









Topic	Savage Stone Age	Year 3	Autumn Term
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**Pre-History**

- The period of prehistory in Britain generally refers to the time before written records began.
- It begins when the earliest hunter-gatherers came to Britain from Europe around 450,000 BC and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43.
- The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age covers 98% of human history in Britain.
- Some of the major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the control of fire, agriculture, metalworking and the wheel.

The Stone Age	The Bronze Age	The Iron Age
<p><b>Palaeolithic Period</b> People were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.</p> <p><b>Mesolithic Period</b> - Sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). - 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.</p> <p><b>Neolithic Period</b> - People began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. - People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People discovered how to get metals out of rocks.</li> <li>- Bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools.</li> <li>- People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons and jewellery.</li> <li>- When people died, they were buried with their most important possessions.</li> <li>- Many of these burial objects have now been discovered and they help historians to know more about what life was like during the Bronze Age.</li> </ul>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons.</li> <li>- People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other.</li> <li>- Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hill-forts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls.</li> <li>- Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called 'Celts'.</li> <li>- This period of history ended when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.</li> </ul>  

Key Dates in Chronological Order		Key Vocabulary	
40,000 BC	Homo sapiens arrived in Britain.	Homo Sapiens	The humans species of today.
20,000 BC	The ice age caused humans to disappear from Britain.	Hunter-gatherer	People who live by hunting, fishing, and harvesting wild food.
14,000 BC	Humans returned to Britain as hunter gatherers.	Tribe	People who live in a group for protection.
13,000 BC	People begin to make cave paintings.	Settlement	A place where a group live together in buildings, building a community.
6,000 BC	Britain is separated from Europe and becomes an island.	Agriculture	Farming.
6,500 BC	People begin to settle across Britain, building farms.	Flint	Stone used in Stone Age for blades, knives and spears.
5,800 BC	Humans built the first stone houses and burial mounds.	Roundhouse	A circular house with a conical thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to Iron Age.
4,900 BC	Humans started building monuments such as Stonehenge.	Archaeology	The study of history through excavation and artefacts.
3,500 BC	Pottery begins to be made and farming spreads.	Artefact	Object made by humans.
2,200 BC	People discovered how to make Bronze, the Bronze Age began.		
2,000 BC	Stonehenge was completed.		
2,000 BC	Fields with stone walls were built.		
1,200 BC	Small villages start forming, metal tools are being used.		
1,200 BC	Celts and tribes started to live in Britain.		
700 BC	The Iron Age begins.		
200 BC	Detailed bronze and gold objects are made.		
100 BC	Coins are used for the first time.		
43 AD	The Romans invade Britain again and the Iron Age ends.		

