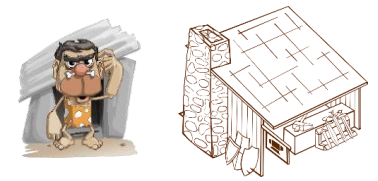




Y3/4 Stone Age to Iron Age




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 ends 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.
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.
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.

Stone Age

Settlements - People lived in temporary shelters or caves in the Palaeolithic. People lived in more permanent settlements in the Neolithic.



Tools and weapons - Tools were made from stone, wood and bone. They were used for digging, hunting and chopping.


Everyday life - Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers. They followed and killed animals and gathered seasonal food. They made clothes from animal skins and created cave art.

Beliefs - People built monuments, including stone circles, henges and earthworks. Historians believe that they used these monuments for gatherings and worship.

End of the Stone Age - The Beaker folk arrived from Europe and brought their knowledge of metalworking to Britain.

Bronze Age

Settlements - People lived in permanent settlements in roundhouses. They used walls and fences to protect their homes.



Tools and weapons - Bronze tools were sharper, stronger and more efficient than stone tools. Bronze tools were owned by the wealthy.


Everyday life - The Beaker folk brought their knowledge of metalworking and pottery making to Britain. Bronze tools made farming more efficient, so there was more food and the population grew.

Beliefs - People were buried with objects, including Bell Beaker pottery, to use in the afterlife. They threw weapons and objects into rivers as offerings to the gods.

End of the Bronze Age - People stopped using metal during a time called the Bronze Age collapse.

Iron Age

Settlements - People lived in hillforts surrounded by ditches and fences to stop attacks from enemy tribes. People lived in roundhouses inside the hillfort and farmed the land outside.



Tools and weapons - Iron tools and weapons were sharp and strong. Everyone could own iron tools and weapons, not just the wealthy.

Everyday life - Iron tools made farming more efficient and iron weapons were available to everyone. Tribes attacked each other to steal their land, food and possessions. People created art, music and poetry.

Beliefs - Priests called druids led worship. Humans were sacrificed as offerings to the gods. People threw votive offerings into rivers and lakes.

End of the Iron Age - The Romans invaded and conquered Britain in AD 43. They created written records, so this event ended prehistory in Britain.

Archaeological evidence

Archaeologists find out about prehistoric life by studying the artefacts and settlements left behind by prehistoric people.

Skara Brae is a Neolithic settlement in the Orkney Islands, Scotland. It has well preserved, interconnected houses made of stone.



Stonehenge is a stone circle in Wiltshire, England. It is made of stones from the local area and Wales. The stones line up with the Sun during midsummer and midwinter.

