

Timeline of British History



Stone Age
15,000BC - 2,500BC

Bronze Age
3,000BC - 800BC

Iron Age
800BC - AD43



Romans in Britain
AD43 - AD410



Anglo-Saxons
AD449 - AD1066



Vikings
AD793 - AD1066



Normans
AD1066 - AD1154



Tudors
AD1485 - AD1603



Civil War & Revolution
AD1603 - AD1714



The Industrial Revolution
AD1760 - AD1820 (approx.)



Victorians
AD1837 - AD1901



World Wars
First World War: 1914 - 1918
Second World War: 1939 - 1945



Modern Britain
1945 - Present Day



How did life in Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age and how do we know this?

Key themes: **interpretation** and **significant change**

In this topic, you will learn about life in prehistoric Britain and the **significant** changes that occurred from the Stone Age through to the Iron Age such as the introduction of farming, settlements and metal tools. You will discover that we can learn a lot about the prehistoric era from the remains and artefacts left behind and that we can **interpret** these sources in different ways.



- Key places :
- Skara Brae (Orkney)
 - Star Carr (Yorkshire)
 - Stone Henge (Wiltshire)
 - Maiden Castle (Dorset)



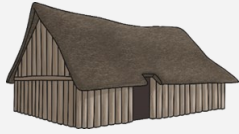








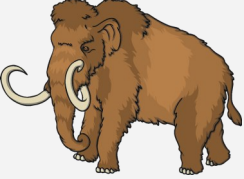




How do we know about prehistoric times?

Archaeologists study artefacts, remains and even cave paintings left by prehistoric people to find clues about the time. Because there are no written records, historians have to **interpret** these sources of information and work out what they tell us about life at this time.

Prehistory	Time before written records
Artefact/ remains	An object or parts of an object or building which are left
Chronological	In time order or the order in which it really happened
AD	'Anno Domini' which refers to the time after Christ was born
BC	Before Christ' or the time before Christ was born. The earlier the date, the larger the number.
Nomadic	People who move from place to place in search of food/ shelter
Hunter Gatherer	Someone that hunts or harvests food that grows in the wild
Agriculture	To prepare and use land for crops and animals
Settlement	A place where people live together as a group
Cellt	People living in Europe during the Iron Age
Tribe	A group of people with one leader
Hillfort	A fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches for defence

Significant changes during the prehistoric period:

	Stone Age			Bronze Age 2,500BC— 700BC	Iron Age 700BC-43AD
	Palaeolithic 800,000BC - 10,000BC	Mesolithic	Neolithic		
Tools & Weapons	Stone	Stone	Stone	Bronze	Iron
Homes	Shelter in caves 	Tipi-style shelters 	Simple homes constructed mostly from wattle and daub 	People lived in roundhouses and settled in communities 	Settlements become fortified hillforts 
Clothes & Jewellery	Made from leather and bone   			Now also made from wool and metal 	Become more decorative 
Food	These nomadic people are hunter-gatherers		Early farming begins (growing crops and keeping animals)	Farming and agriculture become more sophisticated	Farming well established
Other key events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other species of humans die out leaving only Homo Sapiens First humans arrive in Britain around 800,000BC The first cave paintings Ice ages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain separated from mainland Europe Creatures like the woolly mammoth become extinct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skara Brae built Stone Henge built  	The knowledge of how to make Bronze finally reached Britain from Middle Eastern countries after more than 1000 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celt tribes established Religion grows in importance Iron Age and the prehistoric era ends when Romans invade 