

The Stone Age was split into three periods:

- Palaeolithic
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic



# The Stone Age to the Iron Age

## How did Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

### Palaeolithic

When the ice came, some humans sheltered from the cold in caves. They lived a nomadic lifestyle, moving from place to place, hunting and gathering food.

Simple tools were made from wood and bone



### Mesolithic

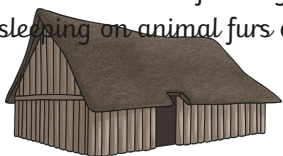
The ice began to melt and the weather became warmer. People often lived in circular structures made from wooden posts.



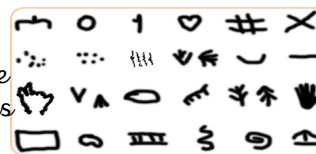
Larger, flatter tools were made such as harpoons. Fishing

### Neolithic

Farming began, pottery was developed and villages were built. Evidence suggests that houses were either rectangular or round. Some houses were constructed from timber and stone whereas others used wattle and daub for walls and thatched roofs. They lived in family groups, sleeping on animal furs on the ground.



Many original cave paintings and symbols have been found from the Stone Age period. These paintings and symbols have been repeated in other caves.



### Skara Brae



### Stonehenge



### Local History

#### 10,000 BC

The Hartshill/ Oldbury Ridge provided the flints that the nomadic Stone Age tribe who lived there needed for tools and weapons. Remains of Stone Age flints have been found near to the river in Witherley.

#### 800—401 BC

Remains of permanent settlements that date back to the late Bronze Age

### Bronze Age

Humans started making tools from bronze as it was a much harder and durable material than copper or stone.

People no longer used one dwelling for everything. A farming household might have consisted of two houses; a main house would be used to live in and an out-house would be used for



### Oldest African



### Iron Age

Humans started to make tools from iron which was stronger than the bronze previously used. The people living in Britain during the Iron Age were called Celts.



### Vocabulary

<b>archaeologist</b>	Studies the past by looking for the remains and objects left by the people who lived long ago.
<b>artefact</b>	An object made by a human being.
<b>Before Christ (BC)</b>	The number of years before the birth of Jesus Christ.
<b>flint</b>	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
<b>hunter-gatherer</b>	A person who lived by hunting, fishing and harvesting wild food.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	Middle Stone Age.
<b>Neanderthal</b>	An early species of human being, now extinct.
<b>Neolithic</b>	New Stone Age.
<b>nomad</b>	A person or a group of people with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	Old or ancient Stone Age.
<b>period/ era</b>	A length of time covering many years.
<b>primary source</b>	An original source that provides a first-hand account. They are considered very reliable.
<b>wattle and daub</b>	The weaving of small wooden branches with mud, straw, horse hair and dung to create walls.

**FUN FACT:** The Stone Age originally began in Africa and the developments associated with this period were experienced by different countries and areas at different times.

