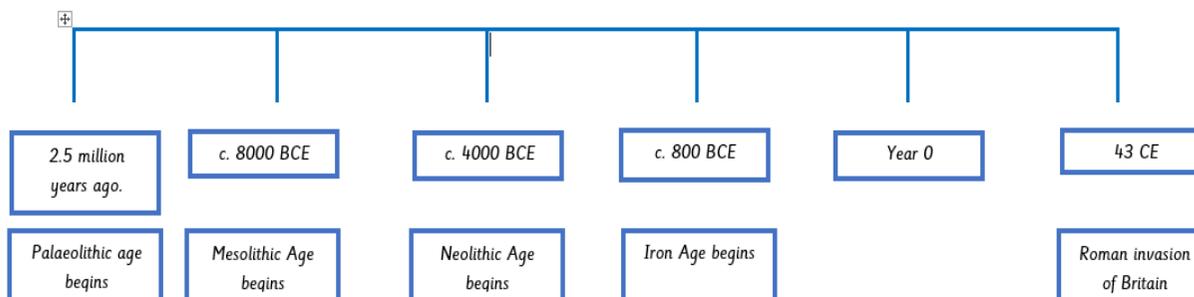


Year 3 History Autumn 1

Stone Age to Iron Age

Key Vocabulary	Definition
archaeologist	Scientists who study the history of humans by looking at what has been left behind, e.g. objects buried underground or in graves
artefacts	An object that can tell us about the past.
druid	An ancient Celtic priest
henge	A circular monument, usually containing a circle of stones or wooden posts
hill fort	Small towns built on top of hills, with walls and ditches
long barrow	A Neolithic burial site
mesolithic (middle stone)	Meso= Middle Lithic= stone Begins approximately 8000 BCE
neolithic (new stone)	Neo+lithic= New+stone. Begins approximately 4000 BCE
nomad	People who travel from place to place in search of food
palaeolithic (old stone)	Palaeo= Ancient. Lithic= Stone Palaeo+lithic= Ancient/old stone. Begins 2.5 million years ago.
prehistory	The time before written records
quern stone	A tool for grinding grain
wattle and daub	A building method to build houses using sticks and mud or clay

Timeline



Stonehenge



No one knows why Stonehenge was built the way it was but there are several theories about it being a method of timekeeping across the hours of the day and the months of the year, this is because of how it lines up with the sun and the moon.

Using bronze

It was used to make strong tools, weapons and jewellery
It was brittle and could shatter
It was not easily mended.

Lindow man



Upper half of human male body, aged 25 years at death. Found preserved in a bog.

Hill fort



Hill forts were built on hill tops and surrounded by huge banks of soil and ditches. This helped protect against enemies.

Using Iron

It made very strong tools and weapons. It is more durable than bronze and easily mended by heating and hammering.

Amesbury archer

Amesbury archer was buried with over 100 artefacts, including beaker pots, arrowheads, boar tusks, copper knives, jewellery and a cushion stone.

