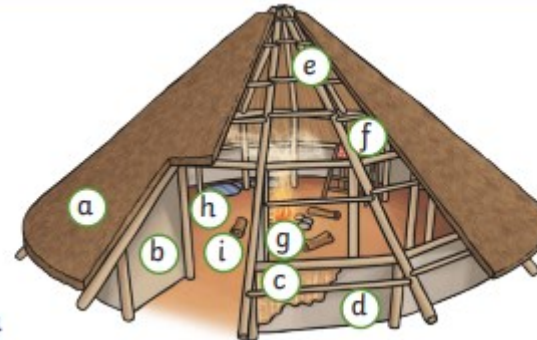


Key Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| bronze | A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long – lasting material than stone or copper alone. |
| alloy | A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties. |
| bone marrow | The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source. |
| earthwork | A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose. |
| Celt | A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The ' Celts ' were made up of many different tribes . The word ' Celt ' comes from a Greek word. |
| sacrifice | To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods. |
| tribe | A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader. |
| iron | A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze . |

Round houses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the **Bronze** Age. Originally, it was just an **earthwork** and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.

Otzi the Iceman

Otzi is a well-preserved natural mummy of a man who lived about 5,300 years ago. The mummy was found in September 1991 by two German hikers on the border between Austria and Italy.



| Key Events | |
|------------|--|
| 3000 BC | The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place. Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished. |
| 2500 BC | 'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery. |
| 2100 BC | Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools. |
| 1800 BC | The first large copper mines are dug. |
| 1200 BC | ' Celtic ' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop. |
| 800 BC | Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze . The first hillforts are created. |
| AD 43 | The Romans invade Britain. |

Hillforts

People in the **Bronze** Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things. In the **Iron** Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts'. Between 500 and 100BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts. These settlements provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands, of people.

Stone Age Life

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals such as mammoths, for their meat, **bone marrow** and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.

People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep them safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

