



Time Travellers – How did Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?



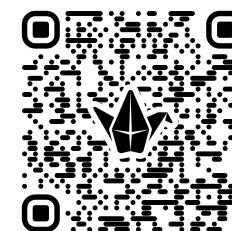
1. Prehistoric Britain began about 900,000 BC, when the first humans arrived in the British Isles and ended when the Romans conquered in AD43 and Britain became part of the Roman empire.
2. During prehistoric Britain, other civilisations existed simultaneously, such as: the Ancient Egyptians, Ancient Greeks and Maya.
3. Life in the Stone Age was challenging because humans had to hunt and gather all their food; this changed when humans began to farm like at Skara Brae.
4. By the time of the Bronze Age, Britons began mining metals and making objects such as swords.
5. During the Iron Age, people built hillforts such as Barbury Castle, so that they could see traders and enemies coming.



When was the period?									
	13,000 BC Cave paintings are made	4,500 - 3,500 BC Farming starts to spread	2500 BC Metals start to be used for tools	2,500 BC Work begins on Stonehenge	1800 BC The first copper mines are dug	800 – 700 BC Hillforts are built	700-500 BC Iron is widely used	100 BC First coins are used	AD 43 Romans Invade Britain
Summary of events	Stone Age people used tools made from flint. They lived in small huts made from animal skins and wore clothes made from animal skins too. They hunted their food each day but early farming began to spread during this time.			In the Bronze Age, people in Britain started to use tools made from Bronze. Many historians believe that people from Europe travelled to Britain and taught the British people this skill. They started to live in roundhouses in set areas.		In the Iron Age, people used tools made from iron as it was stronger and more durable. They also began to work together more and live in chieftans and kingdoms. They built hillforts for security and to help each with their daily lives. It all ended with the successful invasion of the Romans in 43AD			

Key vocabulary			
BC	Before Christ was born	burial site	An area used to bury human bodies
AD	Anno Domini – since Christ was born	mine	A place where minerals are removed from the Earth
primary source	A piece of evidence from the period in history e.g., diary, newspaper report or artefacts	tools	A device used by the hand to help make tasks easier
secondary source	A piece of evidence from after the period in history e.g. school textbook or web page	metal	A hard solid material which is typically hard
excavation	A site being carefully dug up as it holds information about the past	hillfort	A fort built on a hill with a series of mounds and ditches
archaeologist	A person who studies human history and prehistory through excavations and artefacts	currency	A system of money used to buy goods and services

Look at this interactive map of different historical sites from the Stone Age to Iron Age all around the UK



For even more information about this topic! You can play games and find out more with all the QR codes on the page!

