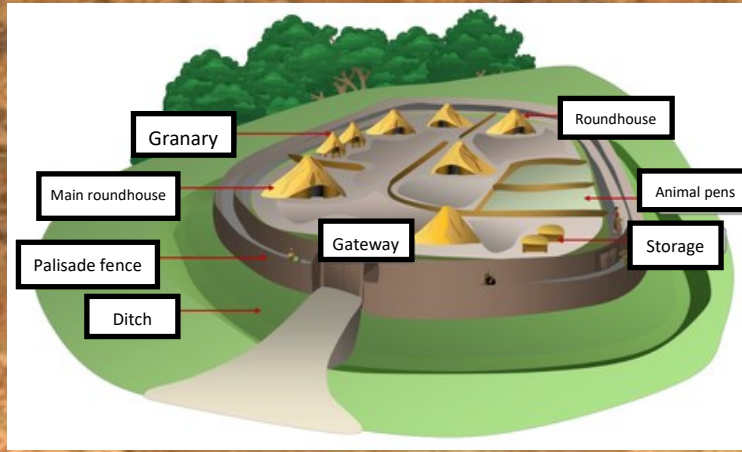


Stone Age

The Stone Age in Britain is a period of pre-history which began approximately 2.6 million years ago, when the first modern humans arrived in Britain, and ended with the beginning of the Bronze Age.

British Iron Age families lived in simple one-roomed homes called roundhouses. These homes had a pointed roof, made from straw attached to circular walls, made from wattle and daub. Inside there was space for storing food, beds made from straw and animal skins, and a small kiln. In the centre, you'd cook over an open fire.



By the end of the Iron Age many people lived in hill forts. These forts were surrounded by walls and ditches and warriors defended their people from enemy attacks and inside the hill forts, families lived in round houses.

Archaeologists use a great variety of artefacts to understand how ancient Britons lived during the Stone Age. We can compare Stone Age and Bronze Age artefacts to see the progress in the way people in Britain lived.

Stone Age Jewellery

Bronze Age Dagger

Stone Age Painting

Stone Age Arrowheads



Key Vocabulary

Archaeologist	Someone who studies things from the past.
Archaeology	The study of things that people made, used and left behind.
Artefact	An object made or shaped by a human hand.
Civilisation	Refers to the first settled and stable communities that became the basis for later states, nations, and empires.
Flint	A hard stone that sparks when hit by steel.
Fortify	To protect against attack.
Harpoon	A spear used for hunting animals.
Hunter-gatherer	How a group of people get their food. They find it growing wild or hunt and fish for it. They do not grow any food.
Monument	A building, stone or statue made to remember someone.
Peat	A brown material made of partly decayed plants.
Prehistory	The time before history was recorded.
Tribe	A group of people in a community, including many families.
Wattle & daub	A mix of mud and twigs

This topic includes articles 13 and 28
Our right to have information and education!



STONE AGE

BRONZE AGE

IRON AGE

450,000 BC

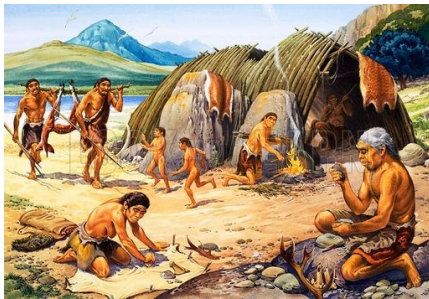
230,000 BC

700 BC

AD 43

Stone Age Life

Stone Age hunter-gatherers had to catch or find everything they ate. They moved from place to place in search of food. Early Stone Age people hunted with sharpened sticks. Later, they used bows and arrows and spears tipped with flint or bone. People gathered nuts and fruits and dug up roots. They went fishing using nets and harpoons. Stone Age people cut up their food with sharpened stones and cooked it on a fire. They used animal skins to make clothes and shelters. After a good day's hunting people could feast on meat. But the next day they had to start finding food again!



The UK is made up of 4 countries. These are: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Bronze Age Life

The Bronze Age is a time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for making tools and weapons. This led to improvements in agriculture and brought with it changes in the way people live.

Some groups of Bronze Age people developed early writing and other important advances included irrigation, the wheel and the potter's wheel.

Iron Age Life

Around 800 BC people in Britain learned how to use iron. This discovery had a dramatic impact on everyday life. Iron tools made farming much easier than before and settlements grew in size.

Iron Age Britain was a violent place. People lived in clans that belonged to tribes led by warrior kings. Rival tribes fought with deadly iron weapons. Many people lived in hill forts to keep safe from attacks.

During the Iron Age, the Celtic people spread out across Europe and many settled in Britain. The ancient Britons followed a Celtic way of life. They produced fine metalwork and enjoyed feasting, music and poetry.

