

# History— Stone Age to Iron Age

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Bronze Age</b>	When people discovered how to extract metal from rocks and use it for tools, weapons and jewellery.
<b>Druid</b>	A priest of the Celtic religion.
<b>early-humans</b>	An early form of modern humans.
<b>hunter-gatherer</b>	People that live by hunting, fishing and gathering food from wild plants.
<b>Iron Age</b>	When iron was discovered and it replaced bronze.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The middle Stone Age which begins at the end of the last Ice Age when sea-levels rose and Britain became an island.
<b>neanderthal</b>	An extinct species of humans.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The late Stone Age, when the way humans lived changed significantly and they settled into farming communities.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The early Stone Age when humans evolved into homo sapiens from Neanderthals.
<b>prehistoric</b>	A time before written records began.

## Key Facts

The Stone Age is a vast period of time that is broken into three sections: the Palaeolithic; the Mesolithic; and the Neolithic.

During the Palaeolithic period, people were hunter-gatherers and found food by roaming from place to place according to the seasons.

During the Mesolithic period, people began to make tools and canoes which meant they could hunt for fish.

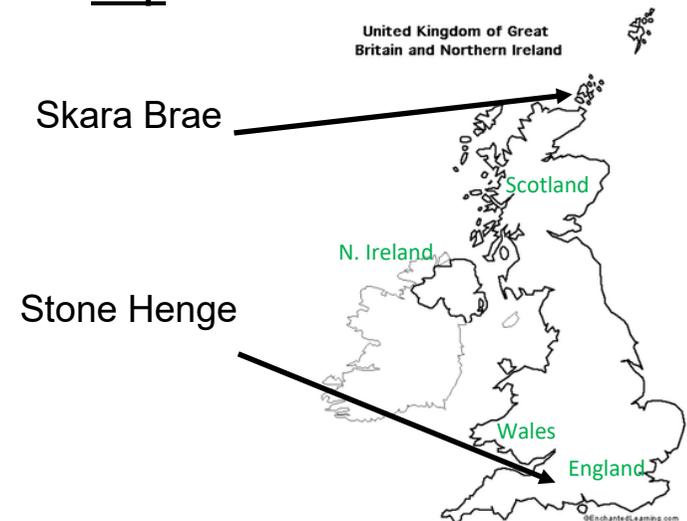
During the Neolithic period, people began to farm land and live in communities. They started to grow their own crops and have pets.

In the Bronze age, people discovered how to extract metal from rock and they used it for tools. It improved agriculture and weapons. They often buried the dead with important bronze objects.

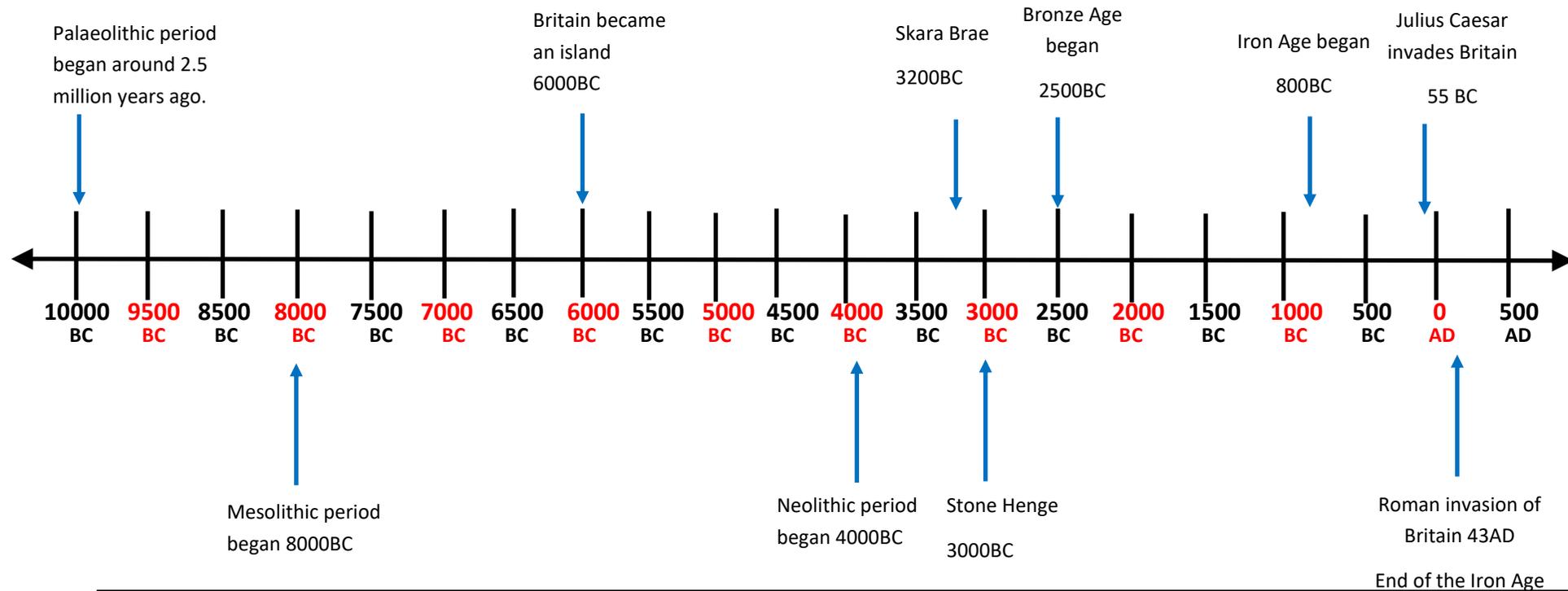
In the Iron Age, people discovered iron and it replaced the use of bronze. People lived in tribes and battled other tribes. They built roundhouses and lived in hill forts.

People in the Stone Age used beeswax in medicines and to water proof pots and jugs.

## Map



## Stone Age to Iron Age Timeline



### Tier 2 Vocabulary

analyse	To think about it carefully in order to fully understand it.
clarify	To explain something more clearly.
evaluate	To think about something and make a decision about its value.
indicate	When you show where something is or why something is as it is.
interpret	To explain what you think something is or why you think something happened using evidence from the past.
investigate	To find out what something is or why something happens by testing out ideas.
obtain	To get something.