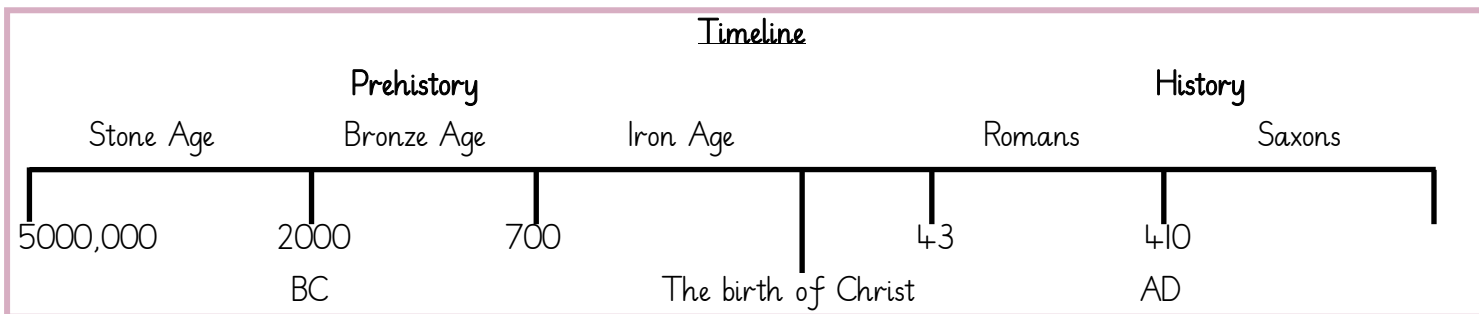


Rock around the Ages... Stone Age to Iron Age



Key vocabulary	
AD (Anno Domini)	Is used to refer to the years after the
Agriculture	Farming and the methods used to
BC (Before Christ)	Is used to refer to the years before the
Chronology	The arrangement of dates or events in
Crop	Plants such as wheat or potatoes grown
Flint	A very hard stone used to make tools
Flint Knapping	The shaping of flint to make tools
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age
Neolithic	New Stone Age
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age
Prehistoric	A time before information was written
Settlement	A place where people live and build
Skara Brae	A Neolithic village built on the Orkney Islands, Scotland. It was uncovered
Stonehenge	A prehistoric ruin built in Wiltshire, England. It was constructed roughly

Key dates in chronological order	
Stone Age	
450,000 BC	Palaeolithic period
10,000 BC	Mesolithic period
4000 BC	Neolithic period
3000 BC	Stonehenge started
3000 BC	Skara Brae built
Bronze Age	
2300 BC	Bronze working introduced
1600 BC	Stonehenge abandoned
1200 BC	First hillforts
Iron Age	
800 BC	Iron working introduced
54 BC 1st	Roman invasion
AD 43 2nd	Roman invasion

Stone Age

The Stone Age was split into three periods;

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. People were hunter-gatherers. People began farming and growing crops

Bronze Age

Bronze was used instead of stone to make tools and weapons. Woollen cloth was used to make clothes and to keep warm. People were buried with their important possessions.

Iron Age

Iron was used instead of bronze to make tools and weapons as its shape can be changed. Settlements were often under attack and there were many wars. Britain was invaded by the Romans.

