

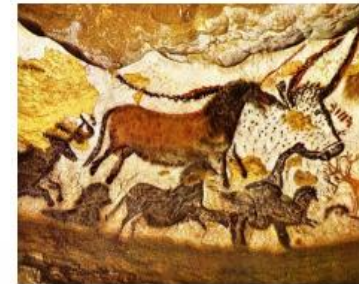
Year 3/4 - Stone Age to Iron Age

Key Dates:

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

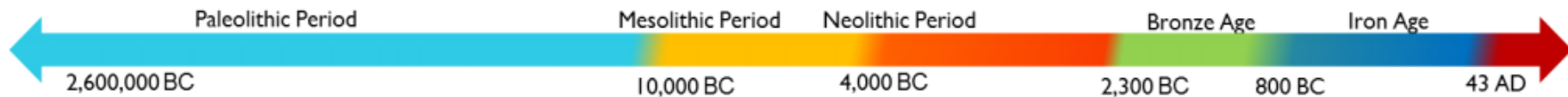
The Stone Age

The Stone Age is a period of our history that happened thousands of years ago. It is called the Stone Age because it is the era when early humans started using stone for tools and weapons. They also used stones to light fires. The Stone Age is divided into three periods; the Palaeolithic (old Stone Age), Mesolithic (middle Stone Age) and the Neolithic (new Stone Age). Palaeolithic and Mesolithic people were hunter gatherers. They moved frequently following the animals they hunted and gathered fruits and berries when they could.



Cave paintings - Early humans may have used art as a way of helping themselves in their struggle for survival. Paintings of animals on cave walls are common. The famous cave paintings at Lascaux in southwest France are about 18,000 years old.

Stone Age tools



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Key Vocabulary

1	AD	AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2019.
2	Agriculture	The process of cultivating land to grow crops and rearing animals for food
3	BC	BC is a way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was.
4	Chronology/ Chronological	In time order starting with the earliest time.
5	Evolution	A gradual process of change over time
6	Hillfort	A fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches for defensive purposes (for example Maiden Castle)
7	Hunter-gatherer	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild
8	Nomadic people	A group of people that move from place to place in search of food and shelter
9	Roundhouse	A circular house with a conical thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to Iron Age
10	Settlement	A place where people establish a community
11	Smelting	A process to separate metal from rocks by heating and melting the metal
12	Tribe	A group of families or communities that share a common culture and language, usually with one leader



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.

Assessment:

- To put events in chronological order and understand how the period from the Stone Age to the Iron Age fits into the wider picture of British history.
- To find out how the hunter-gatherers lived in Stone Age Britain and explore how Stone Age people survived against threats.
- To explore the style of Stone Age cave art and find out how cave paintings were created.
- To examine non-written sources of evidence about the Stone Age and make deductions from primary sources.
- To research Skara Brae.
- To explore Stonehenge.
- To know how the Bronze Age was different to the Stone Age.
- To understand how artefacts can give us information about the past.
- To understand how British society changed in the Iron Age.
- To explore Iron Age art.