

How was prehistoric Britain different to modern day?

## Lesson sequence

What does a timeline show?

What animals lived during the Ice Age?

How was life in the Stone Age different to today?

How did farming change the way people lived?

Why was Stonehenge built?

Why was the Bronze Age so successful?

What was life like in the Bronze Age?

## 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)*

## 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.

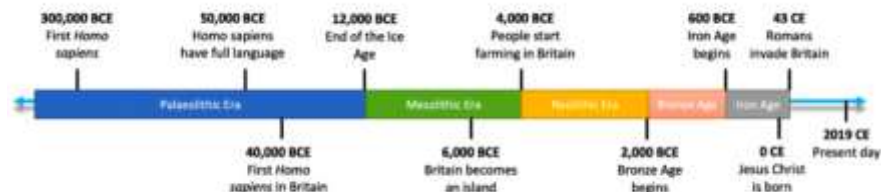
### New History Skills

- 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 Vocabulary

(Understand these key words)

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



### Key Events (Timeline)

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