The Early Bronze Age 2400 – 1500 BC

- At the beginning of the **Bronze** Age, new skills in metalworking were introduced at the same time as the spread of the distinctive **Beaker pottery** across Europe.
- People began to make objects using metal; bronze (an alloy of copper and tin) and gold.
- Copper was first mined in the counties of Cork and Kerry.
- Tin was available in only small amounts in Ireland and was possibly imported from the Cornwall in the south of England.
- Gold is present in different quantities all over Ireland; most notably in areas such the Sperrin and Mourne mountains in the North and North East and the Wicklow mountains in the South East.
- Over the following centuries, great technical ability and a sophisticated sense of design and decoration was achieved.
- The **Bronze** Age period is considered to be the beginning of Irish craftsmanship.

Bronze Age artefacts in the National Museum's collection include-

- Pottery—used to hold food and also the cremated remains of the dead.
- Utility Objects-such as weapons, shields, tools, trumpets, axe heads.
- Jewellery such as discs, **torcs**, **lunulas**, fibulas, lock-rings, **gorgets**, amber beads and jet beads which may have been used as symbols of status or power.

Gold working

- The gold used during the Early **Bronze** Age was **alluvial** found in the gravel of mountainous rivers and streams.
- Flakes of gold were collected and were melted together into small bars of gold called ingots.
- The ingots were then beaten and stretched into thin flat sheets of gold.
- Gold wire was made by cutting narrow strips of beaten gold and twisting them together.

Examples of alluvial gold flakes, ingots and beaten sheets of gold can be viewed in the National Museum.

Early Bronze Age Metalworking Techniques

- **Incision** the decoration is incised into the front of the metal with a sharp pointed instrument.
- **Repoussé** the design is hammered into the back of the metal and it appears in **relief** (raised) on the front.

Decoration

• Abstract and geometric non-representational shapes were used.

Some common shapes include;

- raised circles and dots
- hatched triangles
- chevrons
- concentric circles.