



What should I already know?

- I know that historians use several sources to find out about the past.
- I know that timelines help to map out when events occurred.
- Chronology is the understanding of when something happened and the order in which it happened

History

Historians are like good detectives: they are curious and ask important questions about the past.

Historical Evidence

The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age are all **prehistoric** – there are **no written records** to tell us about them.

Instead, historians and **archaeologists** use:

- Cave paintings, human remains (skeletons), animal remains, jewellery and coins.
- Excavation of settlements (**Skara Brae**) to gain information about the past.

Early British History

BC – Before Christ – Happened before the year 0.

AD – Anno Domini – Happened after the year 0.

The **Stone Age** began **millions** of years ago and lasted all the way until **3000 BC**.

The **Iron Age** ended in **43 AD** with the invasion of the **Romans**.

Technical vocabulary

Stone Age

a period of history when weapons and tools were made from stone which began over 2 million years ago. Is divided into 3 periods: **paleolithic** (30,000 BC - 10,000 BC); **Mesolithic** (10,000 BC - 8,000 BC); and **Neolithic** (8,000-3,000 BC)

Bronze Age

3300 BC – 1200 BC. Period of history where man used bronze tools.

Iron Age

1200 BC – 43 AD. Period of history where man used iron tools.

Prehistoric

Time before written records.

Chronology

The time and order in which events happened.

Archaeology

The study of life and prehistory through the excavation of sites and analysis of remains

Stone Age

- People were **nomadic** and moved around a lot in the early Stone Age. These people were **hunter-gatherers**.
- As **tools** developed and people could make **fire**, people transitioned into becoming farmers and having more permanent settlements.
- Around 3000 BC – Skara Brae is built in Scotland, one of the first stone villages.

Bronze Age

- Tools were now made of **bronze** and were much **more efficient**.
- Bronze Age people were mainly **farmers** and lived in **roundhouses**.

Iron Age

- People began using **iron** for tools and weapons.
- **Hill forts** were built for protection.
- Farming and **trade** grew stronger.
- **Tribes** formed, led by warrior chiefs.

