

End points

To know how people lived in the Stone, Iron and Bronze Ages .

To know the impact the Stone, Iron and Bronze Ages had on our lives today.

Knowledge

To know reasons for particular events and changes in Early Britain.

To know how people lived in the different ages.

To know what changed with the coming of the Stone Age and Iron Age: religion, technology and travel.

To know what jobs archaeologists do and why are they so valuable in helping us find out about history.

Facts

5. Stone Age - Mesolithic Life and Neolithic Life

13,000BC

4,500-3,500BC



People make cave paintings.



Farming starts and begins to spread.

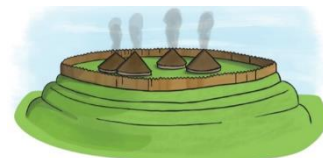


Skara Brae

Year 3



Stone Age to Iron Age



6. Bronze Age

4,500-3,500BC

4,000-3,000BC

2,500BC



The first pottery is made and used.



People start to ride and use horses.



Metal starts to be used.



The first copper mines are dug.



Metal tools are made and used.



Tribal Kingdoms and Celtic culture.

7. Iron Age

800-700BC

700-500BC



The first hill forts are made.



Iron is used a lot more than before.

100BC

AD43



Coins are made and used.



The Romans invade.

1. BC and AD

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 2018 AD means 2018 years after Jesus is believed to have been born.

2. Important Time Periods

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.

Key questions

- What does B.C mean?
- What does A.D mean?
- How did people live in the Stone Age?
- How did people live in the Iron Age?
- How did people live in the Bronze Age?
- How have those ages impacted on our lives today?

Archaeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them
Artefact	An object made by a human being
Monument	Something built to remember an important person or event
Site	An area of ground where a town, building or monument is built.
Winter Solstice	Shortest day.
Summer Solstice	Longest day.
Preserve	To keep something in good condition
Tribes	A group of people that live together for protection.
Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
Settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings
Homo Sapiens	The type of human species today.
Agriculture	The practice of farming and growing crops (plants.)
Era / Period	A length of time covering many years
Hill Fort	A settlement surrounded by



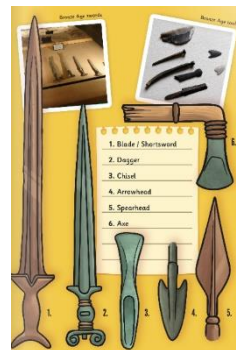
Stone Age life



Animals were the main source of food.



Bronze Age life



Iron Age life



Roundhouses didn't have chimneys, as the smoke dispersed through the thatched roof.

In the centre of the house, there would have been a fire used for cooking, and as a source of heat and light. Some roundhouses may have contained ovens for baking bread.

The frame was constructed out of large timbers and the walls were made from wattle and daub. Wattle was interwoven sticks and daub was a mixture of animal dung, straw and clay.

