

Milestone 2 History Know Its

Stone Age

The oldest period of the Stone Age, the Palaeolithic period, began approximately 2.5 million years ago. The Middle Stone Age is called the Mesolithic period. The Neolithic period, often called the New Stone Age, dates back approximately 8–10,000 years.

During the Stone Age, our ancestors started to use tools and weapons made out of stone to help them hunt and eat food. As a consequence of changes in global climate, crops became more readily available, and Stone Age humans began to farm the land. The Stone Age ended when humans began to use metal to make tools and weapons.

c.15000 BCE Lascaux cave paintings created

c.3000 BCE: Stonehenge first built

c.1930 CE: Oldowan toolkit identified

1940 CE: Lascaux caves discovered

1850: The village at Skara Brae was discovered

Vocabulary

ancestors climate nomadic
communal historical sources
density sophisticated preoccupied
processions

Bronze Age

The Bronze Age, the period immediately after the Stone Age, is the time when metals like bronze (made by heating a mix of tin and copper in a furnace) started to be commonly used.

Metalworking was not the only significant change during the Bronze Age; methods of writing, the invention of the wheel and systems of irrigation are other developments that took place in this period. This very significant era in history began at different times throughout the world, starting in Britain in approximately 2100 BCE

c.6000 BCE: Humans began extracting and using copper

c.3300 BCE: Bronze Age began in Sumer

c.2100 BCE: Bronze Age began in Britain c

c.1700 BCE Nordic countries in Northern Europe and China, in Asia, entered the Bronze Age

Vocabulary

societies ancient trade custom hoard
approximately technology states
irrigation communication extracting
archaeologists preserved intricate
communal

Iron Age

The Iron Age in Britain was from approximately 800 BCE until the Roman Conquest of 43 CE. In this period, iron, a much stronger metal than bronze, was being used across Europe to make weapons and farming tools. As people travelled, this new technology spread with them. The use of iron is significant because of the huge changes that it brought to farming and conflict. Iron continued to be the most influential metal used until the 1800s when steel became the most widely used metal.

c.800 BCE: First hill forts built in Britain

c.500 BCE: Celts arrived in Britain

43 CE: Second Roman invasion of Britain marked the end of the Iron Age

Vocabulary

conquest significant influential legacy
consequence fortified ore
civilisations specialist efficient
dominant fortifications inhabited
surplus