

Subject :
HistoryTopic: *How did Technology in Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?*Year
3/4**Background understanding**

Prehistory in Britain began with the arrival of groups of hunter-gatherers from further south in Europe around 900,000 years ago and ended with the Roman invasion in AD43. During this huge amount of time, humans developed from hunter-gatherers moving around a sparse country, to people who erected great monuments, which still survive today. Prehistory is usually divided into three periods; the Stone Age, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age (and each of these periods can be subdivided). These periods are named after the materials used to make tools and weapons

When: (timeline)

11000BCE	Humans returned to Britain after the Ice Age
7000 BCE	Cheddar Man
6000 BCE	Britain became an island
4400 BCE	People began to settle across Britain, building farms
3200BCE	Village built at Skara Brae, in the Orkney Islands.
2500BCE	Bronze Age began in Britain, Amesbury Archer buried
2000BCE	Stonehenge was completed
750 BCE	The Iron Age began first Hill forts were made
AD 43	Romans invaded Britain

Where: (significant places)

Stonehenge		A famous circle of large stones in Wiltshire built in the Stone Age.
Skara Brae		A Stone Age village of eight houses in Orkney Scotland.

Who: (famous people)

Cheddar man		Britain's oldest complete human skeleton. Found in Gough's Cave in Cheddar Gorge, Somerset
The Amesbury Archer		The skeleton of a man found 3 miles from Stonehenge buried in the Bronze Age. Buried with the earliest gold objects found in Britain

What: (key vocab)

Archaeologist	A person who learns about the past from digging up objects and studying them
Bronze	A golden coloured metal made of copper and tin
Climate	The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time (during the last ice age, the climate in Britain was extremely cold)
Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives or spears
Hill fort	A settlement built on a hill surrounded by a fence or wall
Prehistory	The period of time in the past before people could write
Hunter-gatherers	Groups of people who get food by hunting, fishing, and foraging rather than by farming
/ Homo sapiens	The scientific name for modern humans. Homo means 'man' and sapiens means 'wise'
Human	We are human but there have been different 'types' of human, over time, including Neanderthals
Iron	A silver coloured metal
Monument	Something built to remember an important person or event
Settlement	A place where a group of people live together in buildings

Historical skills and enquiry

- Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age
- Develop a chronological knowledge of Britain's early history
- Develop the use of historical terms
- Understand that knowledge of prehistory depends on archaeology
- Understand there can be different interpretations of the past
- Recognize changes that happened in daily life due to the manufacture of bronze then iron