



INTRODUCE

Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

 Year ____
 Term ____

 These periods of time are known as **prehistory**

Only objects, burials and monuments tell us about life at that time



Mesolithic Britain

MIDDLE STONE AGE

Hunting and gathering became more sophisticated and communities are thought to have started to become established.

Palaeolithic Britain

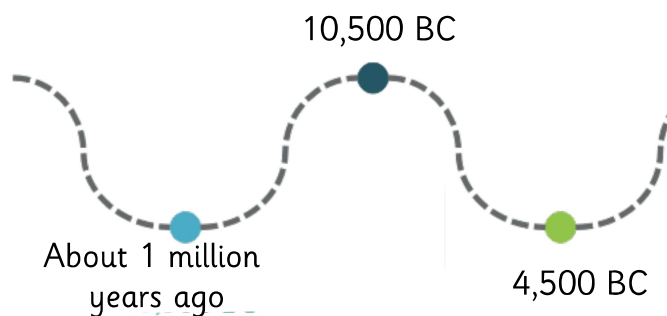
ANCIENT STONE AGE

Neanderthals and modern humans used ancient tools to survive the Ice Age.

Neolithic Britain

NEW STONE AGE

New Stone Age: from the start of farming and domestication of animals, to the first use of metal.



Palaeolithic


 Palaeo (**ancient**) + lithic (**stone**)
 people arrived in Britain about
1 million years ago

 Ice Age - very cold - **nomads**
 temporary homes - follow food

Mesolithic


 Meso (**middle**) + lithic (**stone**)
 About **10,500 BC**

 Britain became an island
 warmer
 hunter-gatherers - **settlements**

Neolithic


 Neo (**new**) + lithic (**stone**)
4,000 BC


Stonehenge



farming



domestication



settlements


technology

 stone tools
 |
 flint knapping

people

- Neanderthals
- Homo sapiens (us)
- Small groups of people
- Cheddar man


places

- Cresswell Crags
- Skara Brae
- Stonehenge


culture

 Neolithic burials in large
 tombs - **long barrows**


cave art


 It is called the **Stone Age** because people used stones as their tools.



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Palaeolithic Britain
ANCIENT STONE AGE

Mesolithic Britain
MIDDLE STONE AGE

BRONZE AGE
about 2,300 BC to
800 BC

10,500 BC

...about 1 million
years ago

4,500 BC

Neolithic Britain
NEW STONE AGE

Bronze Age

defined by the technology to make metal
copper + tin = bronze



technology

- metal tools and jewellery made from bronze
- bone and stone tools still used
- looms invented to weave material
- cloth woven to make clothes



people

- Beaker people arrived
- migrated from mainland Europe
- clans ruled by chieftains



places

- metal production increased
- copper and tin mines dug
- villages by rivers
- Stonehenge – iconic religious stone circles



culture

- round barrows
- stone circles
- Stonehenge - important religious site



At the same time but in a different place

The Ancient Egyptian civilisation was thriving
with enormous cities and inspiring temples.



bronze



metal produced when **copper** and
tin ore are smelted

ore

rocks with metal in

smelted

heated up to get the metal out

trade



people started to swap items,
such as metal, pots and jewellery

transport

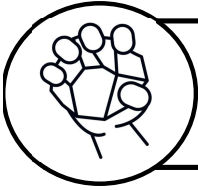


sturdy boats could travel across
the sea to trade

Amesbury Archer

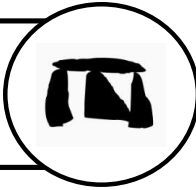


archaeologists found Beaker pots,
arrowheads, boar tusks, copper
knives, jewellery and a cushion
stone



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Mesolithic Britain
Middle Stone Age

10,500 BC

Bronze Age

2,300 BC

Romans invaded
AD 43

....about 1 million years ago

Palaeolithic Britain
Old Stone Age

Neolithic Britain
New Stone Age

800 BC
Iron Age

Iron Age

iron was the metal that shaped the tools and technology at that time



technology

800 BC
iron technology

used alongside bronze



people

larger, more powerful tribes with kings and queens
farming + crafts + warriors + trade



places

Britain had many small kingdoms with warring tribes
territory was defined and hillforts were built
Maiden Castle in Dorset



culture

- priests called druids were powerful
- sacrifices were made and druids worshipped spirits
- no stone circles or burials



iron

metal produced when iron ore is smelted

iron has a very high melting point

can't easily be poured like molten bronze

heated and hammered into shape

a much stronger metal

not as brittle as bronze and didn't shatter as easily



At the same time but in a different place

776 BC, the Olympic games, in honour of Zeus, were held at Olympia (Greece)