

Key Knowledge:

Stone Age

- The Stone Age began when the first tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools.
- At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island.
- Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals, such as mammoths.
- Dead animals proved to be useful resources because they provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools.
- Evidence of the Stone Age includes discoveries of:
 - cave paintings
 - early tools such as **flints**
 - settlements** such as **Skara Brae**
 - Cheddar Man - the **remains** of a **Mesolithic** man
- At the same time in another part of the world was the Egyptian **civilisation** - the Egyptians were building the pyramids around the same time as the **Neolithic era**.
- Stonehenge** is a man-made circle of standing stones which began in the late **Neolithic** Age. It has changed many times over the years. It is believed that the stone came from Wales and were floated on rafts down the river to Salisbury. Many different reasons for its use. The main reason being summer solstice (the longest day of the year) where the sun rays channel in the centre of the monument. Therefore, believing it was used as a calendar. Other theories include a burial site and a place for healing.

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.

Key Vocabulary:

Ancient	The distant past, especially before the end of the Roman Empire.
Archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains .
Artefact	An object from the past that show evidence of what life was like.
Bronze	Copper and tin are melted together to make a metal called bronze .
Century	A period of 100 years.
Civilisation	A human society with its own organisation and culture.
Discovery	If someone makes a discovery , they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance or scientific fact that no one knew about before.
Druids	Powerful religious people.
Era	A period of time in history. An era often begins or ends with an important event.
Extinct	No longer has any living members, wither in the world or particular place.
Farming	When an area of land is used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.
Flint	A piece of stone used in fire-starting and as a tool.
Gather	Collect things together.
Hillfort	Settlements built on hills to provide more protection.
Invasion	To try and take over a place by force.
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age.
Migration	Movement from one place to another in order to settle there.
Neanderthal	An early species of human being, now extinct .
Neolithic	New Stone Age
Nomad	A person or a group of people with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter.
Palaeolithic	Old or ancient Stone Age.
Remains	Traces of the past.
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 .
Skara Brae	A Neolithic settlement found by archaeologists on Orkney island.
Stone circle	Burials took place in stone circles .
Stonehenge	World's most famous monument. Work began in late Neolithic Age.
Trade	The activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services.

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.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:

- Describe what life was like during the three stages of the Stone Age - use a Venn diagram to show similarities and differences.
- Use word mats to understand the meaning behind the words, **Palaeolithic**, **Mesolithic** and **Neolithic**.
- Ask questions and find out the answers about the Stone Age.
- Explain how Britain changed during the Stone Age using a timeline to help.
- Study Stone Age **artefacts**/tools and explain what their uses were.
- Place events on a timeline using dates.
- Look at pictures of **Skara Brae** and describe the features of the **settlement**.
- Build a Stone Age house.
- Present what you know about the Stone Age using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography English, Maths, Computing).
- 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).

Diagrams or Maps:

