


KEY VOCABULARY	
Archaeologist	Scientists who study <b>the history of humans</b> by looking at what has been left behind (e.g. objects buried underground or graves)
Artefacts	An <b>object</b> that can tell us about the past
Prehistory	The time <b>before written records</b>
Hunter-gatherer	People who live by <b>hunting and collecting wild food</b>
Nomad	People who <b>travel from place to place</b> in search of food
Druid	An ancient <b>Celtic priest</b>
Wattle and Daub	A building method to build houses using <b>sticks and mud or clay</b>
Long barrow	A Neolithic <b>burial site</b>
Quern Stone	A tool for <b>grinding grain</b>
Hill fort	Small <b>towns built on top of hills</b> , with walls and ditches
Henge	A <b>circular monument</b> , usually containing a circle of stones or wooden posts

Important discoveries/artefacts that helped us learn more about life in Britain at this time:	
Palaeolithic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artwork at Cresswell</li> <li>• Craggs</li> </ul> 
Mesolithic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Howick House</li> <li>• Cheddar Man</li> <li>• Star Carr</li> </ul> 
Neolithic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skara Brae</li> <li>• Stonehenge (last changes during the Bronze Age)</li> </ul> 
Bronze Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must Farm</li> <li>• Amesbury Archer</li> </ul> 
Iron Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hill Forts</li> <li>• Lindow Man</li> </ul> 