

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.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze .
bone marrow	The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.
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, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.

Objectives

- To make connections, contrasts and trends over time.
- To use historical terms.
- To develop chronology.
- To develop historically valid questions about cause, change, similarity and difference.
- The changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.

The Stone Age

The Stone Age is named after the earliest tools used by humans to survive. They used them to kill animals such as mammoths, for their meat, **bone marrow** and skin. People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons.

Skara Brae

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 firepit 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.

Skara Brae, Orkney



Key Events and Changes

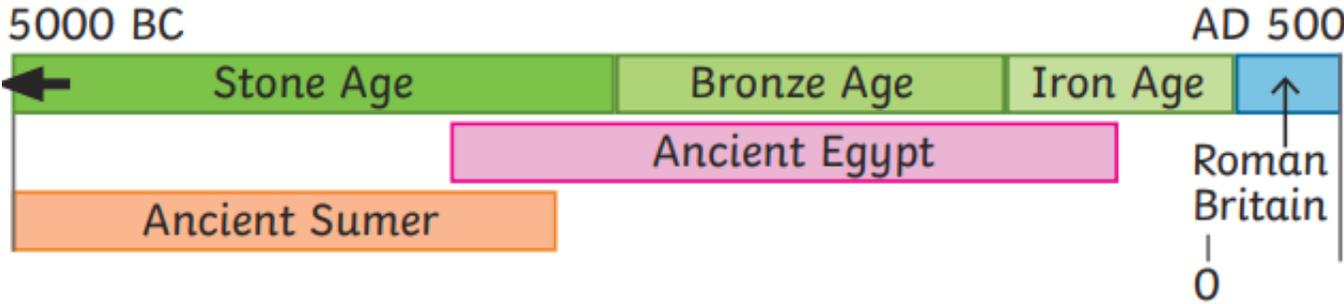
- 3000 BC**
- The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.
 - Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.
- 2500 BC**
- 'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
- 2100 BC**
- **Bronze** begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
- 1800 BC**
- The first large copper mines are dug.
- 1200 BC**
- **Celtic** culture begins to arrive in Britain and **tribal** kingdoms develop.
- 800 BC**
- **Iron** begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of **bronze**.
 - The first hillforts are constructed.
- 43 AD**
- The Romans invade Britain.

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



Timeline



Roundhouses

- 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

