

## Stone Age

**15,000BC – 3,000BC**

### Palaeolithic Period (Early stone age)

The first Art work. People in the Palaeolithic period used minerals, stones and bones to create art on cave walls. Colour was added by using charcoal, blood, tree sap and animal fats. People were nomadic hunters finding food by moving from place to place in different seasons.



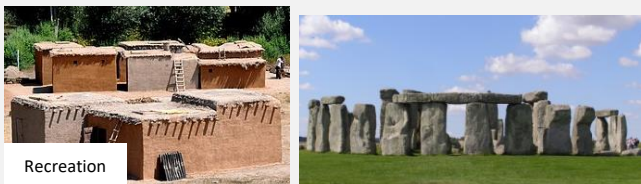
### Mesolithic Period (middle stone age)

Sea levels rise and Britain becomes an island. Mesolithic people used small stone tools, now crafted with points and antlers attached to work as spears. They often lived nomadically in camps near rivers.



### Neolithic Period (Late stone age)

Food production began. People domesticated animals and cultivated cereal grains. They settled in the plains in farming villages. They looked after their own animals and crops. Other advancements made in tools, construction and art.



## Bronze Age

**3,000BC – 800BC**



### Key Facts and Events

Advances made in metal work as bronze, copper and tin alloy were discovered.

Innovations made including the ox-drawn plough and the wheel.

Invention of the potter's wheel.

Clothing consisted of mostly wool items including skirts, kilts, tunics and cloaks.

Lived in round houses, consisting of circular stone walls and a thatched or turfed roof.

Organized government, law and warfare and religion began.

## Iron Age

**800BC – 54BC**



### Key Facts and Events

The discovery of ways to heat and forge iron kicked off the iron age.

Homes advanced, now four room homes were made.

Palaces, temples and other religious structures are built.

City planning began, including blocks of homes along paved or cobblestone streets.

Water systems put into place.

Writing systems develop, including alphabets emerging.

Agriculture, art and religion are more sophisticated.

### Key Vocabulary

archaeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.	tribe	Iron age people who lived in the same area and did similar things.
flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.	artefact	An object made by a human being.
ceremonies	Acts performed on important occasions	settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings.

burial	The action of burying a dead body	canoe	A light, narrow boat
Hand-axes	A prehistoric stone tool-the most popular used for cutting and scavenging purposes	Hunter gatherer	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild.
settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings	primitive	relates to human society at a very early stage of development
Skara Brae	is a prehistoric village. Archaeologists estimate it was built and occupied between 3000BCE and 2500BCE, during what's called the 'Neolithic era' or 'New Stone Age'.	Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes.
hearth	a brick, stone, or concrete area in front of a fireplace	cultivated soil	Digging the soil to bury weeds and aerate the soil
excavation	Removing earth carefully from an area to find out what is buried below.	Iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze
Maiden Castle	One of the largest Iron Age fort in Europe.	violent	A physical force intended to hurt
ballista	an ancient military engine often in the form of a crossbow for hurling large missiles	earthen works	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
paddles	Used for move boats through water	felled	Cut down (a tree)
taming	To domesticate an animal	ramparts	The defensive wall of a castle
rotted	To decay		