

HOW REAL WERE



KEY VOCABULARY

BC	Stands for 'before Christ'. BC is a way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was.
AD	A Latin word - "in the year of our Lord". AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2020.
Stone Age-	When the first humans began to live in Europe. They used stones as tools.
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
Archaeologist	a person who studies the past through excavation and the study of artefacts.
Prehistory	The time before written records.
Hunter gatherer	People who move around to hunt and gather food.
Artefact	An object made by a human being.
Agriculture	Farming animals/plants.
Settlement	A place where people live together and establish a community
Nomadic people	A group of people that move from place to place in search of food and shelter.
Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
Era/period	A length of time covering many years.
Farmers -	The Neolithic or new Stone Age saw the beginnings of agriculture. Animals such as the cow and sheep were domesticated and provided a ready supply of meat, milk, wool, leather and bone. Grain was the first food that could be stored for long periods of time.
Neolithic Period	The last period of the Stone Age when humans began to develop agriculture and use tools and weapons
Mesolithic Period	Middle Stone Age.
Palaeolithic Period	Old Stone Age.

DID YOU KNOW...?

The period of prehistory in Britain generally refers to the time before written records began. It begins when the earliest hunter-gatherers came to Britain from Europe around 450,000 BC and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43.

Some of the major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the control of fire, agriculture, metalworking and the wheel.

Stone Age tools

Made by knapping flint to make it sharp. Also made from bone and antlers.



Bronze Age tools

Made from a metal alloy called bronze. Much stronger and tougher than flint.



Iron Age tools

Iron was tougher than bronze and could be shaped into finer and sharper objects.

IMPORTANT PLACES

-**Skara Brae** is an archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland.

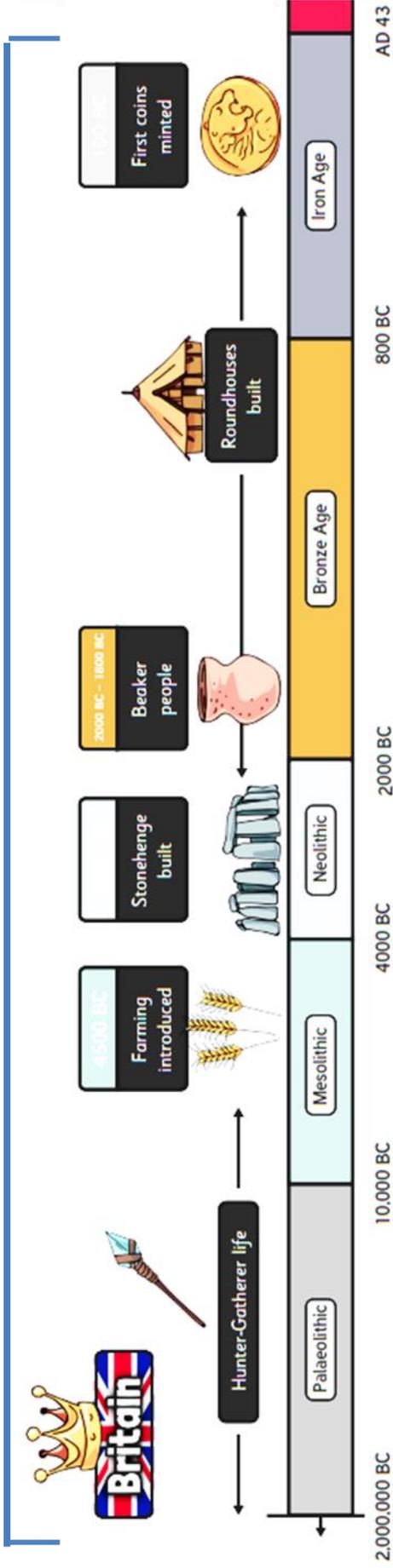
- It is a Stone Age village.
- There are 8 houses made of stone.
- There is only one room in each house.
- It is famous because it has been well preserved and has taught us a lot about life in the Neolithic Era.

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.
- Nobody knows why it exists.
- Some believe it was built to learn about the movements of the sun and moon. Some believe it was a burial mound.

Lascaux is the name given to a number of caves in southwestern France famous for their cave paintings.

- Lascaux Cave was accidentally discovered in September 1940 by a group of children.
- The paintings were believed to have been created over 16,000 years ago.
- The cave contains around 600 drawings.



KEY QUESTIONS

- When was the Stone Age?
- What are the periods of the Stone Age?
- Why did people from the Stone Age not eat or communicate like we do?
- How and why did humans need to evolve?
- Were Palaeolithic people artists?
- How did Bronze replace stone?
- What was life like in an Iron Age hillfort?



Cave paintings - Early humans may have used art as a way of helping themselves in their struggle for survival. Paintings of animals on cave walls are common.

DID YOU KNOW...?

The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age covers 98% of human history in Britain.



Scan this code to find out more about life in the Stone Age.