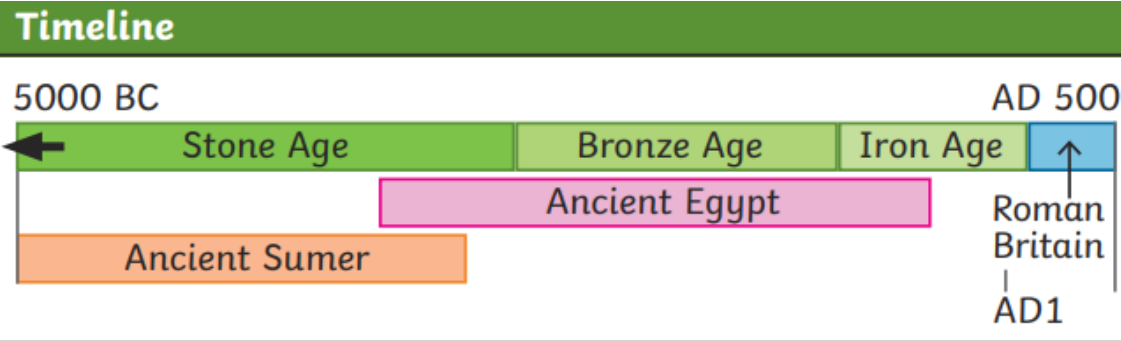




# Year 3 - Autumn 1 - Stone Age to Iron Age



Key Facts
People in the Stone Age moved around with the seasons to stay safe and follow the animals they hunted.
Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument that took 1000 years to build.
Stone Age people hunted animals like mammoths and used their bones for tools like needles.
In the Bronze Age people lived in roundhouses. People would sleep in one and cook in another.
In the Iron Age rectangular houses on hills in farming communities became common. These are called hillforts.
Farming began from the late Stone Age and people had stopped moving around by the late Bronze Age.

3000BC	2500BC	2100BC	1800BC	1200BC	800BC	AD43
The village of Skara Brae is built in the Orkneys. Stonehenge is begun and takes 1000 years to build.	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives. It is named after the decorated pottery.	Bronze begins to be used to make weapons and tools.	The first large copper mines are dug.	'Celtic' culture arrives in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.	Iron is used to make tools and weapons. The first Hill forts are built.	The Romans invade Britain.

Key Vocabulary			
Bronze	A metal alloy made from copper and tin. It is harder and more long lasting than stone or copper.	Earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that is made by humans.
Bone marrow	A substance inside bones which is high in fat and a good energy source.	Settlement	A place where people live. It can be one house or lots of houses together.
Iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.	Millennium	A thousand (1000) years
Tribe	A group of people often related by family, culture and language who have one leader.	Neolithic	Stone period 4300-2000BC when people began to farm crops and live in villages. The change was very slow.
Nomad	Member of a group who moves place to place and does not settle in place.	Agriculture	Growing and harvesting crops and rearing animals. It is another word for farming.

