

Who were the first people to live in Lincoln?

What can coins tell us about the Iron Age in Lincoln?

The coins that inspired Iron Age Britons to make their own were originally made in Ancient Greece in 4th century BC. These coins are called staters. On one side they had the head of Apollo with curly hair and a laurel wreath. On the reverse side, they had a chariot pulled by two horses with a driver. There would be an inscription of the rulers name underneath.

200 years later, from about 150 BC, the first coins arrived in Britain through trade with Celtic tribes in Gaul (France) . Soon after, British tribes started minting their own coins, though by now they were rather rough imitations of the original classic Greek images.

Gold stater of Philip of Macedonia
(Ancient Greek) 345-336 BC



Curly hair

Laurel wreath

Eyes become crescents

Two horses pulling a chariot becomes one horse made of lines dots and crescent shapes



Chariot wheel

Chariot driver

Corieltavi gold stater from 50 BC





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Look carefully at 2 of the coins found in an Iron Age hoard at Riseholme near Lincoln.

Label the features you can see.



Many of the coins found at Riseholme had the name of a Corieltavi leader in Roman Latin letters. Can you see any of the following on one of these coins?

VEPO CORF AVNT COST DVMNOC TIGIR SENO

You might not be able to see all the letters - the design didn't always fit on the coin!

What are the similarities and differences between Iron Age and Modern coins?



Similarities

Differences



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The coins are among the first minted in Britain.

Iron Age coins were probably not used as money but exchanged as gifts between rulers and buried in the ground as gifts to the gods.

Coins often featured both real and mythical creatures.

Only a powerful person could issue coins.

The metalworkers who made them were highly skilled.

Facts about Iron Age coins and the Riseholme Hoard



A total of 282 gold and silver coins, mostly from the Corieltavi tribe were discovered in a field near Riseholme as part of a hoard containing fragments of a pot.

Inscriptions on Iron Age coins are the first - and only - evidence of writing by Iron Age Britons.

They feature names of important people who had control of the tribe at the time they were issued.

Many of the coins were minted locally, possibly at what we know as Sleaford.

The hoard was deposited between AD35-45, at the time when Claudius and his army entered Britain.



Who were the first people to live in Lincoln?

Why might the coins have been buried?	Why are coins important historical evidence?

What can you INFER about the people who lived in the area in the Iron Age from the Riseholme hoard about:

Their leaders	
Their tribe	
Their skills	
Their wealth	
Their beliefs	
Their contact with Europe/ Roman Empire	

Local History

Teacher's Pet is proud to be working alongside Historic England, to allow teachers in and around Lincoln, to enjoy our range of Local History resources.



Teacher's Pet









Historic
England

Who are Historic England?

Historic England protect, champion and save the places that define who we are and where we've come from as a nation. We care passionately about the stories they tell, the ideas they represent and the people who live, work and play among them.

At [Historic England Education](#) we want every child to be inspired by their local heritage and every teacher to have brilliant resources to use inside and outside the classroom.

Our Heritage Schools programme aims to help school children develop an understanding of their local heritage and its significance to make sure that:

-  Children develop a sense of pride in where they live
-  Children understand their local heritage and how it relates to the national story
- ☒ Teachers are more confident in making effective use of local heritage resources in delivering the curriculum
-  Local historic context is embedded in the school's curriculum
-  Heritage providers are more connected to the needs of local schools
-  Parents are engaged in their children's learning
-  Communities are more deeply involved in the life of the school