







Key Vocabulary	
Prehistory	The time before written records.
Prehistoric	Something or someone from the time of prehistory.
Evidence	Something you can see or read.
Artefacts	An object from the past.
Stone age	The first part of prehistory.
Bronze Age	The second part of prehistory.
Iron Age	The third part of prehistory.
Palaeolithic	The first part of the Stone Age.
Mesolithic	The second part of the Stone Age.
Neolithic	The third part of the Stone Age.
Hunter-gatherer	Someone who hunts or collects food that grows in the wild.
Bronze	A type of metal made out of copper and tin.
Iron	A type of metal discovered and used in the Iron Age.
Hillfort	A settlement at the top of a protective hill.
Roundhouses	Houses that were round with thatched rooves.

		
Lucy	Stonehenge	Maiden Castle
Remains of our Earliest human ancestor—3.2million years old	Stonehenge is the best known prehistoric monument in Europe.	Maiden Castle is one of the largest Iron Age hill forts in Europe.

When were the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages?

Stone Age in Britain was when humans first properly settled in Britain and was nearly **1 million years ago**. The **Bronze Age** followed the Stone Age and began around **4000 years ago**. The **Iron Age** followed the Bronze Age and began **around 3000 years ago**. All of these time periods make up prehistoric Britain and were the years before there were any written records. Written records in Britain only began around 1980 years ago. This means that for almost 1 million years, humans were living in Britain and they did not write anything down.

Beginning of the Stone Age	End of the Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age
			
At the start of the Stone Age, people were hunter-gatherers who needed to move around to find food. There were no permanent settlements and people made simple shelters or lived in natural caves. They used stone tools.	By the end of the Stone Age, people had learnt how to farm. They built more permanent settlements because they did not need to move around to find food anymore. They also developed their skills in pottery and weaving.	In Bronze Age, the people of Britain learnt how to make bronze and extract other metals from rocks. They learnt these metalworking skills from the people migrating from Europe to Britain. People started to become powerful and wealthy and conflict started.	In the Iron Age people started to use Iron to make things. There were more conflicts between the tribes of people and so they built hillforts to protect themselves, their land and their possessions. The Iron Age Britons had a lot in common with the Iron Age Europeans.

Entertainment

Celts entertained themselves by playing music in the evenings around the campfire. **Instruments** included flutes, whistles, bagpipes, harps and drums.

Bards were entertainers who travelled around the country singing **songs** and telling **stories** and **poems**.

The Celts also enjoyed **feasts** and **festivals** throughout the year.

Celtic Warriors



The Celts were a **warrior** based society. They lived in **clans** that formed a part of a larger **tribe**. Often tribes would fight against each other.

Many Celts went into battle unprotected by helmets or armour and it is believed that women fought as well.

Celtic warriors carried long, or oval shaped shields, spears, daggers and long slashing swords made of iron.