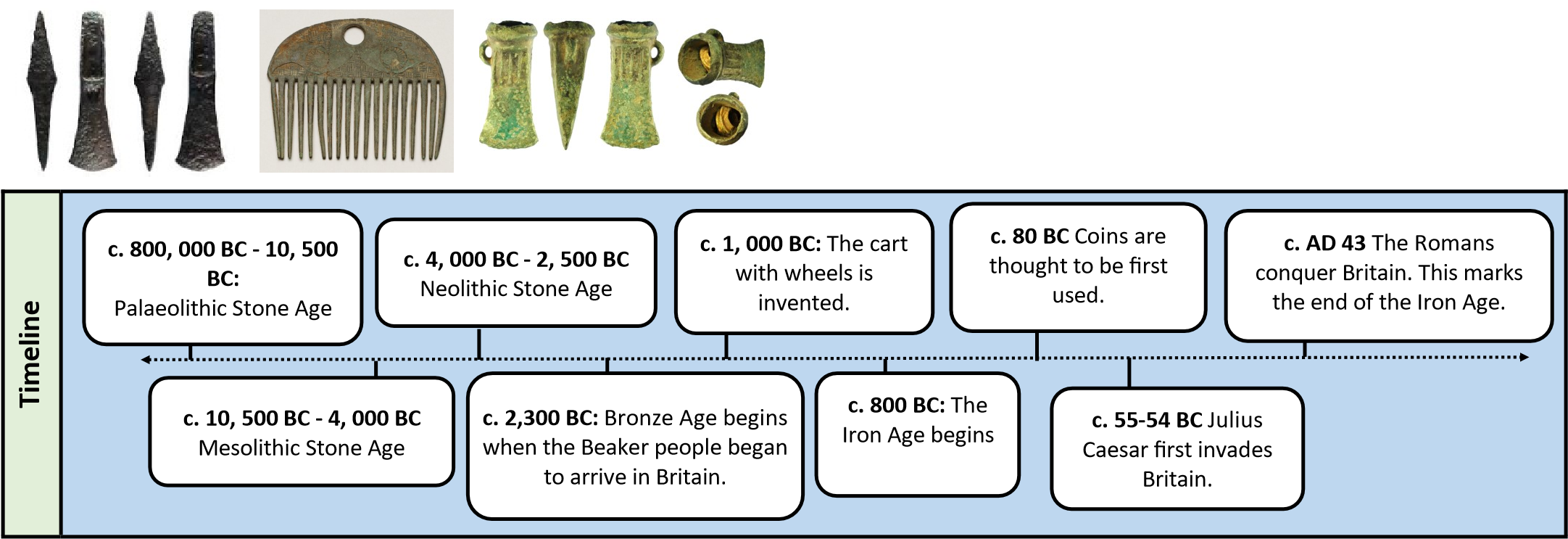
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| **What I already know** |
| What should I already know?   * The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This is also known as pre-history. * At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island. * The Stone Age had three periods - Palaeolithic (‘old’ Stone Age), Mesolithic (‘middle’ Stone Age) and Neolithic (‘new’ Stone Age). * Palaeolithic Stone Age lasted until the end of the Ice Age. Early humans used stones as tools. This lasted till about 10, 500 BC * Mesolithic Stone Age was from about 10, 500 BC to 4, 000 BC. Humans would demonstrate a variety of ways to gather food including hunting and fishing. * Neolithic Stone Age was from 4, 000 BC to about 2, 500 BC. This marked the start of farming including land clearance and the keeping of animals.   Neolithic Britain: start of farming    c. 4,000 BC  -    2  ,500 BC    Palaeolithic Britain: early humans  first use tools from stone    c. 800,000 BC  -    ,500 BC  10    Mesolithic Britain: end of Ice Age  to start of farming    c. 10, 500 BC  -    4  , 000 BC |

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| **What will I know by the end of the topic?** |
| Bronze Age:   * The Bronze Age started at different times around the world. * Tools were made from bronze - copper and tin were heated up and poured into casts. * Evidence of the Bronze Age: * Amesbury Archer - the remains of an early Bronze Age man who was buried with over 100 artefacts * Discovery of round barrows and stone circles * The Bronze Age started when the Beaker People arrived from Europe. * They brought with them new ways of making metal. * Bronze Age people lived in settlements, which was a group of round houses. * Houses were made from wattle (sticks) and daub (mud) or dry stone. * Settlements traded resources like copper and tin. * Burials were important to Bronze Age people - they placed stone circles where burials took place.   Iron Age:   * Tools were made from iron. Iron was heated up then the hot iron was hammered into shape. * Settlements became larger because tribes were better able to farm and defend themselves. * At the end of the Iron Age, coins were made and used as currency. * There were lots of battles between tribes who fought each other for more land and power. |

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| **Vocabulary** | |
| archaeologist | someone who studies the past by exploring old remains |
| artefact | an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like |
| barrow | a large structure made of earth that people used to build over graves. |
| believe | Bronze Age people held religious gatherings, usually around burials. Iron Age people believed in powerful spirits. |
| bronze | copper and tin are melted together to make a metal called bronze. |
| century | a period of 100 years |
| circa | Latin meaning ‘around’. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC. |
| druids | powerful religious people |
| gather | collect things together |
| hillfort | settlements built on hills to provide more protection |
| invasion | to try and take over a place by force |
| loom | an apparatus that makes fabric using threads |
| migration | movement from one place to another in order to settle there |
| rampart | a defensive wall built for protection |
| remains | traces of the past |
| resources | something used to help when needed. Resources are usually traded. |
| sacrifice | offerings to spirits such as weapons, animals and humans |
| settler/ settlement | people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement |
| stone circle | burials took place in stone circles. |
| trade | the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services |
| variety | things which are different from each other |



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| **Historical enquiry skills I will develop** |
| * Describe what life was like for all groups of people during the Bronze and Iron Ages. * Ask questions and find out the answers about the Bronze and Iron Ages. * Explain how Britain changed during the Bronze and Iron Ages using a timeline to help. * Explain how we know about the Bronze and Iron Ages. * Study Bronze and Iron Age artefacts/tools and explain what their uses were. * Place events on a timeline using dates * Compare the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages using a Venn diagram. • Explain what religious beliefs were during this time. * Explain how the Roman invasion brought an end to the Iron Age. * Present what you know about the Bronze and Iron Ages using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography English, Maths, Computing) Describe what life was like during the three stages of the Stone Age - use a Venn diagram to show similarities and differences. * Understand the meaning behind the words, **Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic**. |