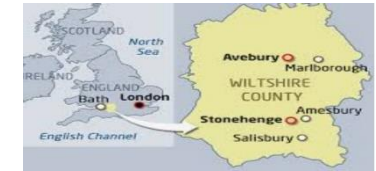




Change through the Stone Age and Iron Age



13,000 B.C.	4500-3500 B.C.	2300 B.C.	1800 B.C.	1200-800 B.C.	800-700 B.C.	700-500 B.C.	100 B.C.
People make cave paintings	Farming starts to begin to spread and pottery is made	Start of the Bronze Age	The first copper mines are dug	Metal tools are made and used	Start of the Iron Age / The first hill forts are made	Iron is more commonly being used	Coins are made and used for the first time / Iron Age end with Romans in 43 AD



Stone Age
Palaeolithic to 10,000 BCE (end of the Ice Age) / Mesolithic to 4,000 BCE / Neolithic to 2300 BCE

Early Stone Age Man was a hunter-gatherer, travelling around following food sources, setting up camps. Some lived in caves, although not many as this was dangerous. By the time it was the Neolithic Age, people stopped travelling and settled, becoming farmers and domesticating sheep, cattle and pigs. They learned how to soften leather to make warm, comfortable clothes and they used wool from sheep to spin, thread and weave into clothes. They built homes from wooden planks and covered it with wattle and daub. The roof was thatched using reeds. During this period, they also made clay pots for cooking, serving food and storing water.

Bronze Age - 2300 BCE to 800 BCE

The mining of metals helped transform trade, weaponry, pottery and jewellery. The creation of bronze, gold and copper items around this time signalled the end of the Stone Age and the start of the Bronze Age. These improved tools led to developments in farming and therefore larger productions able to feed growing cities. The invention of the wheel meant that animal drawn vehicles could drive along tracks and roads. The potter's wheel and textile production meant that better pottery and clothing could be produced.

Iron Age - 800 BCE to 43 CE

The Iron Age is a period of history when iron became the preferred metal of choice for making tools which is seen to have ended with the spread of the Roman Empire from 43 A.D. Iron was more readily available than bronze and was much easier to work with. This led to further improvements in farming and diet. During this time the Celts lived as an advanced Iron Age society. Most Iron Age people worked and lived on small farms and their lives were governed by the changing of the seasons.

Word	Image	Definition
Cave paintings		Artwork in caves dating back to the Ice Age.
Woolly mammoth		A now extinct animal roaming earth during the Ice Age.
Skara Brae		A stone-built Neolithic settlement in Scotland.
Hunter Gatherers		People who found food from their local environment and then moved from site to site.

Word	Image	Definition
Foundry		In a foundry, metals are melted and cast into moulds. The metal then hardens as it cools.
Settlement		A group of dwellings that form a community.
Roundhouses		A circular house with a conical roof and wattle and daub walls.
Loom		A device used to weave cloth.
Flag Fen		A Bronze Age Settlement close to Peterborough.

Word	Image	Definition
Celts		The name given to North Western Europeans who used iron from 600BC - 43AD
Hillforts		Small towns built on a hilltop surrounded by banks of soil & wooden walls to keep out enemies.
Smithing		Heating Iron to create weapons and tools.
Stanwick Hill Fort		An area of 750 acres including ditches and ramparts in North Yorkshire.

Jurassic Period 200 million years ago	Stone Age - Iron Age (13,300BC - 43AD)	Ancient Egypt (3,100BC - 30BC)	Ancient Greece (3,000BC - 146BC)	Roman Britain (753 BC - 410AD)	Anglo-Saxons & Vikings (410AD -1066AD)	Medieval Period (1066AD - 1485AD)	Tudor Britain (1485AD - 1603AD)	Victorians (1837 - 1901)	World War 2 1939AD - 1945AD)