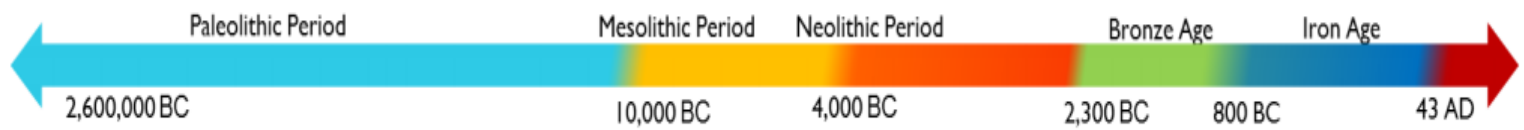


# Stone Age to Iron Age

## Year 3



### Key Dates

800,000 BC	Earliest footprints in Britain date back to this time.
40,000—8000 BC	People started creating cave paintings
25,000 BC	Ice Age in Northern Europe and Britain
12,000 BC	Modern humans start living in Britain
8,500 BC	Climate gets warmer in Britain
6,000 BC	Britain becomes an island
4,000 BC	Farming introduced in Britain
3,000 BC	Stone Henge started to be built
3,000 BC	Skara Brae first inhabited
2,300 BC	Bronze working introduced
1,200 BC	First hillforts built
800 BC	Ironworking introduced
120 BC	First coins introduced from Europe.
43 AD	Romans invade Britain— start of Roman Britain and the end of the Iron Age

### Iron Age Hill fort

Iron Age Celtic tribes built strongly defended hill forts, which could be like small towns. Hill forts were built on hilltops and surrounded by huge banks (mounds) of soil and ditches. They were protected by wooden walls which kept enemies out.



### Key Questions

- What does prehistory mean?
- How did hunter-gatherers survive in the Stone age?
- What was Stone age cave art?
- What kinds of sources tell us about the Stone age?
- What was Skara Brae?
- Why are there so many mysteries about Stonehenge?
- How did the bronze replace stone in the Bronze age?
- What do grave goods tell us about the Bronze age?
- What was life like in an iron Age hill fort?
- What was iron age art like?



### Celtic Designs

### Skara Brae

A stone-built Neolithic settlement, located in Orkney. It consists of eight houses, occupied from roughly 3180 BC – 2500 BC.



### Cave Art

From human hands to now-extinct animals, cave art gives us a glimpse into prehistoric life.



### Stonehenge

A prehistoric monument consisting of a ring of standing stones. Archaeologists

