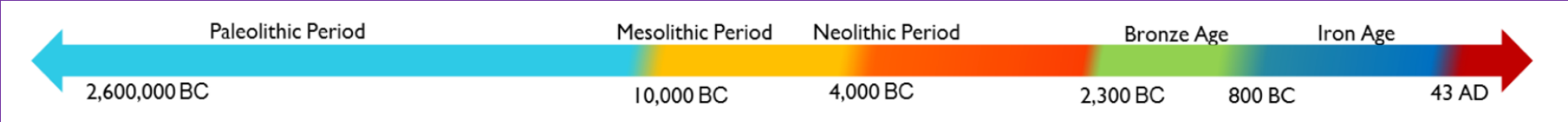






Who made the most significant changes in human pre-history and how do we know? Stone Age-Bronze Age- Iron Age




What should I know from prior learning?	Important Facts		Key Vocabulary																																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>About different types of homes.</li><li>Life existed before your grandparents were born.</li><li>Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. Evidence of this is found in fossils.</li></ul>	<p><b>The Stone Age (to 2300 BC)</b></p> <p>The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture – from dawn of civilisation 2.5 million years ago, to around 5000 years ago, when humans began utilising metal to make tools and objects. The Stone Age is divided into three periods: -Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) to 10,000 BCE -Mesolithic (Mid Stone Age) to 4000 BC -Neolithic (New Stone Age) to 2300 BC</p> 	<p>Age. The Iron Age began in the Ancient Near East (today the countries of the Middle East) around 1200BC, spreading quickly to the Mediterranean basin and to South Asia. However, it did not reach central Asia until sometime later, and did not reach Northern Europe until around 500 BC. The Iron Age in Britain is defined as being between 800BC and 43AD.</p>	<p><b>Stone Age</b></p> <p>A prehistoric period when weapons and tools were made of stone or of organic materials such as bone, wood, or horn.</p>																																								
Key Sources and Artefacts	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Key Dates</th></tr><tr><td>800,000 BC</td><td>Earliest footprints in Britain date back to this time</td></tr><tr><td>40,000-8000BC</td><td>People started creating cave paintings</td></tr><tr><td>25,000 BC</td><td>Ice Age in Northern Europe and Britain</td></tr><tr><td>12,000 BC</td><td>Modern humans start living in Britain</td></tr><tr><td>8,500BC</td><td>Climate gets warmer</td></tr><tr><td>6,000 BC</td><td>Britain becomes an island</td></tr><tr><td>4,000 BC</td><td>Farming introduced in Britain</td></tr><tr><td>3,000 BC</td><td>Stonehenge started to be built</td></tr><tr><td>3,000 BC</td><td>Skara Brae first inhabited</td></tr><tr><td>2,300 BC</td><td>Bronze working introduced</td></tr><tr><td>1,200 BC</td><td>First hillforts built</td></tr><tr><td>800AD</td><td>Ironworking introduced</td></tr><tr><td>120 AD</td><td>First coins introduced from Europe</td></tr><tr><td>43 AD</td><td>Romans Invade Britain-Start of Roman Britain and end of the Iron Age.</td></tr></table>		Key Dates		800,000 BC	Earliest footprints in Britain date back to this time	40,000-8000BC	People started creating cave paintings	25,000 BC	Ice Age in Northern Europe and Britain	12,000 BC	Modern humans start living in Britain	8,500BC	Climate gets warmer	6,000 BC	Britain becomes an island	4,000 BC	Farming introduced in Britain	3,000 BC	Stonehenge started to be built	3,000 BC	Skara Brae first inhabited	2,300 BC	Bronze working introduced	1,200 BC	First hillforts built	800AD	Ironworking introduced	120 AD	First coins introduced from Europe	43 AD	Romans Invade Britain-Start of Roman Britain and end of the Iron Age.	<table><tr><td><p><b>Bronze Age</b></p><p>A prehistoric period that followed the Stone Age and preceded the Iron Age, when weapons and tools were made of bronze rather than stone</p></td><td><p><b>Iron Age</b></p><p>A prehistoric period that followed the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools came to be made of iron.</p></td></tr><tr><td><p><b>Palaeolithic</b></p><p>Palaeo (Ancient) Lithic (stone)</p><p>The early phase of the Stone Age, lasting about 2.5 million years</p></td><td><p><b>Mesolithic</b></p><p>Meso (Middle) Lithic (stone)</p><p>The middle part of the Stone Age, between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic</p></td></tr><tr><td><p><b>Neolithic</b></p><p>Neo (New) Lithic (stone)</p><p>The later part of the Stone Age</p></td><td><p><b>Flint</b></p><p>A hard grey rock</p></td></tr><tr><td><p><b>Bronze</b></p><p>A yellowish-brown metal made of copper and tin</p></td><td><p><b>Iron</b></p><p>A strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal</p></td></tr><tr><td><p><b>Primary Source</b></p><p>A document, first-hand account or other source from the specific time</p></td><td><p><b>Secondary Source</b></p><p>A book, article or other source that provides information about the specific time, but does not give first-hand evidence</p></td></tr></table>	<p><b>Bronze Age</b></p> <p>A prehistoric period that followed the Stone Age and preceded the Iron Age, when weapons and tools were made of bronze rather than stone</p>	<p><b>Iron Age</b></p> <p>A prehistoric period that followed the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools came to be made of iron.</p>	<p><b>Palaeolithic</b></p> <p>Palaeo (Ancient) Lithic (stone)</p> <p>The early phase of the Stone Age, lasting about 2.5 million years</p>	<p><b>Mesolithic</b></p> <p>Meso (Middle) Lithic (stone)</p> <p>The middle part of the Stone Age, between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic</p>	<p><b>Neolithic</b></p> <p>Neo (New) Lithic (stone)</p> <p>The later part of the Stone Age</p>	<p><b>Flint</b></p> <p>A hard grey rock</p>	<p><b>Bronze</b></p> <p>A yellowish-brown metal made of copper and tin</p>	<p><b>Iron</b></p> <p>A strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal</p>	<p><b>Primary Source</b></p> <p>A document, first-hand account or other source from the specific time</p>	<p><b>Secondary Source</b></p> <p>A book, article or other source that provides information about the specific time, but does not give first-hand evidence</p>
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**Cresswell Craggs** is an enclosed limestone gorge on the border between Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. The cliffs in the ravine contain several caves that were occupied during the last ice age. Its caves contain the northernmost cave art in Europe.



**Stonehenge** is a famous monument located in Wiltshire, England. It is a circle of very large stones standing upright. It was built in the Stone Age.



**Skara Brae** is an archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland. There are 8 houses made out of stone. It is famous because it has taught us a lot about life in the Stone Age

