

The Stone and Iron Age

What you will learn this term;

- There was no set ruler or central government. Rule and laws would have been made in each settlement and were not likely to have been the same from place to place.
- Throughout the ages early dwellers of the stone age were less civilised and they were quite often nomadic and moved with the seasons. They changed from shelters such as cave dwellings (homes) to later living in settlements with other families (tribal like).
- Later on, in the Iron age, people lived in protected hill forts. When living in hill forts, communities were far more civilised and had developed a hierarchy with rules and specific trades. These were organised and often had elders who were more knowledgeable and respected. This is when story telling would have likely begun.
- They learned to use raw materials effectively, which was a turning point as they could make tools, weapons, jewellery etc. This meant people used them to trade.
- People travelled from Europe had a good understanding of how to mine raw materials and how to use them effectively, for example, mixing bronze with iron ore to make steel, a much stronger metal.



You will learn about the timeline and understand the importance of looking at artefact and different sources.

Key vocabulary	Definition
Neolithic	The later Stone Age, around 10,000BC
Prehistoric	A time before history was written down
Hunter-gatherer	People who hunt and find food
Celts	People living in the Iron Age
Smelting	The process for making bronze
Chronological	Time order
BC	The time before Christ was born
AD	Anno Domini – the years after the birth of Christ
Artefact	An object that was made by a human
Monument	Something that was built to remember a person or event
Flint	A type of stone that was carved into tools or weapons
Settlement	A group of building where people live together
Era	A length of time covering many years
Hill fort	A settlement on a hill surrounded by a wall

