

Key Learning

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools the early humans used to survive.

Skara Brae, an early village on Orkney, is an example of humans beginning to farm and build homes.

Bronze and then Iron were the first alloys to be used to make weapons and tools.

People in the Bronze and Iron Age lived in roundhouses.

Iron Age settlements were farming communities known as 'hillforts'.

Year 3 – Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to Iron Age

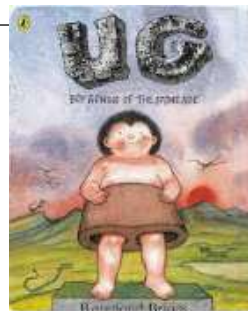
Local Heritage

Oswestry hillfort was built and occupied during the Iron Age. It is one of the best preserved hillforts in Britain.

It is a multivallate hillfort. It has at least five banks and ditches.



Exciting Reads



Subject Specific Vocabulary

settlement	A place where people live.
bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
flint	A stone used for weapons and tools during the Stone Age.
earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes. The word 'Celt' comes from a Greek word.
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.

Timeline

3 million years ago

The beginning of the Stone Age

3000BC

Skara Brae is built on Orkney

2100BC

Bronze is used in Britain to make weapons

1200BC

Celtic culture begins to arrive in Britain. Tribal kingdoms develop.

800BC

Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons. The first hillforts are constructed.