



#### STONE TOOL TECHNOLOGY

As hominins evolved, so did their tools, becoming smaller, easier to grip and more complex.

## STONE AGE

The Stone Age was a time in history when early humans used tools and weapons made out of stone. It lasted from when the first stone tools were made by our ancestors, about 3.4 million years ago until the introduction of metal tools a few thousand years ago. The Stone Age is divided into three periods and the exact dates for each period vary across the world. The Old Stone (Palaeolithic) Age lasted from the first use of stones until the end of the last Ice Age. The Middle Stone (Mesolithic) Age lasted from the end of the last Ice Age until the start of farming. The new Stone (Neolithic) Age lasted from the start of farming until the first use of metal. The term 'lithic' comes from the Ancient Greek word for stone/rock.

## BRONZE AGE

The Bronze Age is a period when **bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for making tools and weapons**. This led to improvements in agriculture and changes in the way that people live. Some groups of Bronze Age people developed **early writing** and other **important advances included irrigation, the wheel and the potter's wheel**.

How did we adapt to survive?



# Tribal Tales



## Knowledge Organiser

## IRON AGE

The period of time in Britain immediately before the Roman period is known as the **Iron Age**. The name 'Iron Age' comes from the discovery of a new metal called iron. The Celts found out how to make iron tools and weapons. The Iron Age Celts lived here 750 years before Jesus was born. The Iron Age ended in AD43 (43 years after Jesus was born) when the Romans invaded Britain.

### Key vocabulary:

Archaeologist: someone who studies the past

Century: a period of 100 years

Decade: a period of 10 years

BC: Before the year of the birth of Jesus

AD: After the year of the birth of Jesus

Circa: Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.

Invasion: to try and take over a place by force

Hunter: people who caught animals for food

Gatherer: collect things together for food and equipment

Hillfort: settlements built on hills to provide more protection

Loom: an apparatus that makes fabric using threads

Migration: movement from one place to another in order to settle

Rampart: a defensive wall built for protection

Remains: traces of the past

Resources something used to help when needed. Resources are usually traded.

Sacrifice: offerings to spirits such as weapons, animals and humans

