



What should I already know?

- An awareness of the past and the passing of time.
- Understanding similarities and differences between different ways of life in different periods.
- Understand how to find out about the past and the different ways of representing it.



Historical skills and enquiry

- Understand that pre-history occurred before historical records were kept.
- Understand that prehistorical periods (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic) occurred over many thousands of years.
- Analyse and sequence changes in human's existence from hunter/gatherer, settlement building to beginnings of agriculture.
- Compare stone age existence with our life today.
- Explain how changes over time made an impact on the way humans survived and developed.
- Select and record information for study, begin to use library and internet resources to build upon knowledge

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Stone Age to Iron Age

- B.C. means Before Christ. A date such as 3000BC means 3000 years before the year 1 AD (there was no year zero).
- A.D. – means Anno Domini in Latin which stands for 'in the year of our lord'. A date such as 2021 AD means 2021 years after Jesus is believed to have been born.
- Stone Age – When the first humans began to live in Europe. They used stones as tools.
- Iron Age - Humans now used iron to make tools, and farmed land instead of hunting. They lived in communities.
- Bronze Age - In this era, metals were used to make hunting tools. Humans also began to farm land.
- Skara Brae is an archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland. It is a Stone Age village with 8 houses made of stone. There is only one room in each house and it is famous because it has been well preserved and has taught us a lot about life in the Stone Age.
- Stonehenge is a famous monument located in Wiltshire, England. It is a circle of very large stones standing upright. It was built in the Stone Age. But nobody knows why it exists. Some believe it was built to learn about the movements of the sun and moon. Some believe it was a burial mound.

Technical vocabulary

archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	an object made by a human being
bronze	an alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin
celt	a modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The celts were made up of many different tribes.
earthwork	a large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose
hand axe	first known tool made by Palaeolithic humans
hillfort	a fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches for defensive purposes
hunter-gatherer	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild
iron	iron is the metal that became the preferred choice of metal for making tools in the iron age
mesolithic	middle period of the stone age, characterised by humans beginning to make settlement
monument	something built to remember an important person or event
neolithic	most recent era whereby humans discovered agriculture and began to build monuments
palaeolithic	oldest known prehistorical period when humans were nomadic hunter gatherers
sacrifice	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods
settlement	a place where people establish a community
tribe	a group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader

Values

Historians are like good detectives, they are curious and ask important questions about the past

Stone Age

Bronze Age

Iron Age

13,000 B.C.	3000 B.C.	2500 B.C.	2100 B.C.	1800B.C.	1200 B.C.	800 B.C.	120 B.C.	AD43
People make cave paintings	Skara Brae and Stonehenge start to be built	Bell beakers	Bronze working introduced	The first large copper mines are dug	First hillforts built	Ironworking introduced	First coins introduced from Europe	The romans invade Britain