



Year 3

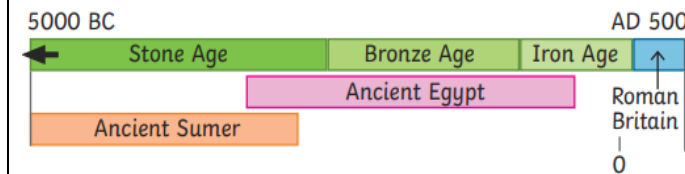
Stone Age

What can we learn about life in the Stone Age?

What changes occurred in the Bronze and Iron Age?

Key Changes and Events**Timeline****Skara Brae****3000BC**

The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.



Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger, but they have very similar features, such as a central fire pit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.

Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.

Stone Age Life**Key Vocabulary****2500BC**

'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, bone marrow and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together. People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

- Skara Brae
- Key events
- Iron age
- Stonehenge (round houses)
- Flint
- Spear
- Dwelling
- Archaeologist
- Artefacts
- Hillforts

2100BC

Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.

1800BC

The first large copper mines are dug.

Stonehenge**1200BC**

'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales. No one really knows why it was built.

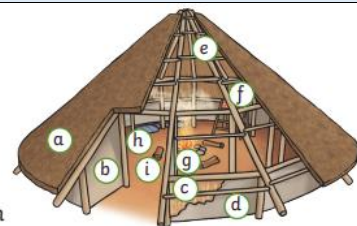
800BC

Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze.

The first hillforts are constructed.

**AD 43**

The Romans invade Britain.

Yarm Primary School			
Year 3	Stone Age	Why was Stonehenge built?	
Key Vocabulary		Round Houses	Suggested Activities
bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.	a. thick thatch b. door c. wattle d. daud e. timber frame f. upright loom g. hearth (fire) h. beds i. logs for sitting on 	- Collect stones and draw Stone Age pictures on them  - Research to find out what life was like in the Stone Age. Think about the houses they lived in, the clothes they wore and the food they ate. - Why not make your own Stonehenge? Draw it, make it! Get creative. - Find out the three parts the Stone Age is split into. What can you find out about each part?
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.	Hillforts People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things. In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts'. Between 500 and 100 BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts. These settlements provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands, of people.	
settlement	A place where people establish a community.		
earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose		
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes. The word 'Celt' comes from a Greek word.		
sacrifice	To give something up as an offering to a god or gods	Druids Druids were the priests of the tribes we call 'Celts'. Their job was to communicate with the more than 400 gods that the people of the tribes believed in. They believed the gods lived in nature. The main festivals were based around important times in the farming year. The Druids sacrificed food, precious objects and even humans to keep the gods happy. Druids were also like doctors and lawyers. They found cures in plants and resolved disagreements. Their opinions were more important than those of the king. It took at least 20 years to train to be a Druid. However, we only know about them from what the Romans wrote down.	
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.		
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.		

