

Phase: 5/6

Subject: History

Focus: Stone Age to Iron Age

Term: Spring

What I should already know?

The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age.

The Bronze Age began when **settlers** arrived from Europe to Britain. These **settlers** brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze).

The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman **invasion** (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.

In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first **invaded** Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.

Knowledge

Stone Age Life

The stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, **bone marrow** and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.

People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the **Bronze** Age. Originally, it was just an **earthwork** and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.



Skara Brae

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passage-ways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger but they have very similar features, such as a central fire pit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late stone age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.



Vocabulary

bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties
bone marrow	The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.
earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes. The word 'Celt' comes from a Greek word.
sacrifice	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze

Historical skills & enquiry

To develop a chronologically secure timeline of Stone Age to Iron Age Britain
 To Know about changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.
 To understand how our knowledge of the (prehistoric) past is constructed from a range of sources (including archaeological excavation, and the reliability of such sources) (Historical interpretation)
 To research the Stone Age and Bronze Age, constructing informed responses. (Historical Enquiry)

By the end of the unit I should know...

- The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period.
- The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced.
- During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the Stone Age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.
- Know where the Stone Age gets its name.
- Know which tools were crucial to the survival of early man.
- Explain how Skara Brae was discovered.
- Know the names of some items found at Skara Brae. • Explain why children worked in copper mines.

Timeline

3000 BC	2500 BC	2100 BC	1800 BC	1200 BC	800 BC	AD 43	
The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.	Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.	The first large copper mines are dug.	'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze.	The Romans invade Britain.

Question 1: Place these in the order in which they happened, using the numbers 1-1.	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Palaeolithic		
Neolithic		
Mesolithic		

Question 2: How are farmers different to hunter gatherers?

Start of Unit

End of Unit

Question 3: What did Iron Age people do all day? What jobs would that have to do?

Start of Unit

End of Unit

Question 4: What did Iron Age people eat?

Start of Unit

End of Unit

Question 5: Who were the beaker people and what were some of their customs?

Start of Unit

End of Unit

Question 6: What was the first animal to be domesticated by humans?

Start of Unit

End of Unit

What I would like to find out?

Answers to my questions...