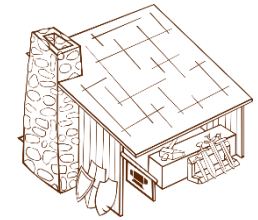




Stone Age to Iron Age



Timeline

13,000 B.C.	4500-3500 B.C.	2300 B.C.	1800 B.C.	1200-800 B.C.	800-700 B.C.	700-500 B.C.	100 B.C.
People make cave paintings	Farming starts to begin to spread and pottery is made	Start of the Bronze Age	The first copper mines are dug	Metal tools are made and used	Start of the Iron Age / The first hill forts are made	Iron is more commonly being used	Coins are made and used for the first time / Iron Age end with Romans in 43 AD

Key Vocabulary

The Stone Age

cave paintings	Artwork in caves dating back to the Ice Age.
jewellery	Late Stone Age people made it from shells, teeth and bones.
woolly mammoth	A now extinct animal roaming earth during the Ice Age.
nomadic	Early Stone Age people followed food sources and travelled.
Skara Brae	A stone-built Neolithic settlement in Scotland.

The Bronze Age

foundry	A place of work where metal castings are made.
jewellery	Wearing bronze items was a way to show how rich you were.
Stonehenge	A mysterious set of enormous stones built 3000 B.C. – 1500 B.C.
roundhouses	A circular house with a conical roof and wattle and daub walls.
weapons	Combining copper and tin to make hard weapons and armour.

The Iron Age

Celts	NW Europeans who used iron from 600 B.C. – 43 A.D.
hillforts	Small towns built on a hilltop surrounded by banks of soil and wooden walls to keep out enemies.
smithing	Blacksmiths would heat iron and create weapons / tools.
weapons	Swords, daggers and arrowheads were made of iron.

What does prehistory mean?

Prehistory is made up of every point in time since the beginning of the universe before humans developed writing.

What were the 3 main periods of the Stone Age called?

The Old Stone Age – Palaeolithic Age
The Middle Stone Age – Mesolithic Age
The New Stone Age – Neolithic Age

What were early humans like and who were the earliest humans in Britain?

The earliest humans in Britain lived about 500,000 years ago. These early people were brave explorers who travelled to Britain when it was still connected to the rest of Europe. They wore animal skins to keep warm and made tools from flint stones. They were good at surviving in the wild, hunting big animals like mammoths and rhinoceroses! They lived in simple shelters made from sticks and leaves.

What was Skara Brae?

Skara Brae is a very old village in Scotland. It was built over 5,000 years ago, even before the pyramids in Egypt! People who lived there made their houses from stone because there were no trees around. These houses had roofs made of grass or seaweed. They built their homes close together and even had furniture made from stone, like beds and shelves. They cooked their food over fires and made clothes from animal skins. Skara Brae was hidden under sand for many years until a big storm in 1850 uncovered it. Now, people can visit Skara Brae and see how early humans lived a long time ago!

How did bronze replace stone?

Bronze is made by mixing two metals: copper and tin. It was much stronger than stone for making tools and weapons because it was stronger and could be shaped into sharper and more useful things. When people learned how to make bronze, they started using it to make things like axes, knives, and swords. Because bronze was so useful, people began to use it more and more, and that's how the Bronze Age began since it was stronger and better for making all the things people needed!

What was life like in an Iron Age hillfort?

A hillfort was a special kind of village built on top of a hill. People built strong walls around it to keep safe from enemies. Families lived in round houses made from wood, straw, and mud. They cooked their food over open fires and grew crops like wheat and barley. They also kept animals like sheep, cows, and pigs. They made their clothes from wool and leather. They were skilled at making things like pottery, tools, and weapons from iron. Everyone in the hillfort worked together. Some people were farmers, some warriors, and some craftsmen.