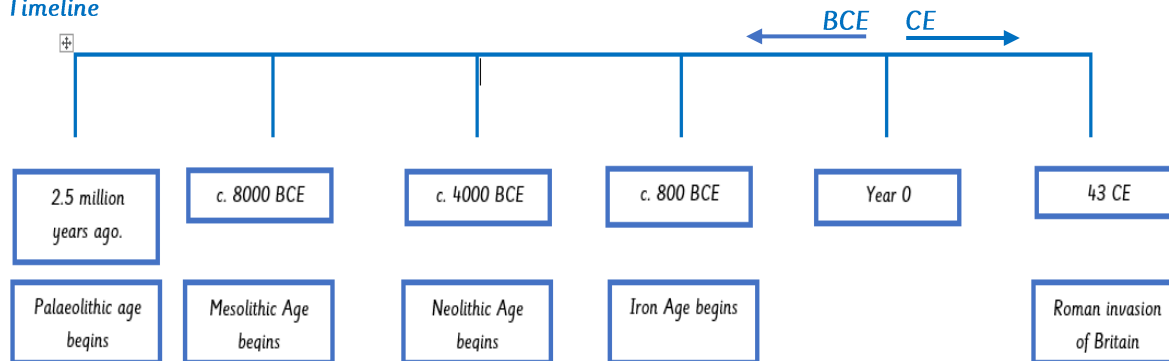


Year 3 Hummingbirds History Autumn 1

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.

Hill forts



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

Lindow man

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



Using bronze

Bronze is a super-strong metal mixture made by melting two softer metals together: copper and tin. Because it is a mix, scientists call it an alloy. It is harder and tougher than copper, does not rust, and is famous for its shiny, reddish-brown colour. It was used to make strong tools, weapons and jewellery

Using Iron

Following the Bronze Age was the Iron Age, which began when people learned how to mine and heat iron from rocks. Iron was much harder and tougher than bronze, which meant people could make sharper, longer-lasting tools that changed how they farmed and lived.

Amesbury archer

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

