



Vocabulary		Key Facts	
<b>Stone Age</b>	The earliest period of human culture when <b>stone tools</b> were first used.	1. <b>Prehistory in Britain</b> - the time before written records began. It begins when the earliest <b>hunter-gatherers</b> came to Britain from Europe around 700,000 BC and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43.	2. The average life span of Stone Age people was about <b>35 years</b> . Life was very simple and the two important things people had to do were to <b>gather food</b> and <b>protect themselves from wild animals</b> .
<b>Palaeolithic</b> Old Stone Age	The first period of the Stone age when Humans were <b>hunter gatherers</b> .	3. Stone Age peoples used <b>fire</b> to create light, keep themselves warm, cook and frighten animals away.	4. Stone Age peoples lived in <b>caves, huts</b> or <b>tepees</b> and animal bone and skin structures.
<b>Mesolithic</b> Middle Stone Age	This period began with the <b>end of the Ice Age</b> and now humans were <b>hunting and fishing</b> .	5. Children in the Stone Age ate a diet of fresh fruit and meats. They were also very active learning to hunt from a young age.	6. Stone Age peoples hunted animals <b>with long sharp sticks</b> . Later, they made <b>bows</b> and <b>arrows</b> for hunting using spears with tips made of bones and flints. They hunted in groups and later developed <b>spears</b> for killing large animals.
<b>Neolithic</b> New Stone Age	During this period Humans formed <b>settled communities</b> and domesticated plants (grain) and animals (cows and sheep)	7. Stone Age farmers grew <b>wheat, barley, beans and peas</b> . They also had herds of wild <b>cattle</b> which provided beef, milk and cheese. <b>Sheep</b> and <b>goats</b> gave wool, milk and meat and they kept pigs in the woods.	8. <b>Bone needles</b> were used to make clothes with. Splinters from animal bones were rubbed smooth and a hole was made on one end and the other end was sharpened.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	Bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.	9. Stone Age peoples used earth ochres and manganese to make <b>cave paintings</b> .	10. Stone Age peoples grew a plant called <b>flax</b> which they made into <b>linen</b> for clothes.
<b>Iron Age</b>	Iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.	11. Stone Age peoples made new tools from stones and shaped them through grinding or polishing.	12. <b>Bronze</b> is a <b>mixture of tin and copper</b> . It was used for making tools and weapons
<b>agriculture</b>	The practice of farming and growing crops (plants).	13. People tamed <b>horses</b> during the Bronze Age and used them to travel and for farming. The <b>wheel was invented</b> during the Bronze Age.	14. Bronze Age <b>Roundhouses</b> were build using <b>wattle</b> (woven wood) and <b>daub</b> (mixture of mud and straw). Roofs were covered with hides, thatch or turf.
<b>flint</b>	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting. This process is called <b>flaking</b> .	15. The Iron Age was a very violent time with lots of wars. People lived in <b>hill forts</b> to keep safe.	16. Iron was tougher than bronze and stronger tools and weapons were made.
<b>settlement</b>	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings.	17. Iron ploughs called <b>ards</b> were used – they were more efficient, and more land could be farmed.	18. People in Iron Age Britain believed in powerful spirits. <b>Druids</b> gave powerful offerings.
<b>tribes</b>	A group of people that live together for protection.	<p><b>Timeline:</b></p>	
<b>Hill fort</b>	A settlement surrounded by a wall, on top of a hill.		
<b>hunter gatherers</b>	Gathering food by hunting, fishing and foraging. Moving around constantly to where food can be found.		