



How did Britain change from the beginning of the Stone Age to the end of the Iron Age?

Hunter-gatherer - a member of a nomadic people who live by hunting, fishing and harvesting wild food.

Nomad - someone who moves from place to place, who has no permanent home

Wattle and daub - used to make walls and buildings, made from sticks and a sticky material usually made of some combination of wet soil, clay, sand, animal dung and straw.

Settlement - a place where people build homes and live together in a community.

Skara Brae - an archaeological site in Orkney Islands, Scotland

Flint - a hard grey rock used to make tools and weapons

Artefact - is something made or given shape by humans

Iron Age forts - A settlement built on a hill so that it was easier to defend against enemies



An archaeologist is someone who studies human history by digging up human remains and artefacts.



Prior knowledge - we can organise events into the order they happened on a timeline. This is called **chronological** order.

Y4 The Romans and The Ancient Greeks left behind artefacts which historians can use to find out about people of the past.

The Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD, after the Stone Age period.

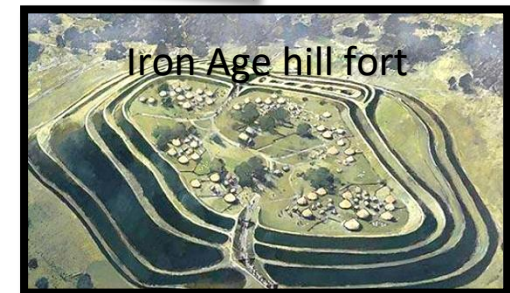
Y3 Our school was built in the Victorian era. This is after the Stone Age.



Paleolithic period - people were nomadic hunter-gatherers and found food by roaming from place to place. Tools and weapons were made from flint.

Mesolithic period - tool and weapons were developed to become finer and smaller. The invention of canoes meant that people could now travel further.

Neolithic period - people now settled into villages and grew their own crops and kept their own animals.



Iron Age hill fort

Paleolithic Period

Mesolithic Period

Neolithic Period

Bronze Age

Iron Age

2,600,000 BC

10,000 BC

4,000 BC

2,300 BC

800 BC

43 AD

Romans invade Britain