

Stone Age to Iron Age

British History

Stone Age
10,000BC

Iron Age
800 BC

Romans
43 AD

Saxons
450 AD

Vikings
793 AD

Normans
1066 AD

Tudors
1485 AD

Stuarts
1603 AD

Georgians
1714 AD

Victorians
1837 AD

World War 1
1914-1918 AD

World War 2
1939-1945 AD

BC – Before Christ. A date like 250 BC means 250 years BEFORE Christ was born.

AD – Anno Domini. A date like 450 AD means 450 years AFTER Christ was born.

When? Timeline of events

The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe. People came to Britain from Europe around 10,000 BC.

During the **Palaeolithic** Age (Old Stone Age), man gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.

During the **Mesolithic** Age (Middle Stone Age), people started to make larger stone tools and began to build simple settlements.

During the **Neolithic** Age (New Stone Age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.

The Stone Age was followed by the **Bronze Age** period. This is when humans started to use metal.

The Bronze Age was followed by the **Iron Age** when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming.



What ? Key Vocabulary

Archaeology	The study of buildings, graves, tools and other artefacts that belonged to people from the past.
Artefact	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.
Chronology	In time order.
Civilization	A group that lived during a period of time long ago.
Flint	A type of sharp stone which was easy to make into tools.
Hunter-gatherers	People who found food from their environment e.g. hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
Microlith	A small, carefully carved tool created during the Mesolithic Era.
Prehistoric	The time before history was written down.
Shelter	A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.



Key Learning

- Stone Age people were **nomadic**. This means they travelled and did not live in one set place.
- **Skara Brae** is one of the best preserved settlements and shows us how Neolithic people lived.
- **Stonehenge** is a prehistoric monument. Archaeologists are unsure why it was built.
- Bronze and Iron Age people lived in **roundhouses**.
- **Hillforts** are raised settlements used in the Iron Age. They provided greater protection.

The Mysteries of Ancient Egypt

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Ancient Egypt 3000BC

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When? Timeline of events

3100 BC
First Hieroglyphs are used.

2950 – 2575 BC
First pyramid is built.

2520 BC
The Great Sphinx is built.

2125-1975 BC
Egypt is divided into north and south.

1539 – 1075 BC
During this time, many famous pharaohs were in power, such as Hatshepsut, one of only a few female pharaohs, Rameses II and Tutankhamun.

196 BC
The Rosetta Stone is carved.

51 – 30 BC
One of the most famous pharaohs of Ancient Egypt, Cleopatra VII reigned.

1922 AD
The tomb of Tutankhamen, known as the boy king, was found.



What ? Key Vocabulary

Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
Hieroglyphs	Type of writing that used pictures and symbols.
Irrigation	A system of canals or channels Egyptians dug to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would reach naturally.
Mummy	Remains of a body found inside the carved and brilliantly painted burial case known as a sarcophagus.
Papyrus	An Egyptian plant that grew on the banks of the Nile whose reeds are slit and placed in layers in order to make paper.
Pharaoh	Ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.
Pyramid	A stone tomb of the Pharaoh.
Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus is a large stone box that held a mummy's coffin.
Tomb	A large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead in.

Who? Important people.

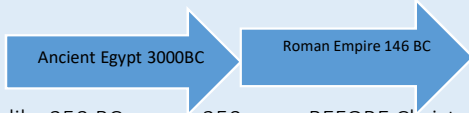
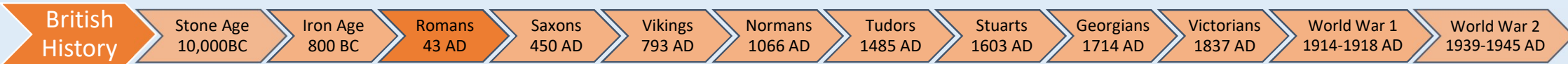


Nefertiti Tutankhamun Howard Carter

Key Learning

- The **River Nile** was essential for life in Ancient Egypt. It flooded each year and provided crops with fertile soil and water.
- Ancient Egyptians wrote on **papyrus** and used **hieroglyphs**.
- Mummification** is the process of preserving a dead body.
- Pharaohs** ruled Ancient Egypt. **Tutankhamun** is a famous Pharaoh. His tomb was discovered by Howard Carter.
- Ancient Egyptians believed in many different **Gods and Goddesses**.

Ancient Rome



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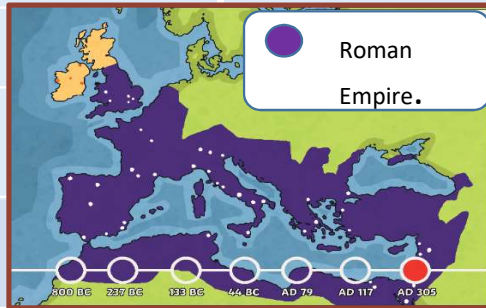
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When? Timeline of events

- 55 BC**
The First Raid.
Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain but failed.
- 54 BC**
The Second Raid.
Julius Caesar tries to take over Britain again and had some success.
- 43 AD**
Invasion.
New Emperor Claudius starts a successful invasion of Britain and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire.
- 60 AD**
Boudicca's Rebellion.
- 79 AD**
Mount Vesuvius erupts burying the city of Pompeii.
- 122 AD**
Hadrian's Wall is built to protect the Romans' land.
- 401 – 410 AD**
The Romans withdraw from Britain and Anglo-Saxons begin to settle.



Rome in Italy.



What ? Key Vocabulary

Caledonian	Name used in Roman times for Scotland.
Centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
Chariot	A vehicle with two wheels pulled by horses or ponies.
Emperor	The ruler of an empire.
Gladiator	A person who fought people / animals for entertainment.
Invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
Legion	Large section of the Roman army, made up of 5,000 soldiers.
Pompeii	Ancient city near Naples in Italy that was buried under volcanic ash when Mount Vesuvius erupted.
Rebellion	Where people join together to fight against a person or group.
Roman Empire	Name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans.

Who? Important people.



Julius Caesar Augustus Claudius

Key Learning

- The Romans **invaded** countries all over Europe.
- Boudicca**, an Iron Age Celt, rebelled against the Roman invasion in Britain.
- The Romans had a powerful **army** and built strong **forts**.
- The Romans built **roads** in Britain and used them to transport supplies and travel across the country.
- The Romans brought their culture and inventions to the country and built **aqueducts, toilets** and lots of structures – many are still standing today!