

How did the Stone Age to the Iron Age change Britain?

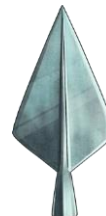
Year 4 - Autumn Term

Key Changes and Events

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. Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.
2100BC	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
1800BC	The first large copper mines are dug.
1200BC	'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.
800BC	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze.
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain.

Stone Age Life

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 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.

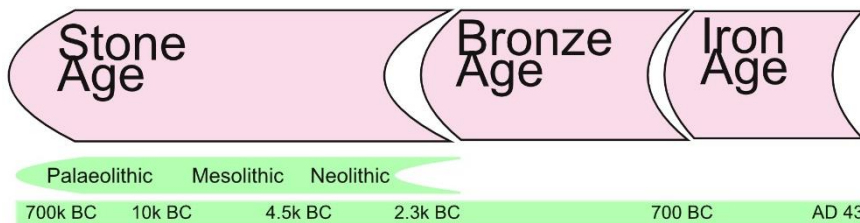
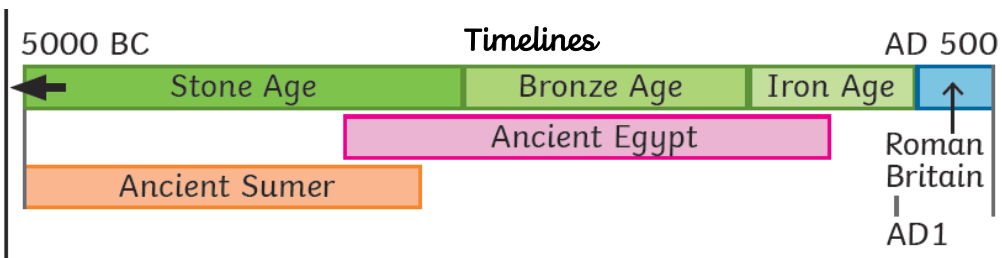


Key vocabulary

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.
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The Celts were made up of many different tribes.
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.
prehistoric	A period of time before written records of history.

Stonehenge

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.



- 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

Roundhouse

