

# How did Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

## Type of History



## Golden Thread Concepts

Religion  
Beliefs

Economy  
Trade  
Agriculture

Society  
Settlement  
Migration  
Achievements  
Community  
Revolution

## Secondary Concepts

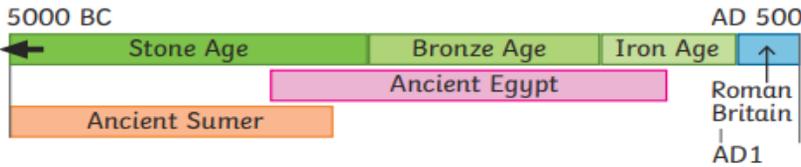
★	Historical significance
→/←	Cause and consequence
↔	Continuity and change
●●● ○○○	Similarity and difference

## Links to the Rights of the Child



## When?

<b>9500- 4000 BCE</b> Human occupation of Britain began (Stone Age)	<b>4500-1750 BCE</b> Sumer first settled	<b>3300-1300 BCE</b> Indus Valley	<b>3100 – 332 BCE</b> Ancient Egypt	<b>2300-800 BCE</b> Bronze Age Britain	<b>2000 BCE- 1600 CE</b> Ancient Maya	<b>1600 - 1046 BCE</b> Shang Dynasty	<b>1200 - 323 BCE</b> Ancient Greece	<b>800 BCE- 50 CE</b> Iron Age Britain	<b>753 BCE- 476 CE</b> Roman Empire	<b>850 – 1897 CE</b> The Kingdom of Benin

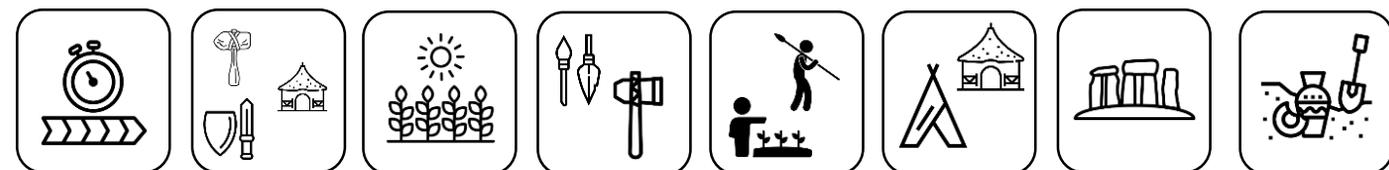


## Key Vocabulary

Agriculture	Producing crops and raising livestock; farming.
Archaeology	The study of material remains (such as tools, pottery and jewellery) of past human life and activities.
Hill fort	A hill fort is a defended settlement. They became more common in the Iron Age. A hill fort could be home to hundreds of people.
Hunter-gatherer	A hunter gatherer is a person who lives in a society where food is collected by hunting wild animals or by searching for wild, edible plants.
Neolithic Revolution	A gradual change from nomadic hunting and gathering communities to agriculture and settlement.
Nomadic	Nomadic people (or nomads) are people who move from one place to another, instead of living in one place.
Trade	Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services. People began to trade surplus farming goods.
Tribe	A tribe is a social group made up of many families, clans, or generations that share the same language, customs, and beliefs.



## What?



<p>Since human history has occurred over tens of thousands of years, historians have had to develop a system to help them talk about large sections of times easily. Human history is much shorter than non-human history.</p>	<p>Prehistory is the time before written records existed. It is split into the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. The Stone Age is broken up into another three ages – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.</p>	<p>Towards the end of the Mesolithic, people started farming. This brought about the Neolithic age. This changed everything and was a revolution which brought about many changes such as domesticated animals, trade and people began living closer together.</p>	<p>Stone Age achievements included farming and developing tools. As time went on, people became more confident and able with working with metal and started producing more detailed and intricate jewellery, weapons and tools.</p>	<p>In the Palaeolithic, people were nomadic hunter-gatherers. By the Mesolithic, people were semi-nomadic. When farming developed, people began living in settlements in the Bronze Age. Communities became bigger in the Iron Age.</p>	<p>Archaeology suggests there were four different types of Stone Age dwelling. Bronze Age dwellings were roundhouses. Iron Age houses were similar to Bronze Age houses. Hill forts developed in the Iron Age.</p>	<p>We know that people in British pre-history had beliefs, but historians are unclear on what these were due to a limited amount of evidence. Archaeologists have found artefacts which were likely used for religious rituals.</p>	<p>Historians and archaeologists have to work closely together to work out information from our past. Evidence can be split into primary and secondary. Artefacts from the Stone and Bronze Age are rarer than those from the Iron Age.</p>
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