



Stonehenge



Battle of the Metals



Timeline

13,000 BCE	4,500 - 3,500 BCE	2,300 BCE	1,800 BCE	1,200 - 800 BCE	800 - 700 BCE	700 - 500 BCE	100 BCE
People make cave paintings	Farming starts to being to spread and pottery is made	Start of the Bronze Age	The first copper mines are dug	Metal tools are made and used	Start of the Iron Age/ the first hill forts are made	Iron is more commonly used	Coins are made and used for the first time/ Iron Age ends with the Romans in 43 CE

Stone Age - 10,000 BCE to 2300 BCE

Early Stone Age Man was a hunter-gatherer, travelling around following food sources, setting up camps. Some lived in caves, although not many as this was dangerous. Scientists believe they had fires but used naturally occurring fire to bring to a campfire (e.g. a lightning strike) rather than making one by themselves. They learned how to soften leather to make warm, comfortable clothes and they used wool from sheep to spin, thread and weave into clothes. They built homes from wooden planks and covered it with wattle and daub. The roof was thatched using reeds. During this period, they also made clay pots for cooking, serving food and storing water. Huge tombs were made with dead remains.

Iron Age - 800 BCE to 43 CE

The Iron Age is a period of history when iron became the preferred metal of choice for making tools which is seen to have ended with the spread of the Roman Empire from 43 A.D. Iron was more readily available than bronze and was much easier to work with. This led to further improvements in farming and diet. During this time the Celts lived as an advanced Iron Age society. Most Iron Age people worked and lived on small farms and their lives were governed by the changing of the seasons.

Weapons



Bronze Age - 2300 BCE to 800 BCE

The mining of metals helped transform the world's use of trade, weaponry pottery and jewellery. The creation of bronze, gold and copper items around this time signalled the end of the Stone Age and the start of the Bronze Age. These improved tools led to developments in farming and therefore larger productions able to feed growing cities. The invention of the wheel meant that animal drawn vehicles could drive along tracks and roads. The potter's wheel and textile production meant that better pottery and clothing could be produced.

Jewellery



BOOKS TO READ WITH THIS TOPIC



Fossils





cave paintings



roundhouse



woolly mammoth



foundry



Nomadic



Celts



Wattle and daub



hill forts



Romans



smithing



power



conflict



sedimentary



durable



permeable



impermeable



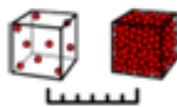
weathering



organic matter



erosion



density



fossils



soils