time period.



Printed cards

Iron Age plants quiz

In this workshop, the participants familiarise themselves with the plants grown in the Iron Age through a card quiz.

Materials

Printed cards from Templates 7–10 and questions from Templates 11–12 (see the end of the booklet)

Tools

Scissors, small basket

Working steps

1. Cut out the cards.
2. The game is played in a smaller group of 2–5 people.
3. The rules of the quiz: This quiz contains ten questions. You get 1 point for each correct answer, and no points for a wrong answer. You can collect up to 10 points. There are 15 cards on your desk. Each card contains an image and the name of the food or plant that is on the picture. The pictures variously show plants that were grown or not grown during the Iron Age. Your task is to find the correct cards that match the descriptions of a plant or food. Before each answer, consult with your co-players whether they agree with the answer. Raise one hand and one person answers. If the answer is correct, put the card into the basket for the Iron Age. If the answer is incorrect, place the card back on the table and continue with the next question. The game is over when you run out of question cards. Count the number of correct answers in the Iron Age basket and see what other plants were grown in the Iron Age. The following cards should remain at the end: pineapple, maize, tomato, potato and banana.

Archaeological background

From archaeological research, we know that in the past, some plants were domesticated and grown for consumption, while others were harvested in the wild. Since the plant remains can, under certain conditions, be preserved for a longer period of time, they are often discovered by archaeologists during excavations. The plant remains and their quantities enable archaeologists to reconstruct what people ate during certain time periods.

Laying out the printed cards

Quiz on Iron Age plants

What's that food? – Iron Age plants

Participants get an idea of Iron Age dishes by familiarising themselves with their ingredients.

Materials

Small glass vessels with a lid (one for each ingredient), small portions (ca. 100 g) of the Iron Age ingredients, a small picture of each ingredient (e.g. spelt, emmer, einkorn, oat, barley, millet, lentil, broad bean, pea, stinging nettle, rowan, elder berry, sloe berry, hawthorn berry, mint, orach, hazelnut, caraway, linseed dodder, flaxseed, thyme, sage, lovage).

Tools

Adhesive tape, scissors

Working steps

1. To prepare, fill the glass jars with the Iron Age ingredients (one ingredient per jar). For each ingredient, search for a small picture showing the plant as it grows in the field. Print them and cut them out, then paste the correct picture onto the glass with adhesive tape.
2. To create an answer sheet for the workshop leader, put all the pictures on one sheet and write down the ingredient's name underneath (maybe also adding some information).
3. During the workshop, put all the jars on the table and let the participants guess their contents. The pictures on the outside show the plants as they grow in the field, while the participants will only find the edible parts of the plants inside the jars. Naturally, the participants can also take a sniff at the ingredients.
4. Everybody should pick one ingredient he/she thinks he/she knows and present it to the others. The workshop leader corrects and adds further information.

Archaeological background

Many grains, fruits, vegetables and herbs commonly eaten in prehistory are nowadays unfamiliar or wholly unknown, while others continue to be used in modern kitchens. This workshop will make participants aware of all the edible plants in their environment, which many of them may not even have heard of, and make them realise the wide range of foods native to Central Europe.

Glass jars with the Iron Age ingredients and photos of the plants

Hallstatt herb salt

Participants produce their own herb salt.

Materials

Per participant: one small glass jar or plastic sachet, salt (20 g), various dried herbs (e.g. mint, wild marjoram, thyme, lovage)

Tools

Small bowls for mixing

Working steps

Choose the herbs of your liking. With your fingers, crush and crumble the herbs into fine pieces. To make mixing easier, you can use a small bowl for blending the salt and herbs. Thus, you create your own personalised mixture, with which you can then fill a glass jar or sachet to take home.

Archaeological background

Salt was an important traded commodity in prehistory. In Hallstatt, people exploited the salt mines and thus became wealthy. Herbs were commonly used not only for cooking, but also for their medicinal properties. The herbs offered in this workshop are all native to Central Europe and can still be found in meadows today.

Choosing the herbs

Mixing salt and herbs

CONSTRUCTION AND CRAFTS

Necklace of amber beads from a princely grave in Strettweg (Styria, Austria)

Archaeological open-air park on the Burgstallkogel (Styria, Austria) with reconstructed buildings from the Iron Age

Aerial photo of a reconstructed tumulus in the snow-covered Sopron forest (Hungary)

How to survive prehistory in the houses of the Early Iron Age

A team of archaeologists built a replica of a prehistoric house from the Early Iron Age. The house was partially completed and the participants had to tighten the wattle around the main structure of the house and place the reeds on the roof.

Materials

Wooden pallet, thick branches, flexible wattle, reed and string of natural materials

Tools

Saw, garden shears, drilling machine and knife

Working steps

1. Make a firm foundation for the house with the wooden pallet.
2. The house has a rectangular plan. Drill eight holes through the wooden pallet. You will need a hole in every corner and in the middle on each of the four sides.
3. Cut the eight, thick branches with a saw for the main structure: four vertical shorter ones and four horizontal longer ones, then place the four vertical branches in the corner holes and put the four other branches horizontally. Cut two thick branches, a bit shorter than

Completed main structure of the replica of a prehistoric house for the school workshops

Pupils had to weave the wattling around the main structural elements of the house, its two sides, the front and the end

Pupils placed the reeds on the roof during the school workshops

the vertical ones, to be placed in the middle position, on the two long sides under the horizontal branch. Tie all branches together with strings.

4. Cut three thick branches for the main roof structure. The two upright forked branches have to be longer (higher) than the other vertical ones. The first branch should be placed in the front, in the middle of the main structure, while the second should be placed in the back. Position them, then place the third branch to horizontally fit into the forks of the two branches in the front and back.
5. Put the wooden frame on both sides of the roof, made from thinner branches, so you can put the reeds on the roof.
6. Next, weave a wattle wall around the main structure of the house, on its sides and in front, and place reeds on the roof.

Archaeological background

Timber, the most often used material for building houses in prehistory, is rarely preserved. During archaeological excavations of prehistoric settlements, the imprints of the houses' structure are preserved in burnt daub and the remains of the post-holes are usually found, as, for example, at the settlement of Zbelava, located 5 km away from the archaeological site of Jalžabet in Croatia. During the Iron Age, most houses had a rectangular groundplan and the wattle-framed walls, daubed with clay on both sides, were supported by timber posts. Light materials were used for roofing, most often thatch or reeds. The floor of the houses was either of beaten earth or carefully paved with stones.

Build a tumulus

Participants will get an idea of the construction technique of Iron Age burial mounds by building a simplified, small model of their own.

Materials

For one mound: ca. 15 straight wooden sticks (length: 15–20 cm, diameter: ca. 1 cm) with one end pointed; string of natural fibre; a handful of long and thin, supple sticks (e.g. willow twigs); ca. 1 l pebble stones (sized 5 cm); a handful of clay, ca. 7 l sandy earth

Tools

Secateurs, small hammer

Working steps

1. Eight thick wooden sticks form the basic structure of the grave chamber. Drive or hammer them into the earth to form a cube with sides of around 12 cm; there should be 3 sticks on each side. You can secure this construction by tying a string around it.
2. Make a wattling with the supple twigs for the walls, alternating when to weave in front and when behind a stick. Place the remaining thick sticks across the top to make a flat roof.

Grave chamber made of wooden sticks and flexible twigs

Packing the chamber with pebbles and clay

The completed burial mound

3. Feel free to “bury“ something inside the chamber, for example small clay figures and pots.
4. Use the pebbles to build a stone packing around your chamber. The clay can serve as “mortar“, if necessary. Keep some pebbles for later.
5. With the sandy earth, build a mound around the chamber, starting by filling up the corners at the sides of the chamber and then forming it into a mound-like shape.
6. The remaining pebbles can be laid out to form a ring around the base of the mound. The mound can be strewn with grass or flower seeds.

Archaeological background

The construction of prehistoric burial mounds known as tumuli was a complex operation and called for a high degree of organisation within prehistoric communities. The participants will gain a better understanding of the components of a burial mound and how and by whom they were built by creating their own replica mounds.

Iron Age high-tech – Metal casting

A team of archaeologists built a replica of a furnace used in the Early Iron Age. The participants can use it to cast lead in moulds with famous Iron Age motifs.

Materials

Stones, loam, soapstone, clay, charcoal and tin pellets (in this case, an alloy of 15% tin, 20% antimony and 65% lead)

Tools

Furnace, ceramic mould, graphite crucible, bellows, wooden tongs and heat-proof gloves

Working steps

1. Prepare the form stamp: Make a stamp from soapstone with an Iron Age motif.
2. Prepare the mould: Impress the form stamp onto a thin slab of clay and let the mould dry.
3. Prepare the furnace: Build a U-shaped furnace with low walls of stone and clay and let it dry well.
4. Light a charcoal fire in the furnace and heat the crucible with the tin pellets to 400 °C.
5. When the tin pellets are melted, put on heat-proof gloves and take the crucible out of the embers with the wooden tongs and immediately pour the liquid metal into the mould.
6. Wait a few minutes for the metal to cool and then remove the cast object from the mould.

Archaeological background

In metalworking, casting is a process whereby liquid metal is transferred, usually by means of a crucible, into a mould that contains the negative of the intended object. Moulds can be made of stone, clay, bronze and sand. Different procedures such as casting in an open mould or lost-wax casting have been known for thousands of years, and have been widely used for producing tools, weapons, jewellery and sculptures. The first metals discovered by man were probably gold and copper, followed by silver, lead and tin, and bronze, an alloy, was also used.

The ceramic mould and the form stamp, and the cast objects with an Iron Age motif from Kleinklein (Styria, Austria)

Tin pellets and a graphite crucible

The reconstructed furnace with ceramic moulds and crucibles, tin pellets, wooden tongs and heat-proof gloves

The production of prehistoric metal jewellery

Motifs characteristic for the Early Iron Age were made on the copper plates by a metalworking technique in which metal is ornamented or shaped with a hammer and a chisel from the reverse to create a design in low relief.

Materials

Thin copper plates

Tools

Ruler, shape matrix, hammer, chisel, and a rubber pad/wooden board

Working steps

1. Cut out the plates from a thin copper sheet.
2. Draw a motif on the reverse of the plate, which will produce the design on the obverse of the plate. For drawing, you need a sharp metal object, a ruler and a shape matrix, so you can draw the motifs that you want.
3. Take a rubber pad or a wooden board to protect the surface you are going to work on. Then use a hammer and a chisel to tap out tiny dots along the motifs you have drawn on the reverse of your copper plate.
4. After creating their designs, the participants can use the copper plates to make pendants, brooches, necklaces or magnets and take it home as a memento.

Archaeological background

In the Early Iron Age, clay vessels and the metal objects were decorated with stylised motifs taken from daily life. Ornamentation was usually created from various geometric motifs, which were then combined to create dance scenes, hunting scenes, floral motifs, animals,

etc. You can find these motifs on belt buckles, brooches, pendants, clay and metal vessels, jewellery items, warrior and horse equipment, and various other articles used in everyday life. Metal objects were ornamented by engraving or were punched from the reverse side to create a design in a low relief. At the workshops we used Early Iron Age motifs and shapes imitating finds brought to light at the archaeological site of Jalžabet in Croatia, such as the Scythian decorated bone arrowhead and part of a Scythian scale armour.

Tools and materials needed for creating a copper pendant or a brooch with Early Iron Age motifs: decorated copper plates cut into different shapes, hammer, chisel and a rubber pad

Pupils at the school workshop making pendants and brooches from copper plates

Finished copper pendants and brooches decorated with Early Iron Age motifs

Gold of the Baltic Sea – A necklace of amber beads

In this workshop, the participants can make beads with modelling clay, which look like genuine amber.

Materials

Modelling clay (polymer clay such as Fimo) in yellow, white and red colours, brown acrylic paint, colourless nail polish and a transparent nylon/perlon thread

Tools

Cutter (Stanley knife), needle, brush, sandpaper and paper towels

Working steps

1. Make several beads in varying yellowish-orange shades by mixing yellow, white and red clay.

Overview of the necessary materials and tools: Modelling clay in white, yellow and red colours, brown acrylic paint, a needle, a brush, a cutter (Stanley knife), sandpaper, nail polish and nylon/perlon thread

Adding the finishing touch by colouring

The finished necklace of amber beads

2. Use sandpaper or a cutter to create some cracks or irregularities on the surface of the beads.
3. Make a hole for the thread with the needle.
4. Bake the beads in an oven for about 30 minutes at 130 °C to harden.
5. Take a brush to paint the brown acrylic paint into the cracks and irregularities on the surface and wipe away the excess paint with paper towels.
6. Seal the bead surface with a nail polish and string the beads on a nylon thread to create a necklace.

Archaeological background

Amber is the fossilised resin of coniferous trees. Because of its pleasing shimmering colour, amber has been used for making jewellery since the Neolithic, and especially so in the Iron Age for the production of beads. The world's largest and most important deposits of amber lie in the Baltic region. Part of the Amber Road that linked the shores of the Baltic with the Mediterranean in ancient times ran across the Eastern Alps, as a result of which many artefacts have been preserved in elite grave tumuli, as for example the ones at Strettweg in Austria and at Novo mesto in Slovenia.

To spin a yarn – Production of a hand spindle

In this workshop, the participants reconstruct an Iron Age hand spindle made of a wooden rod and a whorl made of soapstone.

Materials

Soapstone (steatite) and a thin rod

Tools

Saw, drilling machine, files and sandpaper

Working steps

1. Take a flat piece of soapstone and use the saw to cut out an approximately round piece for your spindle whorl.
2. Use a file to round the whorl and bevel its edges.
3. Drill a hole in the centre of the whorl with the boring machine.
4. Make a line or zigzag pattern on the upper part of the whorl.

Overview of the necessary materials and tools: a thin rod, soapstone (steatite), sandpaper, files, a drill (drilling machine) and a saw

Using the file to model the soapstone and create the circular form

5. Take a thin rod and cut or sand the spindle to fit into hole through the whorl.
6. Fix the whorl at the end of the wooden spindle.

Archaeological background

Until the 1700s, when the spinning wheel first appeared in Europe, the only known method of producing yarn out of wool, flax or hemp fibres was by using a hand spindle. It consists of a straight thin rod usually made from wood called a spindle and a disc-shaped or spherical object with a central perforation called a whorl. Whorls come in many different sizes and weights, depending on the thickness of the yarn to be spun. Their weight gives the spindle momentum when spinning. Various materials such as stone, clay and bone were used for making whorls in the Iron Age. The whorls were deposited in Iron Age female burials as grave goods.

The finished hand spindle

The art of weaving

Participants learn the technique of weaving on miniature wooden replicas of a prehistoric loom.

Materials

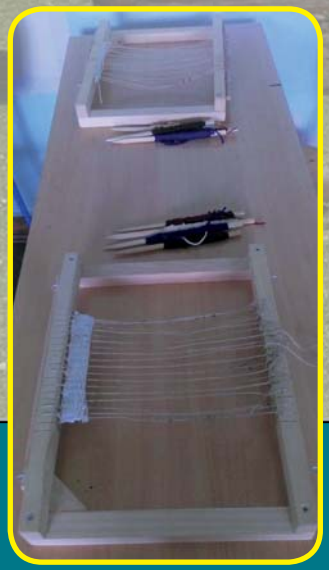
Strips of wood, wool yarn

Tools

Loom, wooden needle, yarn and scissors

Working steps

1. Begin by making your miniature replica loom from four strips of wood with a hammer and nails, a measuring tape and a small saw. You need to cut four strips of wood ca. 40 cm long with a saw, two of which must be shorter by roughly 1 cm. For a rectangular loom, you need to put shorter pieces on top of the longer ones and then hammer nails through each corner.



Smaller replica of the wooden loom with weaving tools

Teaching pupils how to weave

Finished weaving patterns after school workshops

2. Select a warp yarn and suspend it vertically from the loom's notches. The weft yarn will be used to weave over and under the warp yarn to create your piece.
3. Next, select your first weft yarn and thread your wooden needle to begin weaving. Lead it over and then under the warp yarn, weaving your wooden needle from right to left through each thread.
4. After your first row is finished, use your wooden needle to push the weft yarn up evenly along the loom. You can now begin moving left to right for the second row.
5. Once you have woven as you plan to, you are ready to remove the weaving from the loom.

Archaeological background

Loom weights are often found on archaeological sites in various features within prehistoric settlements that are interpreted as weaving houses or workshops, as, for example, on the settlement at Zbelava, located 5 km from the archaeological site of Jalžabet in Croatia. The wooden parts of the loom and the cloth itself perished in the ground. The spindle whorls used in spinning and the loom weights used for weaving are made of either poorly fired clay or stone, which were usually well preserved on the sites. One possible loom reconstruction was made of two upright posts joined together by two beams, a lower cross-beam for stability and an upper cloth beam. The warps hang vertically, allowing two weavers to walk back and forth as they pass the weft yarn through the hanging warps.

Vessel – Iron Age pottery

In this workshop, the participants produce a ceramic pen and pencil holder in the Iron Age style.

Materials

Modelling clay or salt dough, graphite

Tools

Desk pad, wet towel, wooden rod, plastic knife

Working steps

1. Open a package of air drying modelling clay.
2. Slice it with a plastic/wooden knife.
3. Make a small Iron Age-type vessel.
4. Widen the top of the vessel for the pencils.
5. Wait until it is dry and then decorate it with graphite.

Archaeological background

Vessels were one of the most important accessories of social activities. Iron Age communities made their vessels from clay for everyday usage, while metal ones, produced largely from bronze, were used at special events for mixing wine. Some of the vessels were richly decorated with red painting, graphite or metal appliqué; these served as prestigious items which reached distant areas as gifts and trade commodities, and they were often placed into burials of the elite.

A small Iron Age type vessel with handles

The dried vessel with graphite ornament

CLOTHES AND EQUIPMENT

Celtic warrior

Muscle cuirasses and double ridge helmet from the two principal graves at Kleinklein (Styria, Austria)

Hallstatt women's clothing and jewellery

Dress code – Iron Age clothing

Participants learn about prehistoric garments by donning the clothing and the costume accessories worn by men and women in the Iron Age.

Materials

Paper prints of Templates 13–15 (see the end of the booklet)

Tools

Scissors and glue

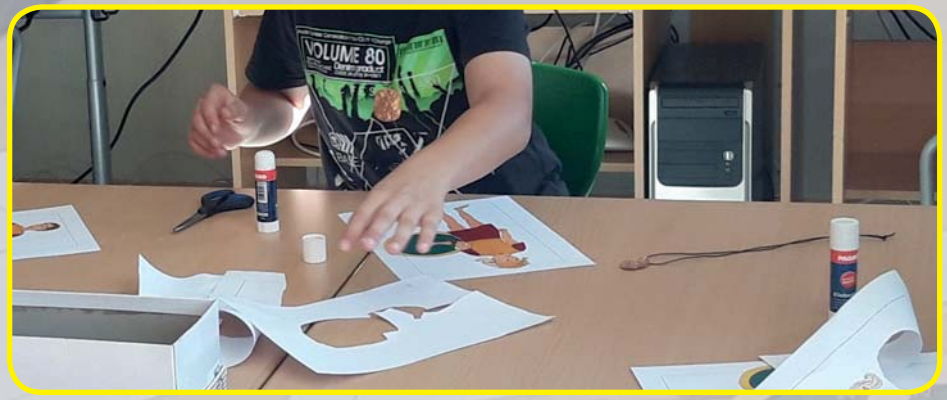
Working steps

1. Pick either a male or a female figure from Template 13 as your starting point.
2. Depending on whether you picked a male or a female figure, choose the ones you like from among the garments and costume accessories on Templates 14 and 15. Cut them out and glue them onto your figure to “dress” him or her.

Archaeological background

In prehistory, clothing was far more valuable than it is nowadays. The production and dyeing of textiles took a long time and called for a lot of experience. Jewellery and other accessories made from metal or precious stones and amber were often imported and very expensive. The type of garments and accessories worn by a person also revealed much about his or her social status. By dressing “their” Hallstatt person, participants will get an idea of what Iron Age clothing looked like.

Cutting out the garments and accessories



Gluing the garments and accessories onto the figures

Dress the Hallstatt warrior

The basic idea of the workshop is to teach the participants the main elements of Iron Age weaponry and how to distinguish between them.

Materials

Paper prints of Templates 16 and 17 (see the end of the booklet)

Tools

Scissors and crayons

Working steps

1. Cut out the photographs of the items on Template 17.
2. Place the photograph of each item in the correct spot on the warrior's silhouette on Template 16.
3. Draw the missing parts of the items (hint: some parts of the items may be missing, for example parts such as grips, belts or straps that were made of wood or leather since only the metal parts were preserved).

Archaeological background

Archaeologists often find weapons and other elements of a warrior's equipment in the princely tumuli excavated in regions that are part of the Hallstatt culture province. These artefacts belonged to the prominent individuals of society, to the warrior aristocracy. Given that warriors were also members of the elite, they used their weapons and other elements of their warrior equipment in warfare, but also as status symbols. To put it simply, members of the Hallstatt elite were not simply warriors, but were also expected to look like warriors.

6-9 10-14 15-18 HR

Cutting out the weaponry of the Hallstatt warrior

Clothes and equipment

Coloured cloth

The aim is to create a cloth or a textile object (e.g. a T-shirt or linen bag) that imitates the graphitic decoration of Early Iron Age vessels.

Materials

Clay and textile dye/tempera paint

Tools

Desk pad, brush and a pointed craft stick

Working steps

1. Take some clay and make your own stamp decorated with an Early Iron Age motif by carving the motif with a pointed craft stick.
2. After the clay stamp has dried, use a brush for smearing textile dye or tempera paint over the carved motif.
3. Next, press your stamp on a cloth.

Archaeological background

The geometric motifs that can generally be seen on Early Iron Age ceramic vessels are meanders, spirals, horizontal flutings, inverted triangles, zig-zag patterns, and parallel and horizontal lines. The vessels are often decorated with metal appliqués, protomes and animal figures.

Linen bag decorated with Early Iron Age motifs

Clothes and equipment

ART AND MUSIC

Mask and hands from Kröllkogel in Kleinklein (Styria, Austria)

Vessel with conical neck (Kegelhalsgefäß) and geometric decoration from Altenmarkt near Leibnitz (Styria, Austria)

Metal vessel decorated with a repoussé design from the Kröllkogel in Kleinklein (Styria, Austria)

Make your own bookmark

The aim is to create a bookmark that imitates the graphitic decoration of Early Iron Age vessels.

Materials

Thick brown paper, beige pastel and black ink

Tools

Scissors and a pointed craft stick

Working steps

1. Take a thick brown paper and cut it in the form of a bookmark.
2. Colour the paper with beige pastel and then cover it with black ink.
3. After it has dried, incise Iron Age motifs with the pointed craft stick.

Archaeological background

Graphite is a substance which can be found in natural deposits, which was used for decorating Early Iron Age ceramic vessels. For decorating ceramic vessels, graphite was used in different ways:

1. Graphitisation is a process when entire surface of a vessel was coated with graphite, giving the vessel a metallic sheen.
2. Graphitic painting is a technique for decorating ceramic vessels, when only certain motifs were made with graphite or graphitic paint. Black graphite colour is always combined with a red, white or brown base.
3. Graphite is mixed into the clay from which the vessels were made.

Kaptol-Čemernica, Tumulus V, pot with bull-head protomes

Bookmark decorated with Early Iron Age motifs

Bookmark decorated with Early Iron Age motifs

Art and music

Salt cellar – The treasure of the Salt Lords

In this workshop, the participants create a salt cellar with Iron Age motifs.

Materials

Modelling clay or salt dough, graphite

Tools

Desk pad, wet towel, wooden craft stick, plastic/wooden knife

Working steps

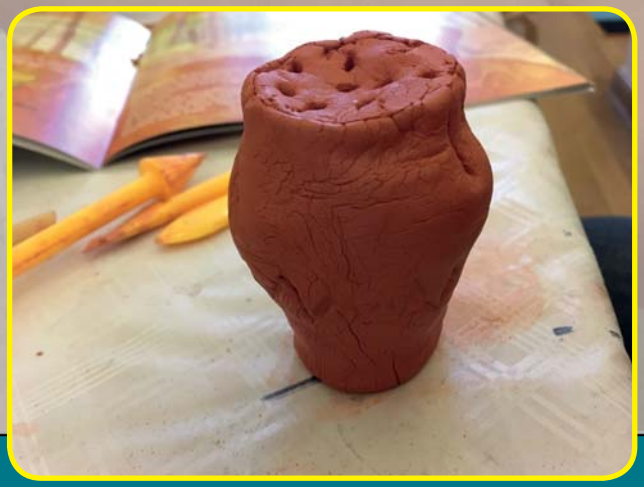
1. Open a package of air drying modelling clay.
2. Slice it with a plastic/wooden knife.
3. Make a small Iron Age type vessel.
4. Fill it with salt.
5. Make the lid of the container, make holes in it with a wooden rod.
6. Put the lid on the small vessel.
7. Wait until it is dry (you can also bake the salt dough in the oven), and then decorate it with graphite.

Archaeological background

Salt was one of the most important commodities traded by the Hallstatt communities in the Early Iron Age. Salt mines were among the best-organised production sites in this era, principally because salt was a very valuable commodity. Salt was used to preserve perishable food and to produce special commodities such as salted meat.

Modelling the salt cellar and making the perforated lid

Filling the salt cellar with salt



Closed salt cellar

Iron Age protection – A hanging mobile with Iron Age motifs

The aim of the workshop is to learn about the typical symbols and their function in the Hallstatt period.

Materials

Paper print of Template 18 (see the end of the booklet), two wooden rods and wool thread

Tools

Scissors

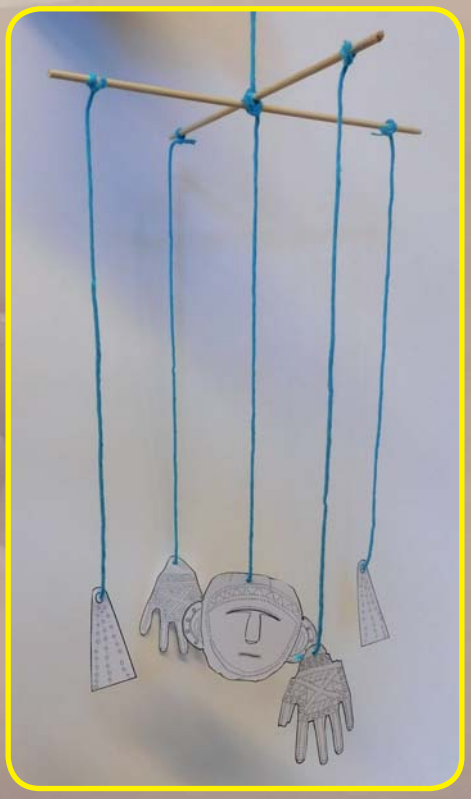
Working steps

1. Use the scissors to cut out the items of Template 18.
2. Make a small perforation on the top of each item.
3. Use a wool thread to tie two wooden rods together crosswise.
4. Thread a wool thread through each item and tie them to the rods.
5. Use an additional wool thread to suspend the mobile in the middle of the crossed rods.

Archaeological background

Bronze objects of the Early Iron Age such as brooches, vessels and even sceptre-like objects often have metal plates decorated in repoussé attached to them (so-called “rattling plates”) or small pendants in the form of hands. One unique assemblage of this type is made up of a perforated bronze mask and two hands, discovered in a princely grave mound at Kleinklein (Styria, Austria). These enigmatic objects still elude interpretation; however, ethnographic parallels would suggest that they were objects vested with a special religious function to ward off evil.

Overview of the necessary materials and tools: a paper print of Template 18, scissors, wooden rods and reels of wool thread



The finished hanging mobile

Lyre – Let's play!

In this workshop, the participants produce their own Early Iron Age musical instrument, a "lyre".

Materials

Wooden rods, strings (wool thread, fishing line)

Tools

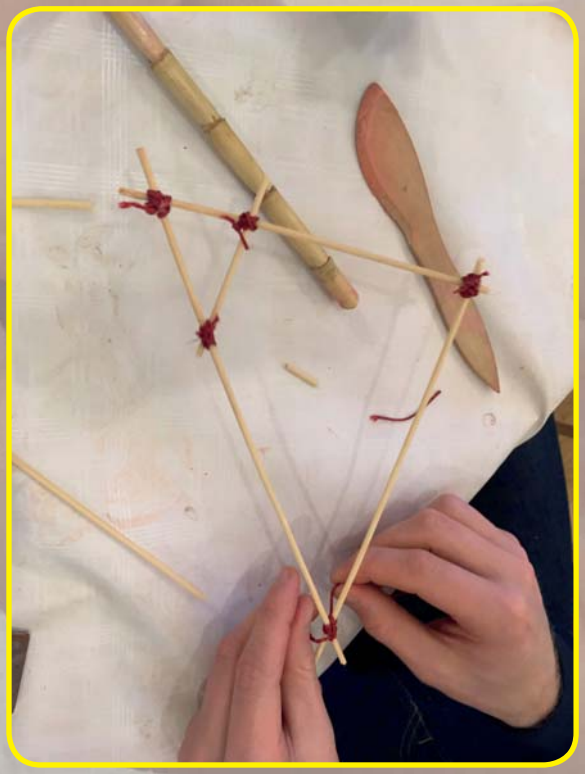
Desk pad, scissors

Working steps

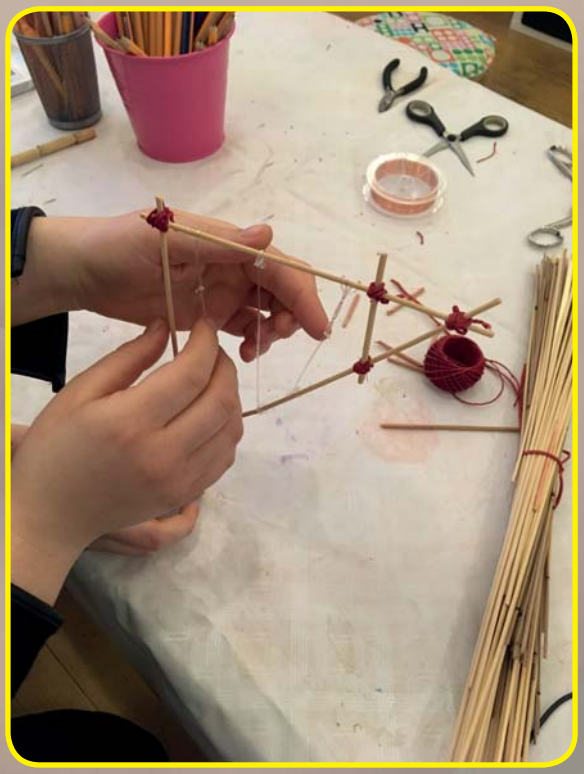
1. Take a couple of long wooden rods.
2. Break them into one long and two shorter pieces, and an additional small piece.
3. Tie them together to make a rectangular triangle.
4. Make a small notch on the lower side of your triangle.
5. Take the strings and stretch them between the sides of the triangle. The thinner the strings, the better it sounds!

Archaeological background

Music is found in every known culture, past and present. In addition to the human voice, wind instruments are considered to be the oldest musical instruments of mankind. String instruments such as lyres have a very long history. The first such instruments were made by the people of Mesopotamia, in the third millennium B.C. The appearance of the so-called "phorminx", a kind of lyre with a crescentic sound box in the Middle Danube region can be attributed to influences from the Etruscans. These instruments were generally used during ritual events.



Constructing a rectangular triangle



Stretching thin strings onto the frame and playing the “lyre”

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN ANCIENT LANDSCAPES

Aerial photo of the grave chamber with the dromos under Tumulus III at Kaptol-Čemernica (Croatia)

Excavation of a burnt wooden building from the Iron Age on the Burgstallkogel near Grossklein (Styria, Austria)

Archaeological excavations on the Königsberg near Heimschuh (Styria, Austria) as part of the Archaeology Camp Austria 2017

Glossary of Iron Age terms

The goal of the workshop is to teach participants some of the basic Iron Age terms through a combination of their definition and an illustration. The result is a glossary in the form of a booklet that every participant can keep afterwards.

Materials

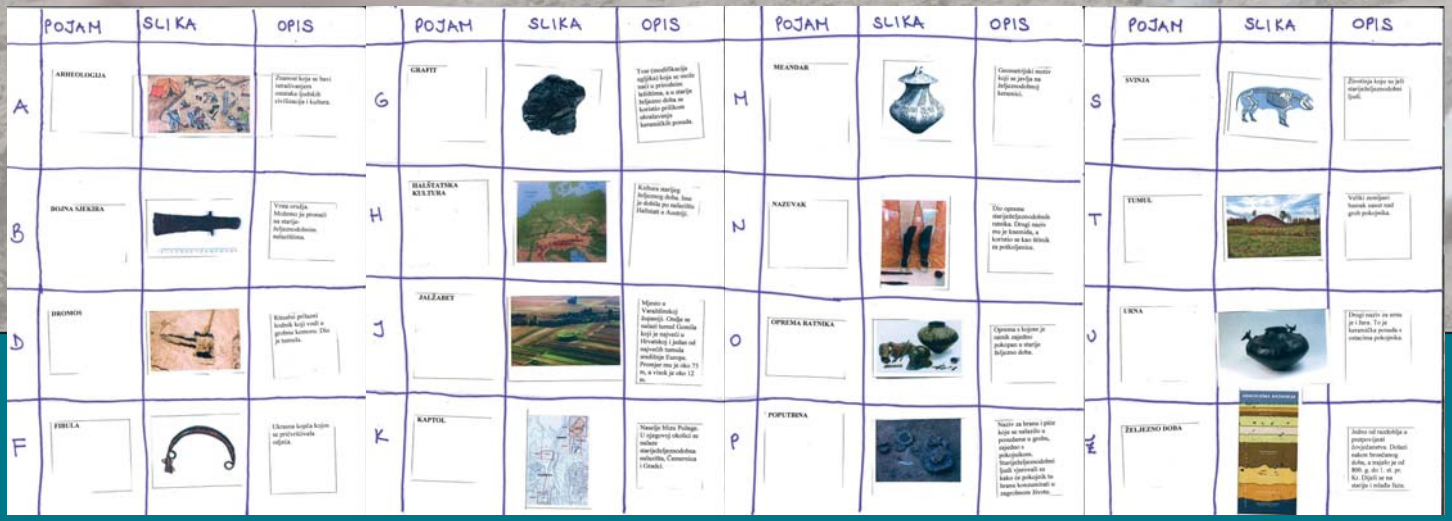
Thick paper/cardboard (A3)

Tools

Scissors and glue

Working steps

1. Choose a minimum of sixteen (or more) terms with a corresponding picture and a description. Next, create a table in which they will be shown in alphabetical order. After printing the table, cut out each term, picture and description. Place them in an envelope.
2. Take a thick paper sheet (or cardboard) of A3 format and fold it in half to get A4 format. Create an empty table on this A4 format cardboard. This table should contain only the first row with the headings TERM, PICTURE and DESCRIPTION and the first column with



Glossary with Iron Age terms

letters in alphabetical order (for example, A, B, C, D), but you don't have to put all the letters of the alphabet (for example, we used only sixteen letters, four letters per page). Repeat the process on all four pages of the cardboard.

3. Each participant should get his/her own envelope and the cardboard. The task is to match the correct letter with the term, picture and description, and glue them together in one row.

Archaeological background

Some archaeological and Iron Age terms as well as their description should be included in this workshop, for example dromos, tumulus, Hallstatt culture, Iron Age, fibula, greaves (knemidae), grave goods, warrior equipment, etc.

Archaeological sandbox

Participants take the role of archaeologist researching Iron Age remains at a replica excavation with a realistic archaeological setting. The workshop provides an opportunity to dig and explore. It also illustrates the variety of information gained from excavations and highlights the importance of find contexts.

Materials

Copies of Iron Age finds, material for structures (rocks, charcoal, ash, etc.), paper and pens for recording

Tools

Sandbox, wooden excavation tools (such as spoons), security helmets and vests (if desired), trays for finds

Artefacts (pottery sherds) and ecofacts (charred grain, charcoal) are carefully collected

Researchers unearth a curious feature

Working steps

1. Create your archaeological context, e.g. build a hearth with stones, firewood, and charcoal; make a model tumulus with a burial chamber and grave goods; create a storage space with vessels full of charred grain, etc. Additional contexts or individual “chance finds” can be helpful if a large number of participants are joining the workshop.
2. Cover the archaeological feature with sand. Traces of what is buried may remain visible on the surface or be buried entirely.
3. Before participants start digging, give a short introduction of both the archaeological background and the work process. During the search, direct the course of work with questions and additional instructions.
4. Explain and guide the documentation process and the first treatment of the finds, depending on the age and interest of the participants.
5. Plan for additional contexts, as enthusiastic volunteers excavate with great speed!

Archaeological background

The workshop demonstrates the framework, rules and process of archaeological excavations from the first observations to the analysis of discovered features and the treatment of finds. The content should be adjusted according to the participants and the time available for the activity. Emphasise the context and entirety of information rather than the individual finds. By the end, participants should be aware that excavations are important, sensitive and unrepeatable means of gathering information to build up knowledge of our past.

The Hunt for the Hallstatt Bacon

By means of a hunt, participants are confronted with questions and tasks concerning the Iron Age, and thus learn about history while playing a group game.

Materials

Seven tasks printed on separate sheets of paper (see Template 19), seven envelopes per team (one colour per team), one piece of bacon or colourful glass beads for the winners (optional: small treats for all other participants), one certificate per participant (see Templates 20–21 at the end of the booklet)

Tools

Pins, scissors

Hunting for clues

A diversified landscape will make it easier to come up with many different tasks

Working steps

1. Choose the area where the hunt will take place. Pick a different colour (red, blue, green, yellow, pink, etc.) for the clues provided for the teams. The teams should solve different tasks dealing with the Iron Age (see the suggestions in Template 19) and write down the answers.
2. Put each clue in a separate envelope and pin them to trees, hide them in bushes, etc. Think about leaving proper distances between the clues to keep the game interesting. With five to seven hints, the hunt will last for ca. 1 hour.
3. All teams start from the same place. From there, arrows in the colours of the teams point to the spots where the first clues and tasks are hidden. Pick different hiding places for each team.
4. The last clue should direct all teams to a final meeting point, where each team will present their solved tasks to the others and the winners will be declared. To win, a team needs to be first, have answered all questions, collected all clues and solved all the tasks.
5. Hand out a certificate to each participant (see Templates 20–21).

Archaeological background

The title is designed to link the hunt in an entertaining manner with the Hallstatt period. Salted, air-dried pork (bacon) was a valuable commodity not only in the Hallstatt world. By curing their food, people were able to preserve it for a longer period of time. Since meat was a “special treat” for the majority of Iron Age peoples, it is an appropriate prize for the winners. Glass and amber beads were equally valuable and commonly made into jewellery such as necklaces. Amber was particularly prestigious as it had to be imported, mainly from the distant Baltic Sea.

Iron Age puzzle trail

The workshop aims to present Iron Age landscape features. Participants explore Iron Age life through tasks and quizzes they encounter on an hour-long tour around an Iron Age site. The workshop promotes group work, landscape observation and heritage awareness.

Materials

Paper or cardboard signposts

Tools

Pens and notebooks, bow, arrows and targets (if desired), other equipment for the tasks

Working steps

1. Set a 2–3 km long trail for the exploration of your Iron Age site. Mark the entrance, the locations of all five task stations, and the exit. Place signposts wherever the direction of the trail is unclear (at intersections, turns, etc.).
2. Set up your task stations, each in a part of the site most connected to the topic. Basic topics are fortifications, diet, crafts, hunting and burial. Tasks for each topic/station should include both general characteristics of the Iron Age and site-specific features.
3. Divide your participants into groups of five or six. Groups (accompanied by adults) start the trail at 5–10 minute intervals and spend about 5 minutes at each station before moving on. The person in charge of the station marks the points they achieve. Mark the time needed to complete the trail as well.
4. When all groups have returned to the starting point, add up the points and reward the winning group (e.g. with museum tickets).
5. Remove everything you have brought to the site.

Archaeological background

The Early Iron Age is characterised by fortified settlements and tumulus burials. The most important crafts practiced on a site are known from remains inside or near the settlements. Archaeological research also provides insights into diet, crops and food preparation. The multi-layered role of hunting is revealed through research of art and material culture.

Participants in search of Iron Age hunting prey

Quiz on Iron Age crops at the task station

Participants had to locate and measure the largest tumulus in the cemetery

Template 1: Iron Age plants – Memory card game

BARLEY

COMMON FLAX

PEA

LENTIL

Template 2: Iron Age plants – Memory card game

COMMON MILLET

HORSE BEAN

POPPY

COMMON WHEAT

Template 3: Iron Age plants – Memory card game

RYE

CABBAGE

COMMON ELDER

HAZEL

Template 4: Iron Age plants – Memory card game

BARLEY

COMMON FLAX

PEA

LENTIL

Template 5: Iron Age plants – Memory card game

COMMON MILLET

HORSE BEAN

POPPY

COMMON WHEAT

Template 6: Iron Age plants – Memory card game

RYE

CABBAGE

COMMON ELDER

HAZEL

Template 7: Iron Age plants quiz

WHEAT

HAZELNUT

PEA

HONEY

Template 8: Iron Age plants quiz

COMMON MILLET

HORSE BEAN

COMMON ELDER

LENTIL

Template 9: Iron Age plants quiz

CABBAGE

PLUM

PINEAPPLE

MAIZE

Template 10: Iron Age plants quiz

TOMATO

POTATO

BANANA

Template 11: Iron Age plants quiz

Questions

In the Iron Age, you could take a part of this plant and prepare a variety of stews and other foods. The grains were ground with grinding stones to make flour, to which they added water, then kneaded the dough and baked a delicious bread. This plant is still very important in human consumption today. What is the common name for the plant that we are looking for?

Answer: Wheat

This plant is mostly found on forest margins. We pick its nuts in September. Today, we use them to prepare different dishes, especially desserts, and they are a very popular addition to chocolate. We can also eat them raw. If we want to eat a mature nut, we must first crack its hard brown shell. What nut are we looking for?

Answer: Hazelnut

The desired plant is a legume, but not a bean. We eat its green pod or its seeds.
The shape of seed is not flat, but round. The colour of the seed is green.
What is the name of the plant we are looking for?

Answer: Pea

Bees collect nectar and pollen from flowers, take the ingredients back into the hive and place them in honeycomb cells. Bees then remove water from this sweet liquid to make the mixture thicken. Within a few days, the structure of the liquid changes and thickens. We are looking for the name of a sweet liquor, which was also used in the Iron Age.

Answer: Honey

During excavations of Iron Age settlements, archaeologists often discover remains of this particular plant. We can therefore infer that this plant was popular in Iron Age diet in Central Europe. We also know and use this plant today, preparing porridge and bread from its grains. The grains are very small, round and of a yellowish-white colour. What do we call this plant?

Answer: Common millet

Template 12: Iron Age plants quiz

Questions

Some scientists consider this plant to be one of the earliest garden crops. Because of its high protein content, it is a good source of protein for human consumption and presumably also as animal fodder. This legume was one of the first to be planted in gardens. Its green pods resemble those of beans and peas.
Answer: Horse bean

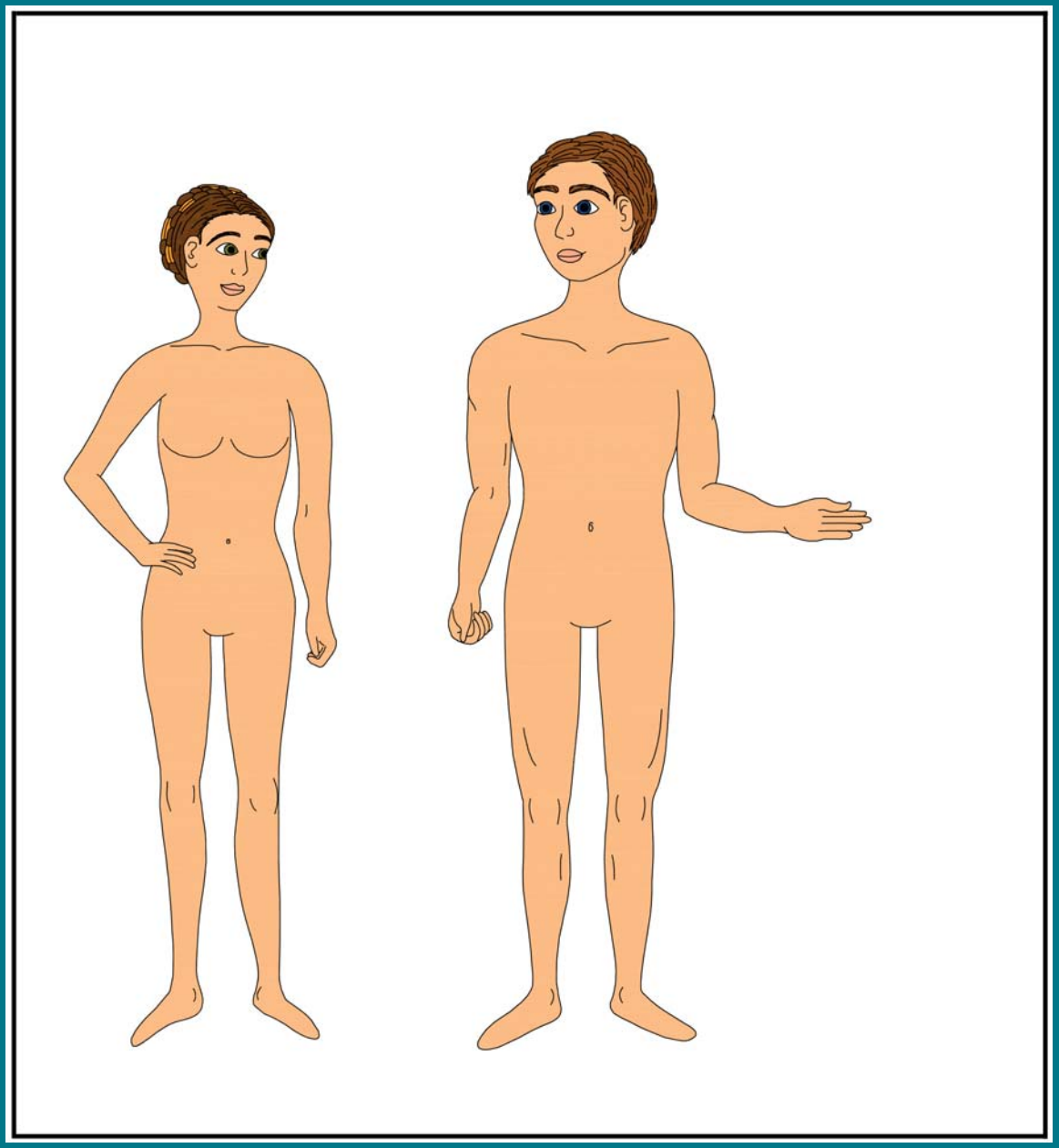
This shrub or small tree is mostly known for its white fragrant flowers. Today, we mostly use its flowers to prepare tea, juice or syrup. They can also be eaten as fried flowers. Black or dark purple berries appear from the flowers. These berries have to be cooked because they can cause stomach problems if eaten raw.
Answer: Common elder

Peas and beans were probably the most important pulses during the Iron Age. Beside them, there is another legume that was part of Iron Age diet. The plant we are looking for has grains. Its seeds are small, flat and of different colours (brown, green, red and black). Name the legume we are looking for.
Answer: Lentil

The plant that we are looking for is still grown in our gardens. The mature plant grows into a round head. It can be green, white or purplish-red. We can eat it fresh, roasted, as a stew or as sauerkraut. What do we call this plant?
Answer: Cabbage

We eat this fruit fresh, dried or processed as marmalade. If split open, it has an orange or yellow coloured flesh. In the middle we find a light brown pit. Which fruit are we looking for?
Answer: Plum

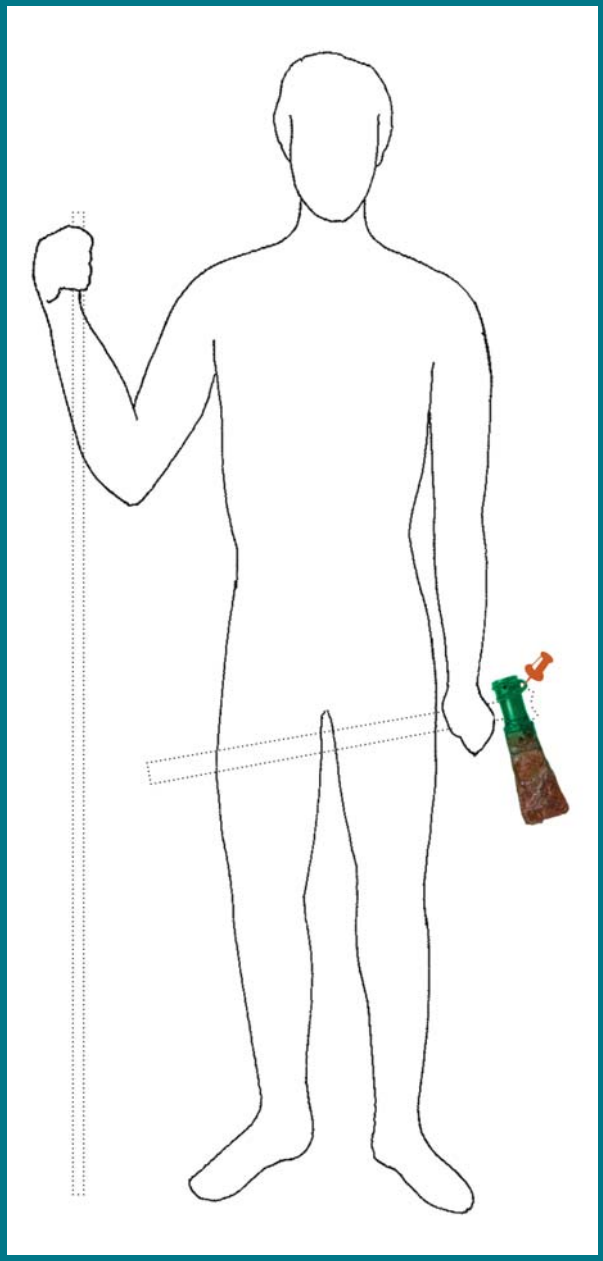
Template 13: Dress code – Iron Age clothing



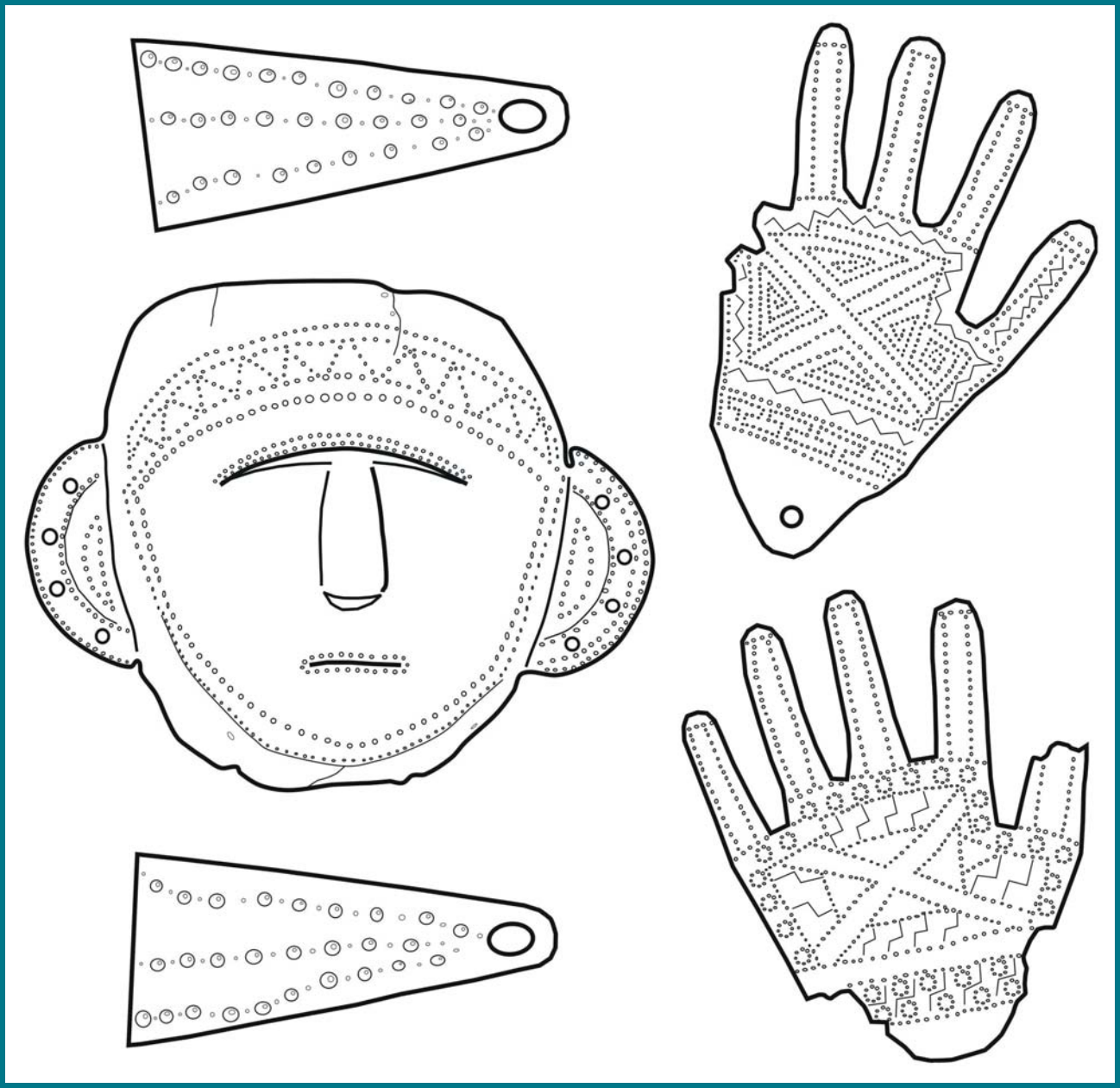
Template 14: Dress code – Iron Age clothing

Template 15: Dress code – Iron Age clothing

Template 16–17: Dress the Hallstatt warrior



Template 18: Iron Age protection – A hanging mobile with Iron Age motifs



Template 19: The Hunt for the Hallstatt Bacon

Task 1: Choose a famous object from the Hallstatt period that was found in your region. Describe some of its features with somewhat enigmatic, imaginative terms so that it is not immediately clear what you are describing and speaking of. Print out a photo of appropriate size and pin it onto a tree, in a way that it is not readily visible. Each team will have to write down the name of the object and find the photo.

Task 2: For each team, pick one archaeological object (necklace, helmet, grinding stone, spindle whorl, grave chamber, etc.) which is a good source of questions. Put its photo into an envelope, together with a few questions which have to be answered, such as: What do you see on the photo? What is the name of this object? What material is this object made of? Who could this object have belonged to? What could this object have been used for? Who built this?

Task 3: This clue leads to a place where participants will find a crayon and a pottery sherd, both in the team colour. Pick a different place for each team. Describe the task and the hiding place with somewhat enigmatic, imaginative terms so that the teams will have to think and search for a bit.

Task 4: Again, using somewhat enigmatic, imaginative terms, ask for a certain material that was commonly used in the Hallstatt period, for example iron. Describe some of its functions or some objects which were made of it, but remember not to be too obvious in order to keep the game interesting.

Task 5: Pick a long word per team which is somehow connected to the Iron Age (burial mound, grave chamber, salt mine, amber bead, situla art, etc.). Print the word in large capital letters in the team colour and cut up the word into separate letters. Put the letters in an envelope. Each team has to put their letters into the correct order to form their word.

If you want to prolong the hunt, you can also come up with tasks involving your individual environment (e.g. a brook, a certain tree, a landmark, etc.).

Template 20: The Hunt for the Hallstatt Bacon

Certificate

for successful participation in the

Hunt for Hallstatt bacon

in _____

on _____

awarded to

_____

who proved to be persistent, clever and strong
and thus may call herself a

Hallstatt princess

for now and all times!

Template 21: The Hunt for the Hallstatt Bacon

Certificate

for successful participation in the

Hunt for Hallstatt bacon

in _____

on _____

awarded to

_____

who proved to be persistent, clever and strong
and thus may call himself a

Hallstatt prince

for now and all times!

Credits

Tomi the mascot
Graphic: Universalmuseum Joanneum/A. Hellmuth Kramberger

Introduction
Text: D. Modl; photo: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Iron-Age-Danube – Project information
Graphic: Universalmuseum Joanneum/D. Modl

Content and symbols
Text: D. Modl; logos and photo: Universalmuseum Joanneum/D. Modl

Plants and food
Photos: Archaeological Museum in Zagreb/S. Marinković

Iron Age plants – Memory card game
Text: J. Kotnik; photo: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences/J. Kotnik.

Iron Age plants quiz
Text: J. Kotnik; photos: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences/J. Kotnik and Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia/A. Inkret

What's that food? – Iron Age plants
Text: R. Klöckl; photo: S. Tiefengraber

Hallstatt herb salt
Text: R. Klöckl; photos: R. Klöckl

Construction and crafts
Photos: Institut für südostalpine Bronze- und Eisenzeitforschung ISBE/S. Tiefengraber; Universalmuseum Joanneum/M. Mele; Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities, Institute of Archaeological Sciences / Z. Czajlik

How to survive prehistory in the houses of the Early Iron Age
Text/photos: Institute of Archaeology Zagreb/M. Jurišić

Build a tumulus
Text/photos: R. Klöckl

Iron Age high-tech – Metal casting
Text/photos: Universalmuseum Joanneum/D. Modl

The production of prehistoric metal jewellery
Text/photos: Institute of Archaeology Zagreb/M. Jurišić

Gold of the Baltic Sea – A necklace of amber beads
Text/photos: Universalmuseum Joanneum/D. Modl

To spin a yarn – Production of a hand spindle
Text/photos: Universalmuseum Joanneum/D. Modl

The art of weaving
Text/photos: Institute of Archaeology Zagreb/M. Jurišić

Vessel – Iron Age pottery
Text/photo: Hungarian National Museum/D. Ligeti, A. Pálinkás

Clothes and equipment
Photos: Universalmuseum Joanneum/N. Lackner; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien

Dress code – Iron Age clothing
Text: R. Klöckl; photos: S. Tiefengraber

Dress the Hallstatt warrior
Text: Archaeological Museum in Zagreb/A. Bertol Stipetić; photo: Universalmuseum Joanneum/D. Modl

Coloured cloth
Text/photos: Archaeological Museum in Zagreb/A. Bertol Stipetić

Art and music
Photos: Universalmuseum Joanneum/N. Lackner

Make your own bookmark
Text: Archaeological Museum in Zagreb/A. Bertol Stipetić; photos: Archaeological Museum in Zagreb/A. Bertol Stipetić, I. Krajcar

Salt cellar – The treasure of the Salt Lords
Text/photos: Hungarian National Museum/D. Ligeti, A. Pálinkás

Iron Age protection – A mobile with Iron Age motifs
Text/photos: Universalmuseum Joanneum/A. Hellmuth Kramberger, D. Modl

Lyre – Let's play!
Text/photo: Hungarian National Museum/Sz. Czifra, D. Ligeti, A. Pálinkás

Archaeological work in ancient landscapes
Photos: Universalmuseum Joanneum/S. Kiszter, M. Mele; Centre for Prehistoric Research/M. Vuković

Glossary with Iron Age terms
Text/photos: Archaeological Museum in Zagreb/A. Bertol Stipetić

Archaeological sandbox
Text: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia/A. Inkret, N. Dolinar, University of Ljubljana/M. Vinazza, L. Pukšič; photos: University of Ljubljana/L. Pukšič, Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia/N. Dolinar

The Hunt for the Hallstatt Bacon
Text/photos: R. Klöckl

Iron Age puzzle trail
Text: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia/A. Inkret, N. Dolinar, University of Ljubljana/M. Vinazza, L. Pukšič; photos: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia/A. Inkret

Template 1: Iron Age plants – Memory card game
Graphics: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences/J. Kotnik;
photos:
Barley: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences
Common flax: https://pixabay.com/en/len-flowering-flax-blue-flowers-2468935/
Pea: https://pixabay.com/en/textures-background-fresh-peas-1938301/
Lentil: http://gardenscience.tumblr.com/post/27338983273/experiment-8-lentils-and-green-lentils-mtg-61

Template 2: Iron Age plants – Memory card game
Graphics: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences/J. Kotnik;
photos:
Millet: https://pixabay.com/en/millet-cultivation-cereals-177519/
Horse bean: https://www.healthcastle.com/fava-beans-health-benefits-and-how-to/
Poppy: https://pixabay.com/en/poppy-flower-field-of-poppies-poppy-3929752/
Common wheat: https://pixabay.com/en/wheat-wheat-spike-wheat-field-111726

Template 3: Iron Age plants – Memory card game
Graphics: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences/J. Kotnik;
photos:
Rye: https://pixabay.com/en/field-cereals-rye-agriculture-196173/
Cabbage: https://pixabay.com/en/vegetables-cabbage-plant-green-2144266/
Common elder: https://pixabay.com/en/elder-bush-white-elderberry-flower-398832/
Hazel: https://pixabay.com/en/hazelnut-fruits-nut-tree-fruit-408695/

Templates 4–5: Iron Age plants – Memory card game
Graphics/photos: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences/J. Kotnik

Template 6: Iron Age plants – Memory card game
Graphics: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences/J. Kotnik;
photos:
Rye/Cabbage: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences
Common elder: https://pixabay.com/en/elder-bush-white-elderberry-flower-398832/
Hazel: https://pixabay.com/en/hazelnuts-hazel-nuts-dried-protein-1707601/

Template 7: Iron Age plants quiz
Graphics: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences/J. Kotnik; photos:
Wheat: https://pixabay.com/en/wheat-in-wheat-field-2679158/
Hazelnut: https://pixabay.com/en/nuts-hazelnuts-shell-nuclear-food-74362/
Pea: https://pixabay.com/en/textures-background-fresh-peas-1938301/
Honey: https://pixabay.com/en/collage-photo-collage-honey-1611166/

Template 8: Iron Age plants quiz
Graphics: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences/J. Kotnik; photos:
Common millet: https://pixabay.com/en/millet-grain-cereal-2337612/
Horse bean: https://www.healthcastle.com/fava-beans-health-benefits-and-how-to/
Common elder: https://pixabay.com/en/elder-bush-white-elderberry-flower-398832/
Lentil: https://pixabay.com/en/lentil-close-up-isolated-heap-315509/

Template 9: Iron Age plants quiz
Graphics: J. Kotnik; photos:
Cabbage: https://pixabay.com/en/vegetables-cabbage-plant-green-2144266/
Plum: https://pixabay.com/en/plum-plant-fruit-nuclear-550699/
Pineapple: https://pixabay.com/en/pineapple-fruit-vitamins-636562/
Maize: https://pixabay.com/en/corn-corn-on-the-cob-piston-young-1605664/

Template 10: Iron Age plants quiz
Graphics: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences/J. Kotnik; photos:
Tomato: https://pixabay.com/en/tomatoes-trusses-red-vegetables-3121960/
Potato: https://pixabay.com/en/potatoes-healthy-like-to-eat-like-3165753/
Banana: https://pixabay.com/en/banana-fruit-delicious-sweet-3117509/

Templates 11–12: Iron Age plants quiz
Text: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences/J. Kotnik

Templates 13–15: Dress code – Iron Age clothing
Graphics: R. Klöckl

Templates 16–17: Dress the Hallstatt warrior
Graphics: Archaeological Museum in Zagreb/S. Škrinjarić

Template 18: Iron Age protection – A hanging mobile with Iron Age motifs
Graphics: Universalmuseum Joanneum/A. Hellmuth Kramberger

Template 19: The Hunt for the Hallstatt Bacon
Text: R. Klöckl

Templates 20–21: The Hunt for the Hallstatt Bacon
Text/graphics: R. Klöckl

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Front cover
Archaeology for kids at the Art Kamp 2018 (Lent Festival) in Maribor (Slovenia).
Photo: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Back cover
Metal casting workshop at the Archaeology Camp Austria in Strettweg 2017.
Photo: Universalmuseum Joanneum/D. Modl

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