

Stone Age- Iron Age

Class 3

Autumn Term

Timeline of events	
15,000-10,000BC	Cave paintings were first created in caves such as Lascaux caves in France.
14,000BC	Britain emerged from an ice-age and humans and animals began to re-inhabit the land. Many settlers settled in caves, such as Cheddar Gorge . They moved around with the seasons.
4000BC	Settlers arrived from Europe and introduced farming . Animals were tamed and dogs domesticated.
3000BC	The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. People began to farm their food and stay in one place to live.
3000BC	Construction begins on Stonehenge , Wiltshire- it takes 1000 years to finish.
2500BC	Stone Age ends and metal tools are used. This begins the Bronze Age .
800BC	Iron is used more for tools and begins The Iron Age . Hill forts are constructed.
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain, ending the Iron Age period.



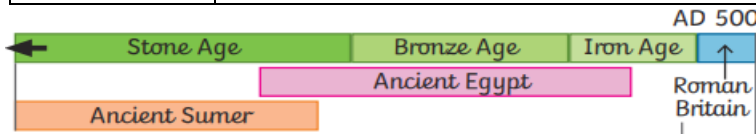
Stone Age life: The Stone Age is named after the stone **tools** that the earliest people used to help them survive. They used them to kill **Woolly mammoths** for their meat and skins. Stone Age people moved from place to place, following their food. They often **settled** in **caves**.



Stonehenge: **Communities** worked together to build large **monuments**. These were in forms of mounds of earth or stones placed in certain shapes, such as Stonehenge. Humans left **ceremonial** offerings such as swords, spear heads and daggers.



Hill forts: People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in **roundhouses**. Families often had two; one for cooking and making things and one for living in. They settled in **communities**, often on hills, known as **hillforts**. They had **timber frames** and **thatched roofs**. A fire was in the middle for warmth.



Stone Age was split into 3 different time zones: **Palaeolithic** old stone age 30,000BC-10,000BC, **Mesolithic** middle stone age and **Neolithic** new stone age 8000BC-3000BC.