

Key vocabulary

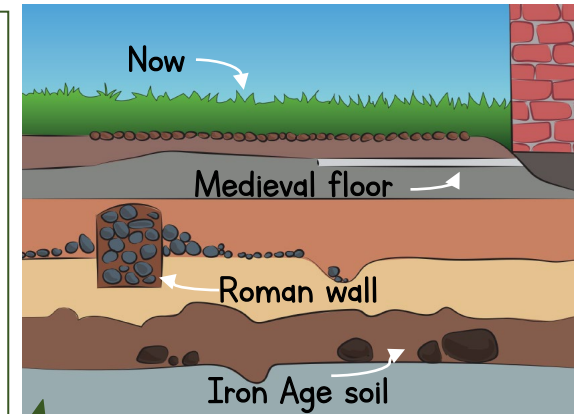
AD	'Anno Domini' Latin for 'In the year of the Lord'
archaeology	The study of the past looking at the remains and artefacts left by the people who lived long ago.
artefacts	A man-made object from the past.
BCE	'Before the Common (Christian) Era'
Celts	People who lived in Britain and northwest Europe during the Iron Age.
flint	A very hard stone that can produce a spark when struck by another stone.
hill forts	A settlement built on higher ground
hunter-gatherer	Someone who hunts animals and gathers wild food to eat.
pre-history	The period of human history before written records began.
Tribes	A group of people who live and work together.

Year 3 Autumn 2: Through the Ages – Stone Age to Iron Age

The Stone Age is a period of our history that happened thousands of years ago. It is called the Stone Age because it is the era when early humans started using stone for tools and weapons. They also used stones to light fires. The Stone Age is divided into three periods; the Palaeolithic (old Stone Age), Mesolithic (middle Stone Age) and the Neolithic (new Stone Age).

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic people were hunter gatherers. They moved frequently following the animals they hunted and gathered fruits and berries when they could.

There is no written evidence from the Stone Age era. Instead, archaeologists dig to find clues about how people lived before written records existed. Artefacts such as bones, jewellery and pottery have been found deep in the ground and help archaeologists piece together what life was like in different eras. The deeper in the ground that the archaeologist find artefacts, the older it is.



What challenges do you think people faced in the Stone Age?

Which period is better to live in, the Stone Age, the Bronze Age or the Iron Age?

What is the difference between primary and secondary sources of information?

Which is better?

The Bronze Age was a period of time between 2,200 BC and 800 BC. It was named The Bronze Age because bronze was used more often to make tools and weapons. This doesn't mean that people stopped using stone altogether. Stone and wooden tools will still have been a very common sight.

The Iron Age was from 800 BC until the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43. People began to use iron as a better metal for making tools and weapons. Better tool for agriculture also improved farming and the population began to rise.

