



INTRODUCE

Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

Year 3

Autumn Term

These periods of time are known as **prehistory**

Only objects, burials and monuments tell us about life at that time

**Mesolithic Britain**

MIDDLE STONE AGE

Hunting and gathering became more sophisticated and communities are thought to have started to become established.

Palaeolithic Britain

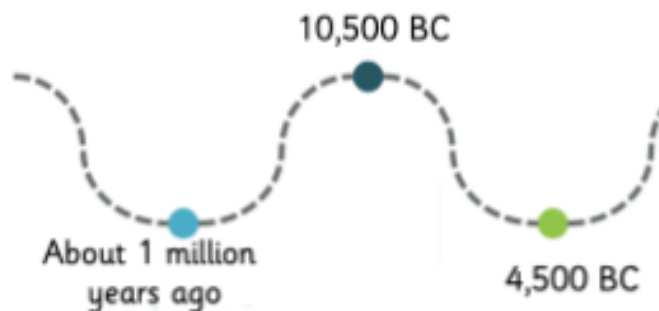
ANCIENT STONE AGE

Neanderthals and modern humans used ancient tools to survive the Ice Age.

Neolithic Britain

NEW STONE AGE

New Stone Age: from the start of farming and domestication of animals, to the first use of metal.

**Palaeolithic**

Palaeo (ancient) + lithic (stone)
people arrived in Britain about
1 million years ago

Ice Age - very cold - **nomads**
temporary homes - follow food

Mesolithic

Meso (middle) + lithic (stone)
About **10,500 BC**
Britain became an island
warmer
hunter-gatherers - **settlements**

Neolithic

Neo (new) + lithic (stone)

4,000 BC

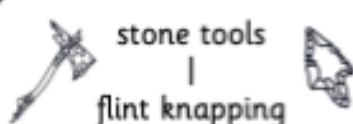
Stonehenge



farming

**domestication**

settlements



- Neanderthals
- Homo sapiens (us)
- Small groups of people
- Cheddar man



- Cresswell Crags
- Skara Brae
- Stonehenge



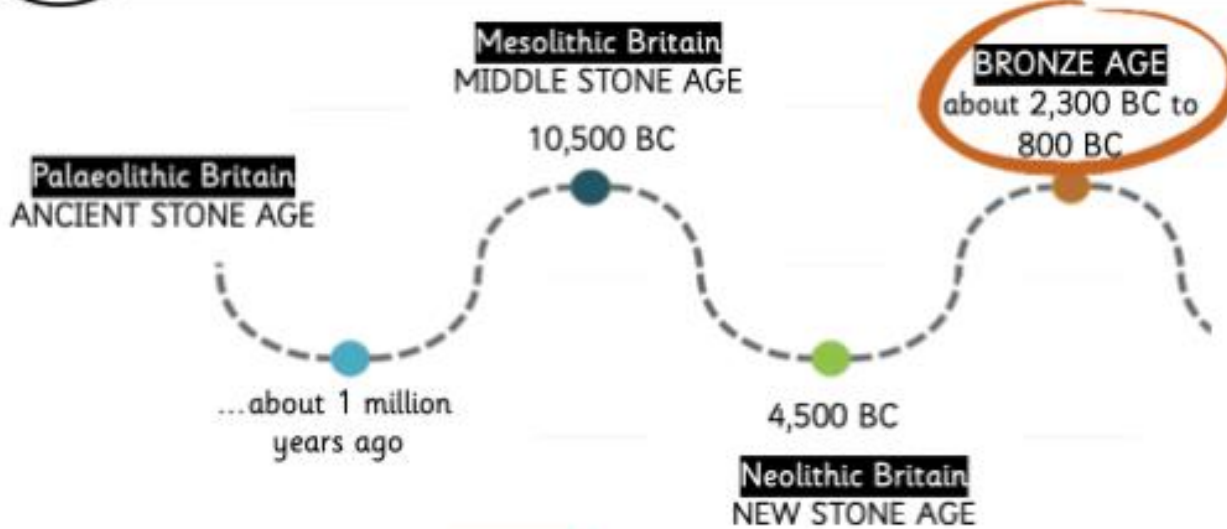
Neolithic burials in large
tombs - **long barrows**
cave art

It is called the **Stone Age** because people used stones as their tools.



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Bronze Age

defined by the technology to make metal
copper + tin = bronze



- metal tools and jewellery made from bronze
- bone and stone tools still used
- looms invented to weave material
- cloth woven to make clothes



- Beaker people arrived
- migrated from mainland Europe
- clans ruled by chieftains



- metal production increased
- copper and tin mines dug
- villages by rivers
- Stonehenge – iconic religious stone circles



- round barrows
- stone circles
- Stonehenge - important religious site



At the same time but in a different place

The Ancient Egyptian civilisation was thriving with enormous cities and inspiring temples.



trade



people started to swap items, such as metal, pots and jewellery

transport



sturdy boats could travel across the sea to trade

Amesbury Archer



archaeologists found Beaker pots, arrowheads, boar tusks, copper knives, jewellery and a cushion stone



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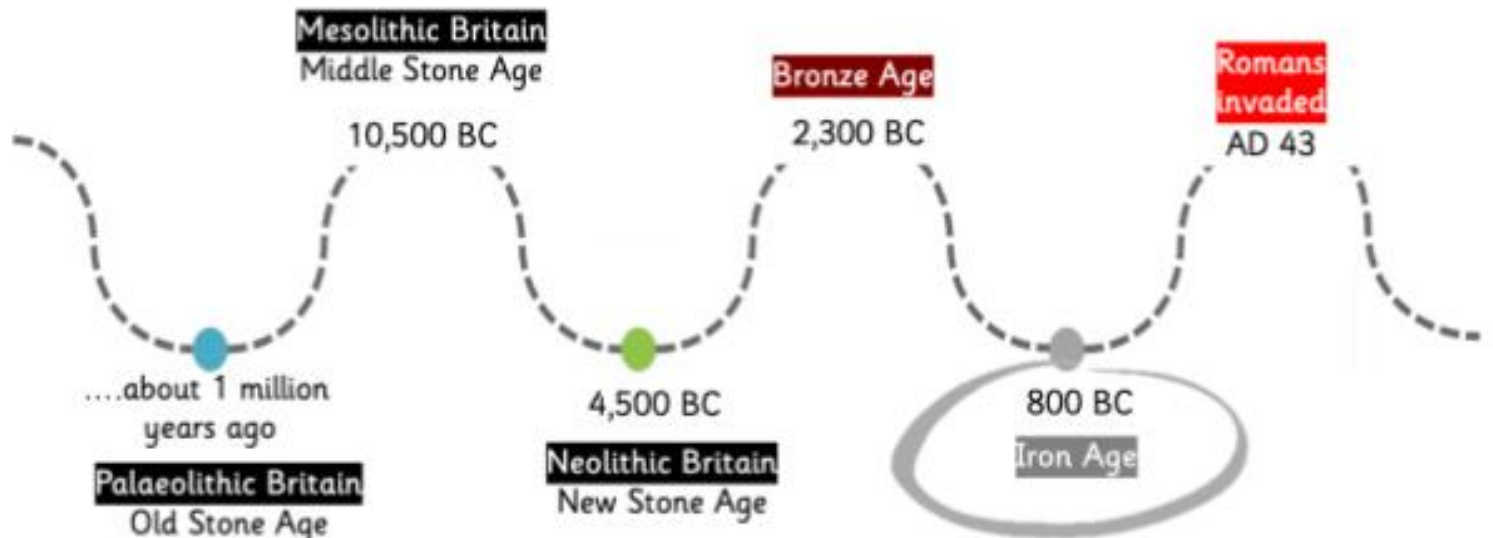
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Iron Age

iron was the metal that shaped the tools and technology at that time



technology

800 BC
iron technology

used alongside bronze



people

larger, more powerful tribes with kings and queens
farming + crafts + warriors + trade



places

Britain had many small kingdoms with warring tribes
territory was defined and hillforts were built
Maiden Castle in Dorset



culture

- priests called druids were powerful
- sacrifices were made and druids worshipped spirits
- no stone circles or burials



iron

metal produced when iron ore is smelted

iron has a very high melting point

can't easily be poured like molten bronze

heated and hammered into shape

a much stronger metal

not as brittle as bronze and didn't shatter as easily



At the same time but in a different place

776 BC, the Olympic games, in honour of Zeus, were held at Olympia (Greece)