

# Rock N Roll

## Key Changes and Events - Stone Age to the Iron Age

**3000 BC** The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place. Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.

**2500 BC** 'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.

**2100 BC** Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.

**1800 BC** The first large copper mines are dug.

**1200 BC** 'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.

**800 BC** Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze. The first hillforts are constructed.

**AD 43** The Romans invade Britain

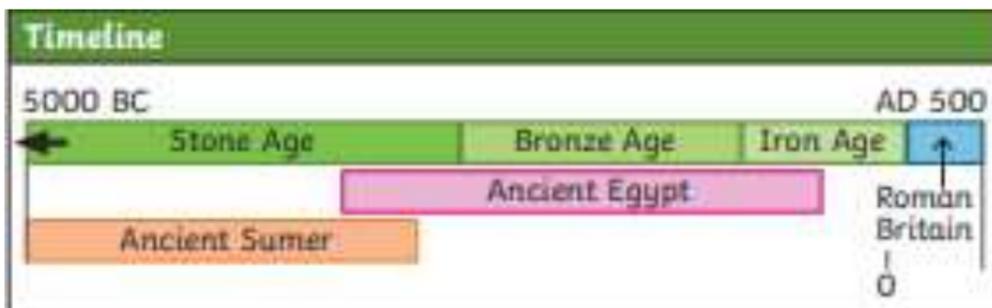
## Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.



## Stone Age Life

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, bone marrow and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together. People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.



## Fossilisation

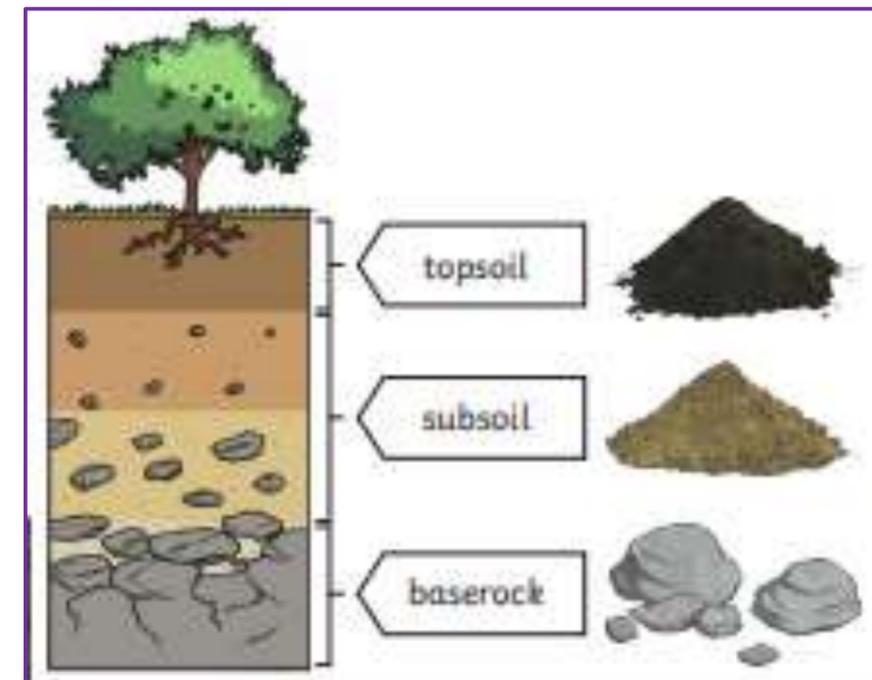
An animal dies. It gets covered with **sediments** which eventually become rock.

More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.

Over thousands of years, **sediment** might enter the mould to make a **cast fossil**. Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.

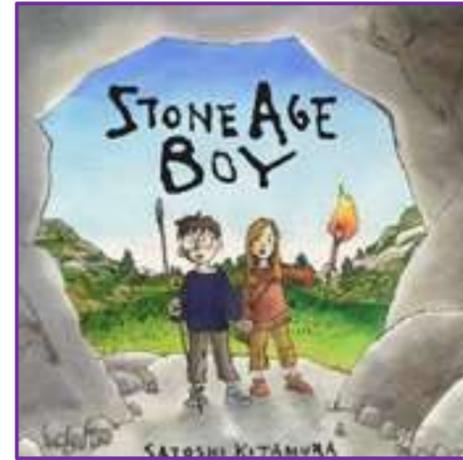
Changes in sea level take place over a long period.

As **erosion** and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.



### Stone Age Boy by Satoshi Kitamura

Animal skins	Cooking	Painting
Archaeologist	Dancing	Party
Artist	Deer	Pointed Spears
Bear	Fire	River
Berries	Fishing	Preparing
Bones	Flint Stones	Stew
Camp	Making	Stone
Cave	Music	Throwing
Celebrate	Nuts	Torch



Caves are formed when water permeates through the base rock and erodes some of the rock away. Over thousands of years these caves can become very large.



**Bronze** A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.

**Alloy** A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.

**Bone Marrow** The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.

**Earthwork** A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.

**Celt** A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes. The word 'Celt' comes from a Greek word.

**Sacrifice** To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.

**Tribe** A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.

**Iron** A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.

**Igneous rock** Rock that has been formed from magma or lava.

**Sedimentary Rock** Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock.

**Metamorphic Rock** Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.

**Magma** Molten rock that remains underground.

**Lava** Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava.

**Sediment** Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.

**Permeable** Allows liquids to pass through it.

**Impermeable** Does not allow liquids to pass through it.