

History: Prehistoric Britain – Ice Age, Stone Age and Bronze Age

How was prehistoric Britain different to modern day?

Lesson sequence

To sequence events on a timeline

To understand why certain animals lived during the Ice Age

To know what life was like in a Stone Age settlement

To understand why farming changed how people lived

To understand why Stonehenge may have been built

To understand why the Bronze Age was successful

To know that the Bronze Age developed its own writing system

Prior Knowledge / concept links / vocabulary already known

Making connections to previous topics and what I have already learnt

EYFS – History, Past, Present, Impact

Year 1 – Object, Artefact

Year 2 – Change, Cause, Consequence, Similarity, Difference, Chronological order, Evidence (Reliable / Unreliable)

Key Vocabulary (Understand these key words)

Word	Definition
AD	AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2021
Agriculture	The process of cultivating land to grow crops and rearing animals for food.
BC	BC is used for dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC the longer ago in history it was.
Chronological	In time order starting with the earliest time.
Evolution	A gradual process of change over time.
Hillfort	A fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches for defensive purposes (for example Maiden Castle)
Hunter-gatherer	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild.
Nomadic people	A group of people that move from place to place in search of food and shelter.
Roundhouse	A circular house with a conical thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.
Settlement	A place with people establish a community.
Smelting	A process to separate metal from rocks by heating and melting the metal.
Tribe	A group of families or communities that share a common culture and language, usually with one leader.

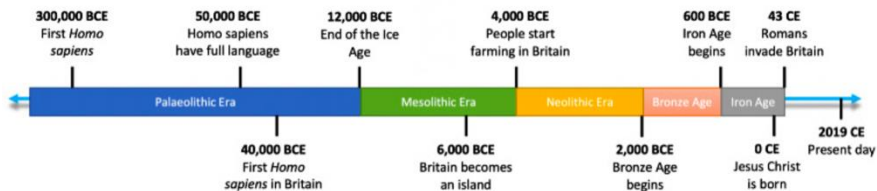
Sticky learning

New History Knowledge

- When the Ice Age began and the names of animals that lived during this time.
- That the Stone Age was divided in to three periods: New Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic.
- Neanderthals developed tools for farming / fishing / hunting.
- The rising of water levels.
- Pottery and art became more complex.
- Villages and settlements developed around farms and food sources.
- The reasons behind building Stonehenge.
- Bronze is the hardest of metals and was used for tools, weapons and trading.
- Bronze Age had its own writing system.

New History Skills

- Chronology skills.
- Be able to say when something in the past happened using a date.
- Sequence a timeline.
- Ask questions about how things changed
- Sort evidence into primary and secondary.
- Research and identify similarities and differences between times in history.
- Select information from more than one source.
- Present research in a both factual and imaginative.



Key Events (Timeline)

800,000BC	Earliest footprints in Britain date back to this time.
40,000 – 8000BC	People started creating cave paintings.
25,000BC	Ice Age in Northern Europe and Britain.
12,000BC	Modern humans start living in Britain.
8,500BC	Climate gets warmer in Britain.
6,000BC	Britain becomes an island.
4,000BC	Farming introduced in Britain.
3,000BC	Stonehenge started to be built.
3,000BC	Skara Brae first inhabited.
2,300BC	Bronze working introduced.
1,200BC	First hillforts built.
800BC	Iron working introduced.
120BC	First coins introduced from Europe.
43AD	Romans invade Britain – start of Roman Britain and the end of the Iron Age.

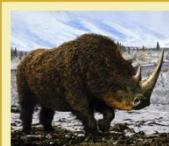
Map of Europe during the Ice Age



Prehistoric Animals



Woolly Mammoth
(Extinct)



Woolly Rhinoceros
(Extinct)

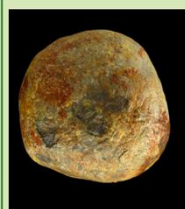


Elk
(Extant)

Stone Age Tools



Hand axe



Hammer stone



Spear

Map of Northern Europe today



Stone Henge - a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 4 metres high. Its purpose and how it was built remains uncertain.



Skara Brae - a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located in the Orkney region in Scotland. It is a cluster of eight houses, which was occupied between 3000 and 2500 BC.



Maiden Castle - one of the largest and most complex Iron Age hillforts in Europe. It is located in Dorset, England. It was built around 100 BC and once protected hundreds of residents.