

ANCIENT MAN TIMELINE*

3,000 B.C. to 600 B.C.

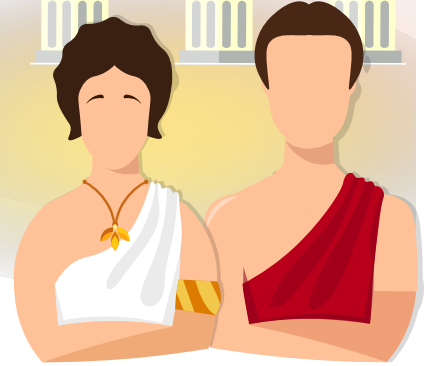
The Bronze and Iron Ages marked when humans made many technological advances and started to work with metal.

Bronze and iron tools and weapons replaced stone versions.

CLIMATE, FLORA and FAUNA - Domesticated animals and cultivation of crops created permanent towns and cities.

Societies interacted with each other through trade, warfare, migration and the spread of ideas.

LANGUAGE, CULTURE and ART - Rise of states or kingdoms—large-scale societies joined under a central government by a powerful ruler. The first writing systems and the wheel were invented. Cities included government, streets and water systems.



BRONZE AGE (3,000 B.C. - 1,300 B.C.)

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION - Dwellings developed into roundhouses, consisting of a circular stone wall with a thatched or turf roof, complete with a fireplace or hearth, and more villages and cities began to form which included organized government, law, trade, warfare, and religion.

DIET and NUTRITION - pioneered the use of levees and canals for irrigation of cultivated crops. Bread, wine and olive oil are just a few of the foods that were created and traded between cities.

TECHNOLOGY - Invention of metal tools, weapons, plows and the wheel. Advances in architecture and art, including the invention of the potter's wheel, and textiles. Written languages - petroglyphs, hieroglyphics and cuneiform script were also developed.

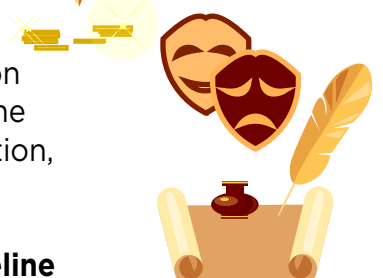
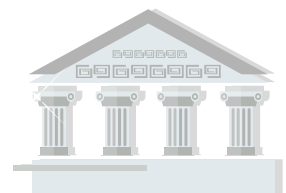


IRON AGE (ABOUT 1,300 B.C. - 600 B.C.)

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION - four-room homes, some complete with stables for animals, joining more rudimentary hill forts, as well as royal palaces, temples and other religious structures. Early city planning also took place, with blocks of homes being erected along paved or cobblestone streets and water systems put into place. political reform and introduced the world to a new system of government known as demokratia, or "rule by the people."

DIET and NUTRITION - They grew crops and kept livestock, including goats, sheep, pigs, cows and geese. Continued trade of rudimentary food, tools and textiles.

TECHNOLOGY - wrought iron lead to smelting and the production of steel tools and weapons. Agriculture, art and religion all became more sophisticated, and writing systems and written documentation, including alphabets, began to emerge.



*SOURCE: <https://www.history.com/news/prehistoric-ages-timeline>