

Subject :  
HistoryTopic: *How did Technology in Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?*Year  
5/6**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. These periods are named after the materials used to make tools and weapons. The Stone Age is also subdivided into three periods: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

**When: (timeline)**

|            |                                                                            |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 800,000BCE | Palaeolithic Age. First evidence of flints made into tools in Britain.     |
| 40,000BCE  | Homo Sapiens arrived in Britain                                            |
| 11,000BCE  | End of the Great Ice Age                                                   |
| 8,000 BCE  | Mesolithic Age began                                                       |
| 7,000 BCE  | Cheddar Man                                                                |
| 6,000 BCE  | Britain became an island                                                   |
| 4,000 BCE  | Neolithic Age began. 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                              |
| 55 BCE     | Julius Caesar first invaded Britain                                        |
| 43 AD      | Successful Roman invasion of Britain                                       |

**What: (key vocab)**

|                  |                                                                                                |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agriculture      | Farming crops and rearing animals                                                              |
| Alloy            | A metal made of two metals combined                                                            |
| Archaeologist    | A person who learns about the past from digging up and studying artefacts                      |
| Artefact         | A historical object made by a human                                                            |
| Bronze           | A golden coloured metal made of copper and tin                                                 |
| Chariot          | a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by horses, used in ancient racing and warfare                      |
| Climate          | The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time                                   |
| Domesticated     | Tamed and kept as a pet or on a farm                                                           |
| 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                                     |
| Smelting         | Heating to extract a metal                                                                     |
| Smithing         | Shaping a metal by heating and hammering                                                       |

**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 homo sapien 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 |

**Historical skills and enquiry**

- Identify and explain 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.
- Consider and explain the significance of the prehistoric age in terms technological achievements.