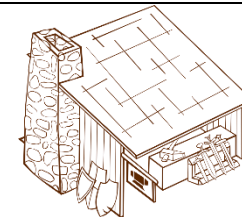


Year 3 - History - Stone Age to Iron Age



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	Europeans who used iron and some living in Scotland
Boudicca	Celt who fought the Romans
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.

Stone Age

- Early Stone Age Man was a hunter-gatherer, travelling around following food sources and setting up camps.
- Some lived in caves and we believe they had fire.
- People then stopped travelling and settled, becoming farmers of sheep, cattle and pigs.
- They learned how to soften leather to make warm, comfortable clothes and they used wool from sheep to spin, thread and weave into clothes.
- They built homes from wooden planks and covered it with wattle and daub. The roof was thatched using reeds.
- They also made clay pots for cooking, serving food and storing water.

Bronze Age

- The mining of metals helped transform the world's use of trade, weaponry pottery and jewellery.
- The creation of bronze, gold and copper items around this time signalled the end of the Stone Age and the start of the Bronze Age. The wheel was

Iron Age

- The Iron Age is a period of history when iron became the preferred metal of choice for making tools.
- Iron was more readily available than bronze and was much easier to work with. This led to further improvements in farming and diet.
- Most Iron Age people worked and lived on small farms and their lives were governed by the changing of the seasons.