

Timeline	
3000 BC	Stonehenge started
3000 BC	3000 BC Skara Brae built
2300 BC	Bronze working introduced
1600 BC	Stonehenge abandoned
1200 BC	First hillforts
800 BC	Ironworking introduced
120 BC	Coins introduced from Europe
54 BC	First Roman invasion (Julius Caesar)
AD 43	Second Roman invasion (Claudius)

Stone Age

In the early Stone Age, which we call the Palaeolithic, people were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.

In the late Stone Age, which is called the Neolithic, the way people lived changed a lot because they began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place.

Important places

Skara Brae	Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland.
Stonehenge	A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons.

Stone Age to Iron Age

Critical Thinking Our Big Question

How was the life of a hunter gatherer different to yours today?

Iron Age

In the Iron Age, a metal called iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons. People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other. Because of all of the wars, Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls

Vocabulary

Stone Age	The earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used.
Bronze Age	A period of time during which metalwork was introduced from around 2500BC-800BC.
Iron Age	A period of time in which tools were made of iron. Started around 800BC and ended with the arrival of the Romans.
Neolithic	The youngest part of the Stone Age. The word "neolithic" comes from two words in Greek: "neo", meaning "new" and "lithic", meaning "stone"
Forage	To look widely for nourishment or other provisions.
Homo Sapiens	Humans
Pre-historic	Before written records
Hill fort	Places built on top of hills, used as settlements and defensive spaces
Hunter gatherers	People who live by hunting, fishing and collecting wild fruits and nuts
Tribes	A group of people that share common origins.