



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age Key Stage 2

Key:

For this each History topic, the key knowledge to be taught to both Lower Key Stage 2 (Years 3 & 4) and Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 & 6) is written in **black** type.

Additional key knowledge taught to Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 & 6) is written in **red** type.

History: Curriculum Intent—Key Knowledge

Background

The story of prehistoric Britain began when the first humans arrived in Britain. It ended when the Romans conquered the ancient Britons and Britain became part of the **Roman Empire**. The earliest humans were hunter-gatherers. They survived by hunting animals and finding food to eat. Then, very gradually people learned new skills. First they learned to **herd animals** and **grow crops**. Later they discovered the secrets of making **bronze** and **iron**. Prehistoric people couldn't read or write, but they were **astounding builders**. Their tombs, forts and monuments have survived for thousands of years.

All dates below are approximate	All dates below are approximate
Stone Age: Paleolithic 10,000 BC/BCE and before	800,000 BC/BCE – Earliest footprints in Britain 10,000 BC/BCE- End of the last Ice Age
Mesolithic 10,000 BC/BCE to 4000 BC/BCE	4000 BC/BCE - Stone Age people began to farm for food, rather than just hunting and gathering.
Neolithic 4000 BC/BCE to 2300 BC/BCE	3000 BC/BCE – Stonehenge started 3000 BC/BCE – Skara Brae built
Bronze Age: 2300 BC/BCE to 800 BC/BCE	2300 BC/BCE – people began to work with bronze 1600 BC/BCE – Stonehenge abandoned 1500 BC/BCE- People lived in villages and had farms with livestock and crops. 1200 BC/BCE- Hill forts were built for protection from unfriendly tribes.
Iron Age: 800 BC/BCE to 43 AD/CE	800 BC/BCE – people began to work with iron 120 BC/BCE – the first coins were introduced from Europe 54 BC/BCE- the first Roman Invasion (Julius Caesar) 43 AD/CE – the second Roman Invasion (Claudius)

Key Themes and terms which run through our history curriculum

Archeology / archeologist – the study of history by digging in different historic sites and studying what is found/ someone who digs up the remains of old societies

Culture –shared behaviour such as diet, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion, which are shared by a group of people or society

Immigration, immigrant – people who move to a different country and live there permanently.

Migration – leaving an area or country to live somewhere else

Settlers – a person, or group of people, who have arrived in a different area or country to set up home there and use the land.

Society – people living together in organised communities

Trade - is the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people, businesses, or countries

Key Places (Chronological)

Lascaux	Place in the Dordogne, France, where cave paintings have been discovered, dating from the Paleolithic period. They are estimated to be 20,000 years old.
Star Carr	Important archeological site in Yorkshire dating from the Mesolithic period
Skara Brae	Neolithic settlement in the Orkney Islands
Stonehenge	Neolithic stone circle in Wiltshire
Must Farm	A Bronze Age settlement in Cambridgeshire
Danebury	An Iron age hill fort in Hampshire
Maiden Castle	An iron age hill fort in Dorchester

Key People (Chronological)

The Amesbury Archer – visitor from the Alps who was buried near Stonehenge c2300 BC/ BCE

Wetwang tribal Queen – buried with a spectacular chariot in Yorkshire c200 BC/BCE

Lindow Man –sacrificed in a religious ceremony and placed in a bog in Cheshire c 40 BC/BCE.

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

Key line of enquiry 1:	Key line of enquiry 2:	Key line of enquiry 3:
<p style="text-align: center;">What was pre-historic Britain like?</p> <p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The names of the three 'ages' in pre-historic Britain – Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. • How we know about life in pre-historic Britain when there are no written records. • The climate changes in Pre-historic Britain before 10,000BCE Year 5 & 6 to study in greater depth using a range of evidence • The animals which could be found in pre-historic Britain • Pre-historic remains in the Craven area. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Were Stone Age people just simple hunter-gatherers? (Paleolithic and Mesolithic)</p> <p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How early Stone Age people found food to eat (hunter gatherers) and the tools they used • How Stone Age people moved around to find food, not settling in one place for long. Some used caves for shelter. Some created 'tents' using branches and animal skins. • Evidence that they were interested in more than just food and shelter by examining the Lascaux Cave Paintings and findings at Star Carr, Yorkshire. 	<p style="text-align: center;">How much did life change for Stone Age people when they started to farm? (Neolithic)</p> <p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Stone Age people gradually began to set up farms, grow their own crops and keep animals. • How this meant that they began to live in permanent settlements, rather than living a nomadic life style. • How clothes and diet changed • Skara Brae and what it tells us about life in the Neolithic period. • Year 5 & 6: in depth study of Skara Brae • Why the Neolithic people built stone circles, including Stone henge, long barrows and gravemounds • The technology available to the Neolithic people which enabled them to build.
<p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Ice age- An ice age is a time when thick ice sheets called glaciers cover huge areas of land. An ice age may last for millions of years and can cause big changes to Earth's surface. Ice ages have happened a number of times throughout Earth's history.</p> <p>Mesolithic- The Mesolithic was a period in the development of human technology between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods of the Stone Age.</p> <p>Neolithic—The neolithic is the youngest part of the Stone Age . The neolithic period is the time when farming was invented and when people started caring for animals, such as cows, sheep and pigs.</p> <p>Paleolithic- The <i>Paleolithic</i> Age covers the period from when stone tools were first used by humans at to the beginning of the Stone Age.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Flint - a very hard type of rock used by humans to make tools in the Stone Age.</p> <p>Hunter-gatherer - a member of a culture in which people hunt animals and look for plants to eat instead of growing crops and raising animals.</p> <p>Nomadic - a culture in which people have no permanent home but move from place to place usually in search of food or to graze livestock.</p> <p>Settlement –a place where a group of people have chosen to build permanent homes and live together in a community.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Domesticated (animals) - an animal that is not wild and is kept as a pet or to produce food</p> <p>Long barrow - a prehistoric monument dating to the early Neolithic period. They are rectangular or trapezoidal shaped or earth mounds. It is thought that they are burial grounds.</p> <p>Settlement -a place where a group of people have chosen to build permanent homes and live together in a community</p> <p>Skara Brae - Skara Brae is a Neolithic Age site, consisting of ten stone structures, near the Bay of Skail, Orkney, Scotland.</p> <p>Stone circle - a circle of standing stones made by humans during prehistoric times. No-one knows exactly why they were constructed, but they are thought to have links with geometry and astronomy.</p> <p>Stonehenge - is a circular group of huge stone blocks in southern England built between 5,000 and 3,500 years ago. No one knows for sure why Stonehenge was built. Many scholars think that it was a place of religious worship.</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

Key line of enquiry 4:	Additional Line of Enquiry 5:	Links to other History topics:
<p>What was life like in the Bronze Age and how do we know? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigrants from central Europe who settled in Britain, bringing with them new skills – how to work with the metal (by heating it until it became soft enough to make into different shapes) How the population of this country has a diverse history  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for and effects of immigration, for example, new burial customs, new skills. The Beaker people. Growth of mining and trading How people travelled during the Bronze age, using boats and chariots. The grave of the Amesbury Archer and what it tells us about life in the Bronze Age. Must Farm, Cambridgeshire. What do the discoveries at this site tell us about Bronze Age Britain? 	<p>What was life like in the Iron Age and how do we know? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How people discovered that they could make iron much harder (by heating it with carbon). This made it more suitable for making tools and weapons. Farms became more successful as tools were better. Battles were more violent because weapons could do more damage. The Wetwang tribal queen How people lived in tribes and clans The Celts Celtic religion and culture – what remains of this culture today? The discoveries at Danebury Hill Fort and what this tells us about Iron age homes, food, clothes, jobs and religion Maiden Castle – can you solve the mystery of the 52 bodies found at Maiden Castle? Lindow Man 	<p>Links to other History topics: The Romans in Britain Comparison with Ancient Civilisations at the same period in history: Early Greek Civilisation, Egyptian Civilisation.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Culture –shared behaviour such as diet, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion, which are shared by a group of people or society</p> <p>Immigration, immigrant – people who move to a different country and live there permanently</p> <p>Settlers – a person, or group of people, who have arrived in a different area or country to set up home there and use the land.</p> <p>Trade - is the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people, businesses, or countries</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Celtic - word used to describe all of the people who lived in Britain and northwest Europe during the Iron Age – from 600 BC to 43 AD (until the Roman invasion of Britain). There were many tribes of Celts speaking a vaguely similar language.</p> <p>Clans - a group of people who – following a tradition – belong to the same kin. The word comes from the Gaelic language, and <i>means</i> 'family'.</p> <p>Hill fort - a fort or settlement on a hilltop, strengthened with ramparts and ditches to defend it from enemies.</p> <p>Tribe- a group of people living together, usually with a leader, sharing a common culture and language</p>	<p>Links to other subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art – cave paintings, Celtic patterns, pottery Science –space Geography – use of aerial photography to show impact Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age on the landscape Possible English text: The Boy with the Bronze Axe – Kathleen Fiddler British Values 