

Stone Age to Iron Age knowledge organiser

Vocabulary

Archaeologist - Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them

Artefact - An object made by a human

Flint - A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting

Hunter-gatherer - People who found food from their local environment and moved to wherever they could get food from

Monument - Something built to remember an important person or event

Preserve - To keep something in good condition

Settlement - A place where a group of people live together in many buildings

Winter Solstice - Shortest day

Summer Solstice - Longest day

BC - Before Christ

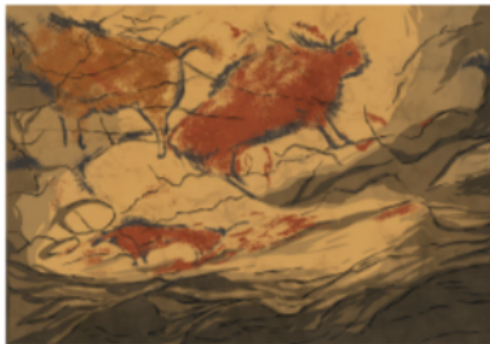
AD (Anno Domini) - 'in the year of our lord'. A date such as 2018 AD means 2018 years after Jesus was born.



Skara Brae



Stonehenge



Cave paintings

Key dates

800,000 BC Earliest footprints in Britain

400,000 BC Earliest hearth in Britain

10,000 BC End of the last Ice Age

6000 BC Land bridge to Europe flooded

4000 BC Adoption of agriculture

3000 BC Stonehenge started

3000 BC Skara Brae built

2300 BC Bronze working introduced

1600 BC Stonehenge abandoned

1200 BC First hillforts

800 BCE Ironworking introduced

120 BC Coins introduced from Europe

54 BC First Roman invasion (Julius Caesar)

AD43 Second Roman invasion



The Stone Age

The term 'Stone Age' refers to a very long period of time that we can break up into three sections.

In the early Stone Age, (Paleolithic) people were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.

The middle Stone Age, (Mesolithic) began at a time when sea levels rose and Britain became an island. Tools were developed to become smaller and finer. The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.

In the late Stone Age (Neolithic) the way people lived changed a lot because they began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.



The Bronze Age

When people discovered how to get metals out of rocks, a metal called bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools. Bronze was made using a special process called 'smelting'. People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons and jewellery. When people died, they were buried with their most important possessions. Many of these burial objects have now been discovered and they help historians to know more about what life was like during the Bronze Age.



The Iron Age

In the Iron Age, a metal called iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons. People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other. Because of all of the wars, Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls. Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called 'Celts'. This period of history ended when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.

