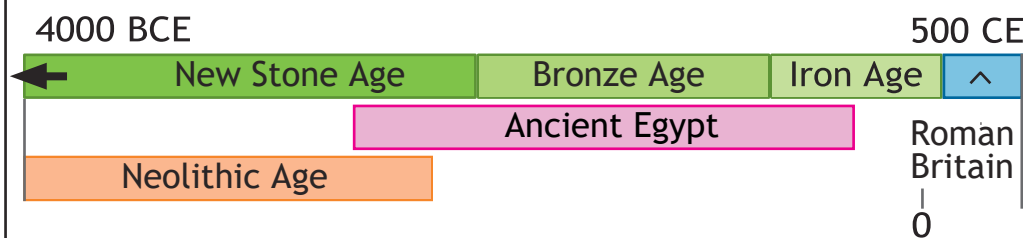


## Key Changes and Events

800,000 BCE	Humans first reached Britain from Africa. At that time, the British Isles were still joined to Europe. This was called the <b>Paleolithic Age</b> or <b>Old Stone Age</b> .
9500 BCE	The <b>Mesolithic Age</b> or <b>Middle Stone Age</b> began. Tools were better and people were more settled.
4000 BCE	The <b>Neolithic Age</b> or <b>New Stone Age</b> began. People were far more settled and began farming.
2500 BCE	The <b>Bronze Age</b> began, and people began to make things out of metal.
600 BCE	' <b>Celtic</b> ' culture begins to arrive in Britain and <b>tribal</b> kingdoms develop.
800 BCE	The <b>Iron Age</b> began and the first tools and weapons were made from Iron in Britain.
1 CE	Jesus Christ was born.
43 CE	The Romans invade Britain.

## Timeline



Stonehenge, Wiltshire



## Stone Age Life

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used flint and stone to make axes, arrow tips and scrapers to kill and gut 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. Much of the furniture in their homes was also made of stone.

## Kent's Cavern

People visited Kent's cavern in Torquay throughout the Stone Age, Iron Age and Bronze Age. Over the years they left behind their tools and weapons made of stone, bone and antlers, flint, **bronze** and **iron** tools and clay pots that were used for storing and cooking food. Many animal bones from animals that are now **extinct** have been found such as the cave bear, the cave lion, the woolly mammoth and the hyaena.

## 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 a big pile of earth 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.

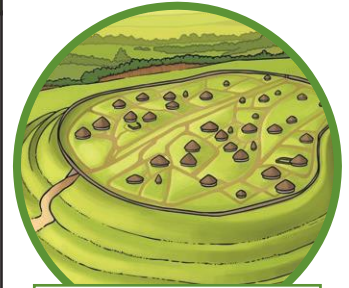


## Key Vocabulary

bronze	A metal <b>alloy</b> 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.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than <b>bronze</b> .
bone marrow	The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.
BCE	This means Before the Common Era. Some people call this Before Christ.
AD or CE	This stands for the latin words Anno Domini which means after Jesus Christ was born. Some people call this CE or Common Era.
extinct	An animal or species that no longer lives on Earth.
flint	A hard grey stone that was used during the Stone Age.
tribes	A group of people from different families but of the same race, language, and customs.

## Primary Source

A primary source is an original object that has not been changed in any way. Usually it was produced by someone who was there at the time. It is used as an original source of information about the topic. Primary sources of information for the New Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age include: bones, cave paintings, burial sites, monuments, bodies, jewellery and objects such as axe heads and clay pots, and the remains of stone buildings.



An **Iron** Age hillfort

## Roundhouses

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 100 BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts. These settlements provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands, of people.

## Celts

Celts is the name given to lots of scattered **tribes** that existed across Europe during the Iron Age. They arrived in Britain about 600 BCE. They all spoke similar languages and shared similar customs but they were often warring among themselves. When the Romans arrived in Britain there were thirty tribes.

The Celts worshipped hundreds of gods and believed that everyone that died went to an afterlife. They gave many gifts to their gods, throwing bronze or gold shields into rivers and waterfalls and burying precious jewellery in the Earth. Many of these have been found and can be seen in museums today.