






Year 4 - Spring 2 - Stone Age to Iron Age

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Palaeolithic	The first of the three periods of the Stone Age. Known as 'The Old Stone Age'
Mesolithic	The second of the three periods of the Stone Age. Known as 'The Middle Stone Age'
Neolithic	The third of the three periods of the Stone Age. Known as 'The New Stone Age'
Settlement	A place where people live together in a community.
Mammoth	An animal that lived in the Stone Age. It is now extinct.
Hunter-gatherer	A person who moves from place to place in search of food. Surviving by hunting, fishing and collecting berries, fruits and seeds.
Agriculture	Growing crops and keeping animals for food and materials (farming).
Prehistoric	From a time in the past before there were written records.
Migration	When people move to live in a different place
Skara Brae	A stone built Neolithic settlement which has taught historians and archaeologists a lot about Stone Age life.
Tribe	A community of people, ruled by a leader, with shared traditions, ancestors and culture.

The Stone Age was a very long period of time when early humans made tools and weapons from stone.

Palaeolithic (or Old) Stone Age	Mesolithic (or Middle) Stone Age	Neolithic (or New) Stone Age
The Palaeolithic period was significantly longer than any other time in the Stone Age and any other period in human history. In Britain, it is thought to have started around 800,000 BC. At this time, people were hunter-gatherers and moved on to live in a different place once they had hunted and gathered all the food available.	The Mesolithic period started in Britain from around 8000 BC around the end of the last Ice Age. People were still living as hunter-gatherers but towards the end of this time in the Stone Age, people started to learn about agriculture .	People started to live in permanent settlements having been introduced to agriculture by people migrating from Europe.
		

This is a history topic. We will be working as historians.

The remains of an Iron Age hillfort.

*During the Bronze Age, people developed the technology to make bronze. This was used to make bronze tools, containers and jewellery.

*During the Iron Age, technology developed further in many ways. People began to make tools and weapons from iron. Hillforts were built during the Iron Age. Communities lived on hills for protection in case other tribes attacked.



It is believed that the first written records in British history are from Roman times. The time periods before the Romans arrived in Britain are classed as being **prehistoric**.

Artwork, artefacts, monuments and both animal and human remains have been used to teach historians and archaeologists about the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.



Must Knows Year 4 - Stone Age to Iron Age

Key Facts

- The Stone Age began over three million years ago.
- The Stone Age was divided into three periods:
 - *Palaeolithic
 - *Mesolithic
 - *Neolithic
- Due to advances and developments, the Stone Age evolved into the Bronze Age and then the Iron Age.
- A Stone Age diet consisted of berries, root vegetables, plants, eggs, nuts and seeds, meat and fish.
- During the Neolithic period of the Stone Age, people moved away from being hunter-gatherers and focused on farming and agriculture.
- Skara Brae was a Neolithic village that has been found and preserved.
- Stonehenge was an important religious site during the Bronze Age.
- Hillforts were villages built during the Iron Age on a hill-top protected by wooden walls.