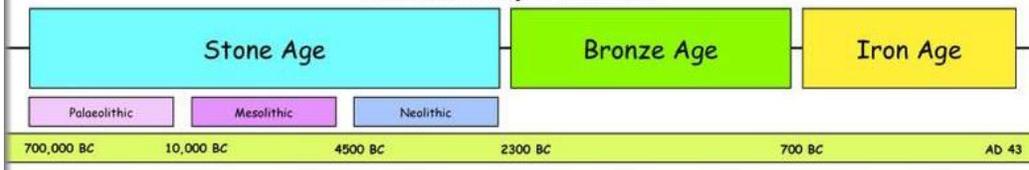


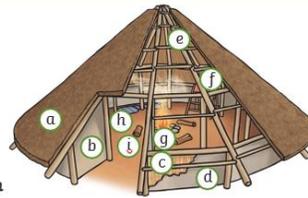
# Year 3 History - Stone Age to Iron Age

## Prehistory Timeline



### Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daub
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



## What will I know by the end of this unit?

### Stone Age

- The stone age began when the first tools were made by stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools.
- At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island.
- Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals, such as mammoths.
- Evidence of the Stone Age includes discoveries of:
  - \*Cave paintings
  - \*Early tools such as flints
  - \*Fire hearths
  - \*Settlements such as Skara Brae
  - \*Cheddar Man – the remains of a Mesolithic man

### Bronze Age

- The Bronze Age started at different times around the world.
- Tools were made from Bronze – copper and tin were heated up and poured into casts.
- Evidence of the Bronze Age:
  - \*Amesbury Archer – the remains of an early Bronze Age man who was buried with over 100 artefacts
  - \*Discovery of round barrows and stone circles.

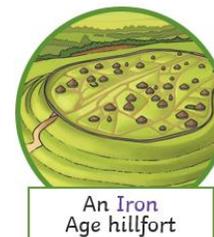


- The Bronze Age started when the Beaker People arrived from Europe.
- Bronze Age people lived in settlements, which was a group of round houses made from wattle (sticks) and daub (mud) or dry stone.
- Settlements traded resources like copper and tin.
- Burials were important to Bronze Age people – they placed stone circles where burials took place.

### Iron Age

- Tools were made from iron. Iron was heated up then hammered into shape.
- Settlements became larger because tribes were better able to farm and defend themselves.
- At the end of the Iron Age, coins were made and used as currency.
- There were lots of battles between tribes who fought each other for more land and power.

Key Vocabulary	
<b>ancient</b>	Belonging to the distant past
<b>archaeologist</b>	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.
<b>artefact</b>	An object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like.
<b>barrow</b>	A large structure made of earth that people used to build over graves.
<b>bronze</b>	Copper and tin are melted together to make a metal called bronze.
<b>century</b>	A period of 100 years.
<b>civilisation</b>	A human society with its own social organisation and culture.
<b>climate</b>	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place
<b>discovery</b>	If someone makes a discovery, they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before.
<b>druids</b>	Powerful religious people
<b>era</b>	A period of time in history. An era often begins or ends with an important event.
<b>extinct</b>	No longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place.
<b>flint</b>	A piece of stone used in fire-starting and as a tool.
<b>hearths</b>	The floor of a fireplace, or the stone or brick area in front of it.
<b>hillfort</b>	Settlements built on hills to provide more protection.
<b>invasion</b>	To try and take over a place by force.
<b>land clearance</b>	The removal of trees, or other things that are not wanted from an area to clear the land.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	Middle Stone Age
<b>migration</b>	Movement from one place to another in order to settle there
<b>Neanderthal</b>	An early species of human being, now extinct.
<b>Neolithic</b>	New Stone Age
<b>nomad</b>	A person or a group of people with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	Old or 'ancient' Stone Age.
<b>rampart</b>	A defensive wall built for protection
<b>sacrifice</b>	Offerings to spirits such as weapons, animals and humans
<b>settler/settlement</b>	People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
<b>stone circle</b>	Burials took place in stone circles.
<b>trade</b>	The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services



An Iron Age hillfort