



## Y3 – Stone Age to the Iron Age

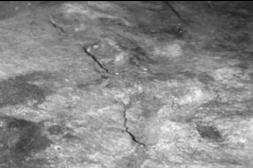
### Key vocabulary

<b>Archaeologist</b>	A person who studies history using evidence.
<b>Artefacts</b>	Remains of past human life and activities.
<b>Flint</b>	A hard, grey rock.
<b>Hunt</b>	To pursue and kill a wild animal.
<b>Gather</b>	Catching or finding what they ate.
<b>Nomad</b>	Someone who doesn't have a fixed place to live.
<b>Migrate</b>	Move from one place to another because of the seasons.
<b>Megalith</b>	A big stone that forms a monument.

### The three ages of the Stone Age

<b>Palaeolithic age</b>	About 3.4 million years ago	Longest era affected by many ice ages; earliest humans used stone tools
<b>Mesolithic age</b>	About 12,000 years ago	A transitional time when early humans began gathering and feeding on plants
<b>Neolithic age</b>	About 6000 years ago	The time when early humans started to farm their own food.

### Evidence of the Stone Age

Cave drawings	Stonehenge	Stone Tools	Footprints
Found in Spain dated 18000BC	Dated 3000BC	Dated 10000BC	Dated 345000BC
			

3 million years ago  
evidence of first  
humans

1 million years ago use  
of fire

5000 BC early  
humans start to  
farm

3000 BC early  
humans start to  
farm

2000 BC  
Start of the  
Iron Age

43 AD start of the  
Roman invasion

Palaeolithic Age

Mesolithic Age

Neolithic Age

Bronze Age

Iron Age

800,000 BC  
Earliest footprint

3000 BC  
Stonehenge built

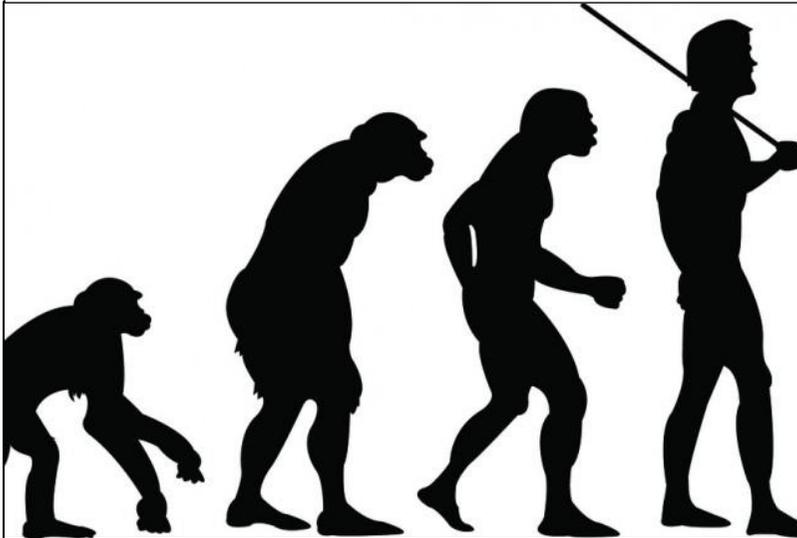
Jesus Born

## Hominins

Humans were believed to be evolved from apes, who began to walk on two legs called hominins.

Hominins made tools from stone which set them apart from other animals and used them to hunt and kill animals.

Known as hunter gatherers and ate a range of food they went out and found.



## Living Conditions

They moved around finding shelter before finding out how to farm by digging up the ground.

Clothes were essential for them to keep warm and protect them from the elements.

Many of the changes were introduced to this country by immigrants particularly farming.

## Interesting Facts

The population of Britain reached around 1 million people by the end of the Iron Age.

The period is called Prehistory because there are no written resources; therefore archaeological discoveries frequently add different ideas about life at the time.