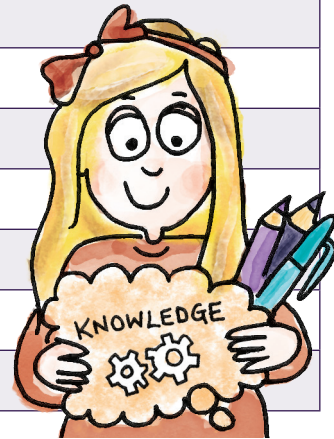




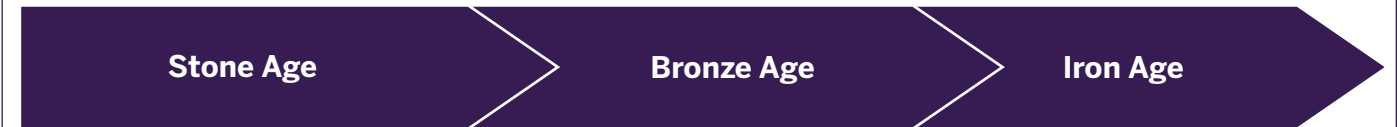
Glossary

1	<b>Prehistory</b>	The time before written records.
2	<b>Prehistoric</b>	Something or someone from the time of prehistory.
3	<b>Written Records</b>	Records that are writing — not pictures, places or objects.
4	<b>Evidence</b>	Something you can see or read.
5	<b>Artefacts</b>	An object from the past.
6	<b>Stone Age</b>	The first part of prehistory.
7	<b>Bronze Age</b>	The second part of prehistory.
8	<b>Iron Age</b>	The third part of prehistory.
9	<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The first part of the Stone Age.
10	<b>Mesolithic</b>	The second part of the Stone Age.
11	<b>Neolithic</b>	The third part of the Stone Age.
12	<b>Hunter-gatherer</b>	Someone who hunts or collects food that grows in the wild.
13	<b>Agriculture</b>	Another word for farming.
14	<b>Pottery</b>	Objects made from clay.
15	<b>Metalworking</b>	Making something out of metal.
16	<b>Bronze</b>	A type of metal made out of copper and tin.
17	<b>Iron</b>	A type of metal discovered and used in the Iron Age.
18	<b>Hillfort</b>	A settlement on the top of a protective hill.
19	<b>Roundhouses</b>	Houses that were round with thatched rooves.
20	<b>Monument</b>	Something built for an important reason.



When where the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages?

The Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages were a long, long time ago. The Stone Age in Britain was when humans first properly settled in Britain and was nearly 1 million years ago. The Bronze Age followed the Stone Age and began around 4000 years ago. The Iron Age followed the Bronze Age and began around 3000 years ago. All of these time periods make up prehistoric Britain and were the years before there were any written records. Written records in Britain only began around 1980 years ago. This means that for almost 1 million years, humans were living in Britain and they did not write anything down.



Around 1 million to 4000 years ago. | Around 4000 to 3000 years ago. | Around 3000 to 1980 years ago.

Beginning of the Stone Age	End of the Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age
At the start of the Stone Age, people were hunter-gatherers who needed to move around to find food. There were no permanent settlements and people made simple shelters or lived in natural caves. They used stone tools.	By the end of the Stone Age, people had learnt how to farm. They built more permanent settlements because they did not need to move around to find food anymore. They also developed their skills in pottery and weaving.	In Bronze Age, the people of Britain learnt how to make bronze and extract other metals from rocks. They learnt these metalworking skills from the people migrating from Europe to Britain. People started to become powerful and wealthy and conflict started.	In the Iron Age people started to use Iron to make things. There were more conflicts between the tribes of people and so they built hillforts to protect themselves, their land and their possessions. The Iron Age Britons had a lot in common with the Iron Age Europeans.

Significant People and Places

<b>Swanscombe Man</b>	<b>Red Lady of Paviland</b>	<b>Doggerland</b>	<b>Skara Brae</b>
The Swanscombe Man is the name given to a set of human remains dating from the Stone Age.	The Red Lady of Paviland is the name given to a set of human remains found buried with shell beads and carved ivory.	Doggerland is the name given to an area of land or land bridge, which used to join Britain to the rest of Europe during the Stone Age.	Skara Brae is the best preserved prehistoric settlement in Western Europe. It is located on one of the Scottish Orkney islands.

Significant People and Places

<b>Stonehenge</b>	<b>Silbury Hill</b>	<b>Danebury Hill Fort</b>	<b>Maiden Castle</b>
Stonehenge is the best known prehistoric monument in Europe.	Silbury Hill is the largest prehistoric artificial mound in Europe.	Danebury is an Iron Age hill fort located in Hampshire, England.	Maiden Castle is located in Dorset, England. It is one of the largest Iron Age hill forts in Europe.