

## History

The Stone Age, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age

## Year 3

## Summer

### Key Knowledge

13,000 BC	People made cave paintings.
4,500 – 3,500 BC	Farming began and the first pottery was made and used.
4,000 – 3,000 BC	People started to ride and use horses.
2,500 BC	Metal starts to be used.
1,800 BC	The first copper mines are dug.
1,200 – 800 BC	Metal tools are made and used. Tribal kingdoms and Celtic culture.
800 – 700 BC	The first hill forts are made.
700 – 500 BC	Iron is used a lot more.
100 BC	Coins are made and used for the first time.
AD43	The Romans invaded Britain. The Iron Age ends.

### Background Information

**The Stone Age** lasted for a very long time. Tools and weapons were made out of stone. The Stone Age is divided into three periods. The **Palaeolithic** period which began approximately 2.5 million years ago. The Middle Stone Age which is called the **Mesolithic** period and the **Neolithic** period, which is often called the New Stone Age. The Neolithic period dates back approximately 8-10,000 years.

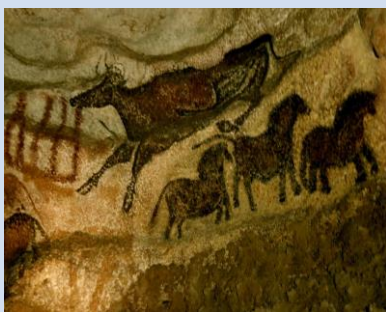
**The Bronze Age** was the period that followed immediately after the Stone Age when metals like bronze started to be commonly used. This era in history began at different times around the world. It started in Britain in approximately 2100 BCE.

**The Iron Age** in Britain was from approximately 800 BCE until the Roman conquest of 43 CE. During this period, iron (a stronger metal than bronze) was being used across Europe to make weapons and farming tools.

### Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Prehistoric	A time before written records existed.
Ancestors	People who someone is descended from, older than a grandparent.
Archaeologists	People who study the past by examining remains and objects
Nomadic	Travelling from place to place.
Significant	Important
Climate	Weather conditions of a place.
Scavenging	Searching for something

### Diagrams and Symbols



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