

800 BC 700 BC 600 BC 500 BC 400 BC 300 BC 200 BC 100 BC 0 Romano-Celtic 100 AD 200 AD 300 AD 400 AD 500 AD 600 AD 700 AD 800 AD 900 AD 1000 AD

Hallstatt period

Celtic culture appears across Europe

The *Massif de Perplat* is written in the Greek port of Massilia (Marseille), describing two distant islands: **HERNE** (Ireland) and **ALBION** (England) (600)

Celtic culture found throughout Britain, France, Western Spain, Southern Germany to the Black Sea

Celts cross the Alps and invade Italy (400), later sacking Rome (390)

Voyage of the Massilian Pytheas, who describes the **PRETANIC** islands (Britains) (325)

Herodotus describes the Celts in Western Spain and around the source of the Danube (450)

The Hochdorf Prince and the Princess of Vix are buried in Southern Germany (550)

Early style art
Compass-drawn decorations, compositions based on axial symmetry; gold torques, chalice fittings and phalera, belt hooks, scabbards, wine jugs, sculpture

Continuous vegetal style art
Compositions with radial symmetry alongside those with axial symmetry; red enamel appears; helmets, sheaths and scabbards, torques, armlets, red-figure vases

Plastic style and Sword style art
Plastic metamorphosis; the blending of human, animal, plant, and abstract forms; complex compositions incorporating various forms of symmetry; high point of metalwork; colored glass beads and bracelets

Romans conquer southern Gaul (125)

Julius Caesar conquers Gaul and invades Britain (58-50), Uprisings led by Acco (53) and Vercingetorix (52) are put down.

Roman emperor Claudius invades Britain, defeating Caradoc at the Battle of the River Medway (43)

Britain conquered as far as Scotland (84)

Hadrrian's Wall built to keep out Picts (122)

Christianity introduced in Britain

Five representatives from Britain attend the Council of Arles (314)

Emperor Honorius withdraws last Roman troops from Britain (409)

Germanic tribes, including the Visigoths, Ostrogoths, and Vandals sweep through the continent. Roman Gaul disintegrates. (400-450)

Annular and penannular brooches developed

Gregory the Great sends Augustine of Canterbury to England to convert the Angles in Britain (597)

Monasteries of Derry, Iona, and Durrow are founded (563)

Germanic artistic motifs
New repertoire of colors and designs; geometric step patterns (fret), angular cell shapes, animal ornament, and interlace added to the spirals and trumpet scrolls of earlier work.

Bede completes his *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum* at Monkwearmouth/Jarrow (731)

Growth of Irish monasteries creates a demand for metal liturgical objects, such as chalices, patens, croziers, and reliquaries (7th-8th C)

Monastery at Lindisfarne plundered by Vikings (793). Raid on the island of Lambay marks the beginning of Viking Age Ireland (795).

Dublin founded as the first and most important Viking settlement (841)

Scots take Pictland (843)

Irish defeat Vikings at battle of Clontarf (1014)