

| Key Changes and Events | |
|------------------------|---|
| 3000 BC | The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place. |
| | Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished. |
| 2500 BC | 'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery. |
| 2100 BC | Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools. |
| 1800 BC | The first large copper mines are dug. |
| 1200 BC | 'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop. |
| 800 BC | Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze . |
| | The first hillforts are constructed. |
| AD 43 | The Romans invade Britain. |

| Key Vocabulary | |
|--------------------|---|
| bronze | A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone. |
| alloy | A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties. |
| bone marrow | The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source. |
| earthwork | A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose. |
| Celt | A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The ' Celts ' were made up of many different tribes . The word ' Celt ' comes from a Greek word. |
| sacrifice | To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods. |
| tribe | A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader. |
| iron | A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze . |

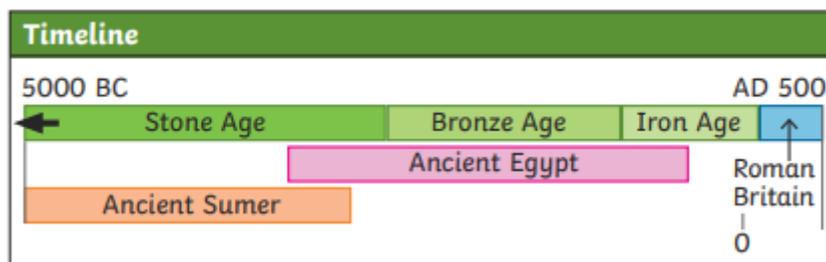


Knowledge Organiser

LKS2 Stone Age to Iron Age



An Iron Age hillfort



Skara Brae, Orkney



Roundhouses

- thick thatch
- door
- wattle
- daud
- timber frame
- upright loom
- hearth (fire)
- beds
- logs for sitting on

