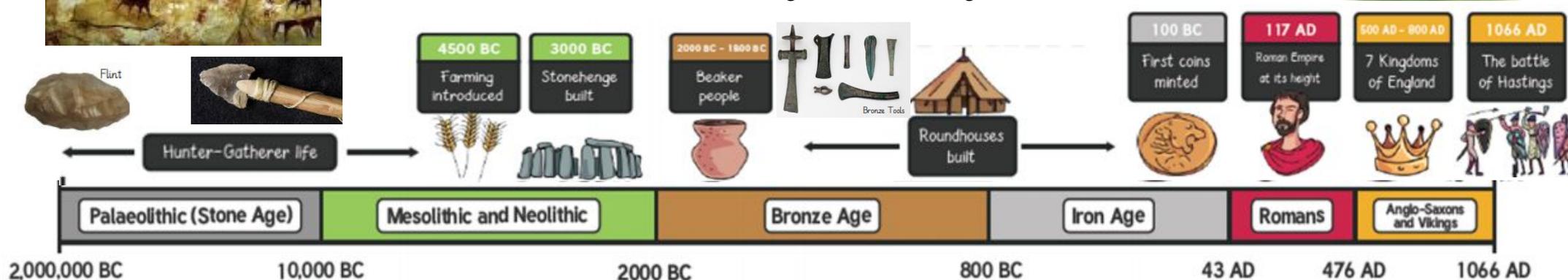




Caves to Colosseums

Stone Age to Iron Age



Key Vocabulary	
Agriculture	The practise of growing crops and rearing animals.
Archaeologist	A person who studies the past by looking at artefacts and remains.
Artefact	An object made by a human being.
Bronze	A metal made of copper and tin.
Celts	A group of people who lived in Britain during the Iron Age.
Flint	A stone used to make tools or weapons or when struck together, creates fire.
Hillfort	A settlement built on a hill, surrounded by a protective fence.
Hunter-gatherers	A group of people who got their food from collecting (food such as berries and nuts) or hunting animals.
Iron	A strong, hard, magnetic silvery-grey metal.
Nomads/nomadic	A person who travels from place to place in search of food.
Settlement	A place where people live and work.
Smelting	The process of melting and heating to make a new metal.
Tribes	A group of people who live and work together.

Stonehenge.
Famous English Stone Age monument. Circle of standing stones. We do not know what it was for, but some people think that it was built to track movements of the sun, while others think it was a burial ground.

Skara Brae.
Remains of a Stone Age settlement in Orkney, Scotland. 8 single room houses built from stone.

General Knowledge

The Stone Age.
It was a very long period of time. Split into three periods: Paleolithic (The Old Stone Age - Prehistoric), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) Neolithic (New Stone Age). People were hunter-gatherers and were nomadic until they began farming: looking after animals and growing crops.

The Bronze Age.
Bronze was used instead of stone to make tools and weapons. It was made by smelting. People were buried with their important possessions.

The Iron Age.
Iron was used instead of Bronze to make tools and weapons as its shape could be changed. Settlements were often under attack and there were many wars. They lived in tribes in hillforts for protection. The Romans invaded Britain in AD 47.