



Kildwick CE VC Primary School

Learning to Live - Living to Love - Loving to Learn



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

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 **astonishing builders**. Their tombs, forts and monuments have survived for thousands of years.

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| All dates below are approximate | All dates below are approximate |
| Stone Age: Paleolithic 2.5 million years ago to 2000BC | Paleolithic: 2.5 million years ago to 10,000BC. People were nomadic hunter-gatherers. Mesolithic 10,000BC to 4000BC. Humans started to sharpen their stone tools for hunting and started to settle in one place but still remained hunter-gatherers. Neolithic 4000BC to 2000BC. Humans formed settled communities and began to farm. |
| Bronze Age: 2000BC to 800 BC | 2300 BC – people began to work with bronze 1600 BC – Stonehenge abandoned 1500 BC- People lived in villages and had farms with livestock and crops. 1200 BC- Hill forts were built for protection from unfriendly tribes. |
| Iron Age: 800 BC to 43 AD | 800 BC – people began to work with iron 120 BC – the first coins were introduced from Europe 54 BC- the first Roman Invasion (Julius Caesar) 43 AD – the second Roman Invasion (Claudius) and the end of the Iron Age |

Key Themes and terms which run through our history curriculum

Archaeology / archaeologist – 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

Technology- inventions and methods for solving practical problems

Key Places (Chronological)

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|----------------------------------|--|
| Must Farm, Cambridgeshire | Part of a 3000 year old Bronze Age settlement was uncovered at Must Farm quarry, at Whittlesey, near Peterborough, in Cambridgeshire, England. |
| Hembury Hill Fort | An Iron Age Hill Fort in Devon, England. |

Key People (Chronological)

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

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

| Key line of enquiry 1: | Key line of enquiry 2: | Key line of enquiry 3: |
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| <p>When were the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap the names and order of the three 'ages' in pre-historic Britain – Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Recap key events in each period of the Stone Age Key events from the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age and when these took place. | <p>How did life change in Britain from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age and why? What continued? 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) Effects of immigration, for example, new burial customs, new skills. The Beaker people and their impact on Britain. Changes in farming in the bronze age. | <p>How do we know about Bronze Age Britain? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How historians use archaeology to find out about the Bronze Age How archaeology can only give some of the picture of history How archaeologists work. Must Farm, Cambridgeshire. What do the discoveries at this site tell us about Bronze Age Britain? What the grave of the Amesbury Archer can tell us about the Bronze Age |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Bronze– a metal alloy made from copper and tin. Iron– a strong, silver metal. Tool-a device or implement, especially one held in the hand, used to carry out a particular function. Artefact- an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest. Archaeologist/Archaeology- the study of history by digging in different historic sites and studying what is found/ someone who digs up the remains of old societies</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">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 Immigration, immigrant – people who move to a different country and live there permanently 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. Trade - is the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people, businesses, or countries Technology- inventions and methods</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Archaeology– the study of history by digging in different historic sites and studying what is found/ someone who digs up the remains of old societies Historian– an expert in history. Artefact– an object made by a human being, usually of historic or cultural interest. Wattle and daub– interwoven sticks and twigs used to make walls. Round house– a type of circular house.</p> |

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

| Key line of enquiry 4: | Additional Line of Enquiry 5: | Links to other History topics: |
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| <p>How did life change from the Bronze Age to Iron Age in Britain? What stayed the same? What was the impact of Iron?</p> <p>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. • How people lived in tribes and clans • How people lived in Hill Forts. • The Celts • Celtic religion and culture – what | <p>How do we know about the Iron Age?</p> <p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How historians use artefacts to find out about the Iron Age. • The discoveries at or Hembury Hill Fort. | <p>Links to other History topics:</p> <p>The Romans in Britain Comparison with Ancient Civilisations at the same period in history: Early Greek Civilisation., The Maya.</p> |
| <p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Celt - word used to describe all of the people who lived in Britain and north-west 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>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Archaeology– the study of history by digging in different historic sites and studying what is found/ someone who digs up the remains of old societies</p> <p>Historian– an expert in history.</p> <p>Artefact– an object made by a human being, usually of historic or cultural interest.</p> <p>Society – people living together in organised communities.</p> <p>Technology- inventions and methods for solving practical problems .</p> <p>Hill fort - a fort or settlement on a hilltop, strengthened with ramparts and ditches to defend it from enemies.</p> | <p>Links to other subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art – 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, Stig of the dump, Wild way home |