

50,000 BC	10,000 BC	5,500 BC	4,000 BC	2,500 BC	800 BC	43 AD
Palaeolithic people are hunter-gatherers, living a nomadic lifestyle in hide tents and caves. They begin to make cave paintings.	Mesolithic people at the end of the last Ice-Age develop new technology and make more complex tools using flint and bone.	Last land bridge between Britain and mainland Europe covered by the sea.	Neolithic people begin to make simple pottery, domesticate animals and cultivate crops. They begin building houses and weaving cloth.	Bronze Age people brought new ideas and understanding of working with metal from Europe.	Iron Age tribes built roundhouses, protected by hillforts and developed stronger weapons and tools.	Romans invade Britain, ending what we call 'prehistory' by introducing writing.



"Prehistory is... the human past before we start to write things down."

Greg Jenner- Public Historian

Vocabulary

Agriculture	The practice of farming and raising animals for products, e.g. food and wool.
Archaeology	The study of the human past through the remains they left behind.
Artefact	An object made by a person.
Flint	A very hard stone that produces a spark when struck and breaks into pieces with sharp cutting edges.
Hillfort	A type of settlement that were often on hills with big, defensive banks.
Homo Sapiens	The scientific name for modern humans, like us.
Mesolithic	The Middle Stone Age from 10,000 BC to 4,000 BC in Britain.
Monument	Something built in memory of a person, event, or special deed.
Neolithic	The New Stone Age from 4,000 BC to 2,500 BC in Britain.
Paleolithic	The Old Stone Age - from 3.3 million years ago. Humans evolved during this time.
Pottery	Items such as containers created from sculpted, fired clay.
Prehistory	The time before history or writing. In prehistoric times there was no writing.
Settlement	A place where many people live together in many buildings.
Tribes	A group of people that live together for protection.
Weapon	An object used to harm or kill living creatures or to defend property.

How did Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age? (Hedgehogs - Autumn Term)

Previous Learning:

Pupils have previously learned that some events that happened beyond living memory still have an effect on the world we live in today. They know that chronological means 'in time order'.

Intended Learning:

Pupils will be able to use and understand the concept of periods of time and the term 'prehistory'. They will understand and give examples about how we know about life in prehistory, and explain how technology, farming and settlements changed over the time period.

Essential Reads



Bookshelf

The Stolen Spear- Saviour Pirotta
 The Boy with the Bronze Axe - Kathleen Fidler
 The Secrets of Stonehenge - Mick Manning & Britta Granström
 Wolf Road- Alice Roberts
 Totally Chaotic History The Stone Age Runs Wild - Greg Jenner
 Savage Stone Age- Terry Deary
 Wolf Brother - Michelle Paver
 Stig of the Dump- Clive King

Important archaeological sites:

Skara Brae - Stone-built Neolithic settlement remains of ten houses on the coast of the Orkney islands, Scotland. It is the best-preserved Neolithic site in Europe.



Stonehenge - The best-known prehistoric monument in Europe: circles of standing stones which align with solstice sunrises and sunsets, within a sacred landscape of ancient burial mounds in Wiltshire. Also on site are replica Neolithic houses and a museum.



Uffington White Horse and Wayland's Smithy - The site comprises a Neolithic burial tomb (a chambered long barrow); an Iron Age Hillfort and a Bronze Age chalk figure of a horse on the hillside.



Avebury, Silbury Hill and West Kennet Long Barrow - the largest stone circle in Britain- about 100 stones. Part of an extraordinary Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial site.

