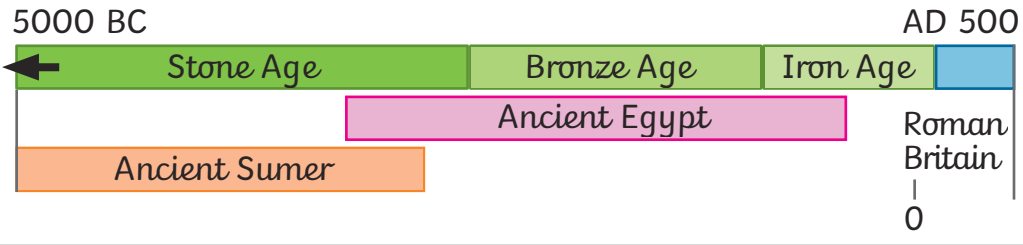


Key Changes and Events

3000 BC	The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.
	Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.
2500 BC	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
2100 BC	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
1800 BC	The first large copper mines are dug.
1200 BC	'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.
800 BC	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze.
	The first hillforts are constructed.
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain.

Timeline



Skara Brae, Orkney



Stone Age Life

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, bone marrow and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.

People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

Cave Paintings

Most cave paintings were of animals and hunters. A cave could be full of many paintings by many different painters. Many hand stencils have also been discovered.

They used natural colours from mineral pigments.

Some of the most impressive cave paintings have only been found in the last 100 years. There could be more out there that we do not know about!

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.

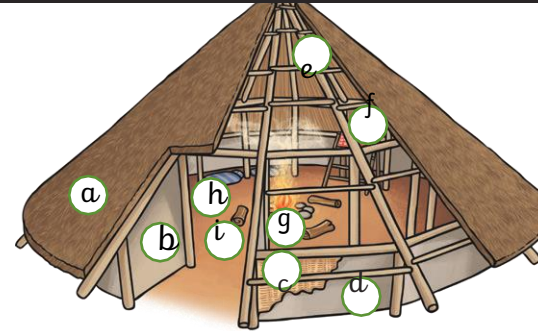


Key Vocabulary

artefacts	An artefact is an ornament, tool, or other object that is made by a human being, especially one that is historically or culturally interesting.
chronological	If things are described or shown in chronological order, they are described or shown in the order in which they happened.
dwelling	A dwelling is a building or place of shelter to live in
inhabited	To inhabit means to live or dwell in (a place), as people or animals.
livestock	Livestock are animals that are bred for the purpose of consumption (eating).
mining	Mining is the process of digging things out of the ground
pit	A pit is a hole, shaft or gravity in the ground.

Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



An Iron Age hillfort

Homes

The types of homes that people lived in depended upon the time period and country. In Britain, archaeologists have found four different types of **dwelling**.

During the Palaeolithic time period, when the ice came, people sheltered from the cold inside caves.

Evidence found in Howick from Mesolithic times indicates a circular structure made from wooden posts.

Evidence also suggests that houses were usually rectangular and constructed from timber in the Neolithic period.

Some houses in the Neolithic period, like those uncovered at Skara Brae, were built from stone. These houses were usually round.

Food and Cooking

For people during the Stone Age, their survival depended on finding food. We call them hunt-gatherers because they had to hunt animals and fish and gather wild food. It was not until the **Neolithic period** that they grew and raised their own food. People would hunt whatever animals they could find. In Britain, during the Stone Age the animals people hunted would be horses, deer, mammoth, hares, rhino and hyena. From river and the sea they would hunt seals, seabirds and fish.

During the Stone Age, people managed to cook their food in a variety of different ways. Meat was grilled or roasted on a spit. The meat would be wrapped in straw or leather and secured with a twig or straw rope. This was then put into a pot of water that was heated by dropping in red hot stones.