

History: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

Why is it hard for historians to reconstruct the lives of people from the Stone Age to Iron Age?

Year 3: Autumn Term 2

Achievements during the Stone Age to Iron Age Era



Use of
fire



Invention
of clothes



Invention
of the
wheel



Trade
with
Gaul
(France)

Key Vocabulary

Definition

agriculture	Farming to produce crops, and raise animals
artefact	An object remaining from a particular period such as the Stone Age
archaeologist	Scientists who study the history of humans by looking at what man-made objects were left behind
hunter-gatherer	A person who lives from edible plants and animals from the wild, by foraging and hunting
monument	A large structure that we think was built for ceremonies and burials
settlement	A place where people establish a new community
Skara-Brae	A Neolithic village in Scotland
society	People in general thought of as living together in organized communities with shared laws, traditions, and values
tools	An object (a saw, file, knife, or wrench) used by hand to do a task
trade	Money made by buying and selling things

Key Information

The Beginnings of Agriculture

During the palaeolithic period, men were **hunter gatherers**, finding food from their local environment and moving from site to site depending on the season. The Neolithic or new Stone Age, from around 6000 years ago, saw the beginnings of **agriculture**. Farmers from mainland Europe probably brought seeds and farming tools to Britain. Growing crops was a more reliable food supply than gathering wild plants and the landscape was transformed by a new type of life, linked to settled communities of people. Animals such as the cow and sheep were domesticated and provided a ready supply of meat, milk, wool, leather and bone. Grain was the first food that could be stored for long periods of time. Grain needed to be processed so stones were used for scything (cutting grass crops) and grinding. The need to harvest and store grain meant that it became necessary to stay in one place and **settlements** could develop.



Skara Brae is one of the best preserved Neolithic **settlements**. **Artefacts** discovered there give us an insight into what life was like in Britain during that time. They can teach us how the Neolithic people built their homes, as well as the work they did, the **tools** they used and the food they ate.

Changes in Housing

Palaeolithic Stone Age



During the Palaeolithic Stone Age, humans in Britain sheltered from ice and cold inside caves.

Bronze Age



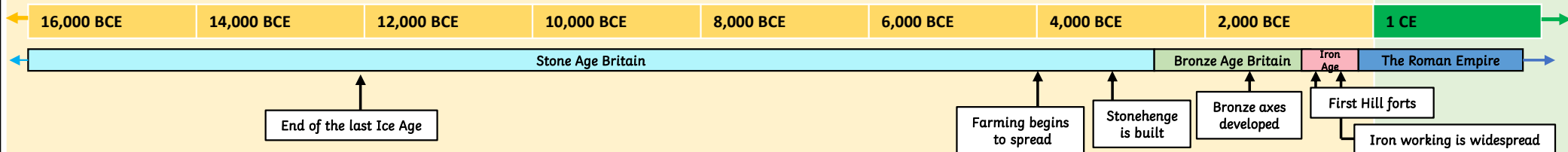
Bronze Age roundhouses were circular structures with a wattle and daub (mud and straw) wall.

Iron Age



Hill forts were large settlements built on land higher than the surrounding area.

Timeline



History: Ancient Egypt

Why was the Nile so important to Ancient Egypt?

Year 3: Spring Term 1

Famous Pharaohs

Tutankhamun

Famous boy-king who became pharaoh at age 8. His tomb was discovered by Howard Carter



Cleopatra

The last pharaoh of Egypt. Egypt then became part of the Roman Empire.



Key Vocabulary

Definition

afterlife	A life that some people believe exists after death
civilisation	The way of life of a people e.g. the ancient Egyptians or the Romans
empire	A country whose ruler is called an emperor (pharaoh in ancient Greece)
Gods/Goddesses	A spirit or being that has great power, strength, knowledge and that can affect nature and the lives of people
hieroglyphics	Any of the symbols in the picture writing of ancient Egypt
irrigation	Supplying water to the land so crops can grow successfully
mummification	To preserve a body by treating it with oils and wrapping it in strips of cloth
Nile	The longest river in the world, which flows through Egypt
pharaoh	A ruler of ancient Egypt
trade	Money made by buying and selling things

Key Information

The Importance of the Nile to ancient Egyptian Life

Without the River **Nile**, Egypt would be a desert because very little rain falls there (due to the climate).

Every year, a very heavy rainfall in the East caused the river levels to rise downstream. the river then flooded onto the land surrounding it. When the floodwater drained away again, the soil that was left behind was rich in nutrients, making it perfect for farming. 90% of Egyptians were farmers. If the river didn't flood, crops failed and thousands of people died from starvation. Hapi was the **God** of the **Nile** and people gave thanks to him for the floodwaters.

Later, the ancient Egyptians built a system of canals to bring the water to the crops, a process that's called **irrigation**. The **Nile** also gave the ancient Egyptians food: they used spears and nets to catch fish, grew staple food crops, especially grains such as wheat and barley, and industrial crops, such as flax and papyrus.

Since most of the major cities of Ancient Egypt were built along the **Nile** River, the river could be used like a major highway throughout the Empire. Boats constantly travelled along the **Nile** carrying people and **trading** goods.

Nearly all settlements in Ancient Egypt were near the **Nile** for these reasons.

Ancient Greek Gods and Goddesses

The ancient Egyptians had many gods (over 2,000) They devoted their lives to honouring their gods and goddesses.

Osiris

God of the Underworld



Horus

God of War and Hunting



Hapi

God of the Nile River



Isis

Goddess of Healing and Magic



Timeline

