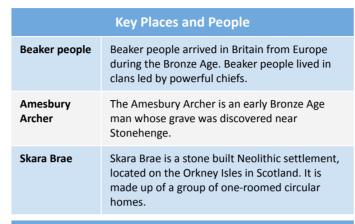
Grange Park Primary School Year 3 Spring 1 History

Stone Age to Iron Age - Prehistoric Britain

Timeline	
800,000 BC - 10,500 BC	Palaeolithic Stone Age (Old or Ancient Stone Age)
10,500 BC - 4,000 BC	Mesolithic Stone Age (Middle Stone Age)
4, 000 BC - 2,500 BC	Neolithic Stone Age (New Stone Age)
3,100 BC - 300 BC	Bronze Age
800 BC - 54 BC	Iron Age



Key Vocabulary roundhouse A circular house made from wattle and daub. hill fort A settlement built on a hill so it could be easily defended. A way of separating metal ore from rock by smelting heating it. Finding something for the first time. discovery Buying and selling goods and services. trade settler A person who has made a permanent home. A place where people live together. settlement A framework of woven sticks used to make wattle A mixture of mud, clay, animal dung and daub straw which was used as a building material.



How did settlements change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

During the Stone Age period, hunter gatherers lived in caves, simple huts, dens or tepees. In the Bronze Age, people started to live in settlements called roundhouses. Houses were made from wattle (sticks) and daub (mud).

During the Iron Age, people began to live in round houses on hill forts. Settlements became larger because tribes were better able to farm and defend themselves. The roofs of round houses during the Iron Age became thatched.



Why was the discovery of Amesbury Archer important?

In 2002, archaeologists working in Amesbury, Wiltshire made a significant discovery. Just two miles from Stonehenge, the grave of a Bronze Age man was found. He was buried with over 100 objects including ornaments made from Bronze, arrowheads and wrist guards.

These artefacts have led Historians to believe that the man was an archer at the time (a person who shoots with bows and arrows). The Archer is important because he is the first example of a powerful elite who may well have organised the erection of Stonehenge.



