



# St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School

## Beech Class

### History: Changes in Britain From Stone Age to Iron Age

Gospel Value -  
Respect

#### What I should already know...

How to use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.

Show where places, people and events fit into a broad chronological framework (timeline).

Begin to use dates

Ask and begin to answer questions about events e.g. When? What happened? What was it like...? Why? Who was involved?

Show your understanding of the past in a variety of ways.

Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods, including your own lives.



#### Key Knowledge

The early Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers.

The Stone Age created their own cave art.

Primary sources of evidence (bones, tools) can tell us about Stone Age lives.

Skara Brae was a Stone Age village.

There are mysteries about Stonehenge.

Bronze replaced stone and is extracted by heating stone.

Grave goods were items that were buried with someone when they died.

Iron replaced bronze as the main metal for tools for weaponry.

Iron age people (sometimes called Celts) built hillforts for themselves where they could live and farm.

People who lived in the Iron Age left behind many elaborate pieces of jewellery, weapons or pottery.

#### Key Vocabulary

**Prehistoric** – Before written records began.

**Hunter-gatherer** – Someone who hunts animals and gathers wild food to eat.

**Flint** – A very hard stone that can produce a spark when struck by another stone.

**Nomad** – A member of a community without fixed habitation.

**Tribe** – A human social group.

**Skara Brae** – An uncovered Stone Age village.

**Roundhouse** – A house built with circular walls.

**Hillfort** – A type of earthwork used as a defended settlement.

**Smelting** – An process of extracting metal from its ore.

**Druid** – A member of the learned class e.g. teachers, priest, judges.

**Domesticate** – To tame and keep animals as pets.

**Peasantry** – People who farmed the land.

**Chronology** – The arrangement of dates or events in order of their occurrence.

#### Timeline

3000BC	New Stone Age begins
2100BC	Bronze Age begins
2000BC	Stonehenge completed
750BC	Iron Age began.

13,000 B.C.	4500-3500 B.C.	2300 B.C.	1800 B.C.	1200-800 B.C.	800-700 B.C.	700-500 B.C.	100 B.C.
People make cave paintings	Farming starts to begin to spread and pottery is made	Start of the Bronze Age	The first copper mines are dug	Metal tools are made and used	Start of the Iron Age / The first hill forts are made	Iron is more commonly being used	Coins are made and used for the first time / Iron Age end with Romans in 43 AD