

Stone Age

Palaeolithic to 10 000 BC

Mesolithic to 4 000 BC

Neolithic to 2 300 BC

Bronze Age

2 300 BC to 800 BC

Iron Age

800 BC to AD43



Stone Age to Iron Age

Year 3, Autumn 2019

The period of prehistory in Britain generally refers to the time before written records began. It begins when the earliest hunter-gathers came to Britain from Europe around 450 000 BC and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD43.

The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age covers 98% of human history in Britain. The evolution of humans from the earliest hominins to Homo sapiens occurred in this period. Some of the major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the control of fire, agriculture, metal working and the wheel.

Key Vocabulary

Chronology - The arrangement of dates or events in the order in which they occurred.

Before Christ (BC) - A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was.

Anno Domini (AD) - "in the year of our Lord". AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD2019

Archaeology - The study of the buildings, graves, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society.

Historical Evidence - Anything left over from the past is a source of evidence.

Hunter-gathers - People who found food from their local environment and then moved from site to site depending on the season. They moved wherever they needed to get food from.

Farmers - the Neolithic or new Stone Age saw the beginnings of agriculture. Animals such as cows and sheep were domesticated and provided a ready supply of meat, milk, wool, leather and bone. Grain was the first food that could be stored for long periods of time.

Year 3—Badgers and Otters

Welcome to a new school year we are excited about teaching your children in Year 3.

PE—Tuesday and Thursday

Library and spelling test—Friday

Reading book change day—Wednesday

Please continue to support and encourage your child with reading at home and learning their spelling and times table facts.

Monday 14 th October 2019—visit to Flag Fen (more information to follow)



The Stone Age

The term 'Stone Age' refers to a very long period of time that we can break up into three sections.

In the early Stone Age, which we call the **Palaeolithic**, people were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.

The middle Stone Age, called the **Mesolithic**, began at a time when sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). During this period, tools were developed to become smaller and finer. The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.

In the late Stone Age, which is called the **Neolithic**, the way people lived changed enormously because they began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. They began to look after animals and grow crops.

Stone Age to Iron Age

Year 3, Autumn 2019

The Bronze Age

When people discovered how to get metals out of rocks, a metal called bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools. Bronze was made using a special process called 'smelting'. People were able to build better farming equipment and they began to make bronze weapons and jewellery. When people died, they were buried with their most important possessions. Many of these burial objects have helped historians to understand what life was like.

The Iron Age

In the Iron Age, a metal called iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons. People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other. Because of the wars, Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of round houses protected by stone walls. This period of history ended in AD43 when the Romans invaded Britain.

Stonehenge



Skara Brae



Stone Age tools

