

History Tribal Tales: How did the people of Britain develop from the stone age to the iron age?

3,000,000 BC—3,000 BC

Stone Age

3,000 BC—1,300 BC

Bronze Age

1,300—900 BC

Iron Age

Key Vocabulary

bronze	A metal made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.
prehistoric	Before written records began.
smelt	To melt in order to separate different metals.
hunter-gatherer	A person who moves from place to place in search of food.
Celts	People living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes.
wattle and daub	The building material of a house made from sticks and clay, straw or manure.

Stone Age

The Stone Age was a period of time when humans used stone to make tools and weapons. In order to survive, people had to hunt food, gather water and make shelter. It covers a huge period of time .

Housing

In the early Stone Age, Humans were hunter-gatherers and constantly on the move in order to stay safe and warm.

Land

Later in the Stone Age, farming developed and villages were built.

Tools

Humans used simple stone tools with sharp edges.

Bronze Age

During the Bronze Age, people developed technology to make bronze.

Housing

Buildings were made from timber, with walls of wattle and daub where 6-10 people would live together.

Land

Farming was a big part of life. People moved from the hills to the valleys where it was easier to grow food.

Tools

Daggers, blades, spearheads, chisels, axes and armour could all now be made out of bronze which was harder and more durable than stone.

Iron Age

During the Iron Age, technology developed further. People began to make tools and weapons from iron— it was stronger than bronze and easier to work with.

Houses

Roundhouses were very large, often housing lots of people living together. There would be a fire in the centre and Beds were made from hay mattresses and animal skin.

Land

People lived in farming communities in hillforts. Crops such as barley, oats and wheat were grown. Cows, pigs, goats and sheep were farmed for milk, meat and wool.

Tools

Iron was used to make weapons, tools, cooking pots, horse harnesses, and nails. It was also used to make improved farming equipment, making peoples lives much easier.

SECTION 5

MAP RELEVANT FOR CURRENT TOPIC

SYMBOL

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