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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 BC10 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**.

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