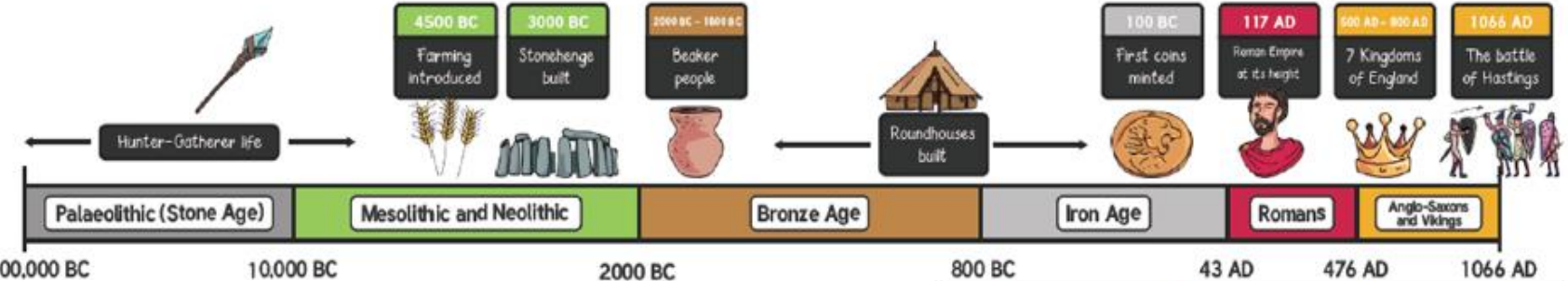


Tribal Tales



To know how the period from the Stone Age to the Iron Age fits into British History. <i>Timelines</i>	To become familiar with the Stone Age and how people lived. <i>Developments into farming in the Neolithic period</i>	To know the significance of the discovery and wider use of bronze and how life improved because of it.	To be able to describe some major prehistoric human achievements. To know how Iron replaced bronze.	To consider how we know about historical periods without written resources. <i>Cave art, archaeologist finds and grave goods.</i>	To explore some theories around how Stonehenge came to exist.
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The Stone Age
It was a very long period of time. Split into three periods: Palaeolithic (The Old Stone Age - Prehistoric), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age). People were hunter-gatherers and were nomadic until they began farming: looking after animals and growing crops.

The Bronze Age
Bronze was used instead of stone to make tools and weapons. It was made by smelting. People were buried with their important possessions.

The Iron Age
Iron was used instead of Bronze to make tools and weapons as its shape could be changed. Settlements were often under attack and there were many wars. They lived in tribes in hillforts for protection. The Romans invaded Britain.

Smelting – The process of melting and heating to make a new metal

Nomads/Nomadic – A person who travels from place to place to search for food

Hillfort – A settlement built on a hill surrounded by a protective fence

Bronze – A metal made of copper and tin

Iron – A strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal

Flint – A stone used to make tools or weapons and when struck together creates fire



- Well – preserved Stone Age village in Orkney, Scotland
- One room in each of the 8 houses made of stone
- Famous Stone Age monument located in Wiltshire.
- Circle of very large stones standing upright
- Some people believe it was built to learn about the movements of the Sun and Moon. Some people believe it was a burial ground.

Key Vocabulary

- archaeologist
- artefact
- barrow
- bronze
- Celts
- cremate
- flint
- harpoon
- Hillfort
- hunting
- iron
- monument
- Nomads / Nomadic
- prehistory
- preserve
- prehistoric
- settlement
- smelting
- tribes

