



## What I should already know:

That the United Kingdom's physical and human geographical features, in particular its land usage, have changed over time. They will be able to use timelines and use historical language such as past and present.

## Key Knowledge and skills

Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.

Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.

Know why Stone Age people settled in prehistoric Britain. E.g. Migration and climate.

Name some of the defining features of the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. E.g. Oppida, tribal Kingdoms and Settlements, tools and weapons.

Consider the belief systems of prehistoric Britain and how it influenced our way of life today. e.g. Stonehenge

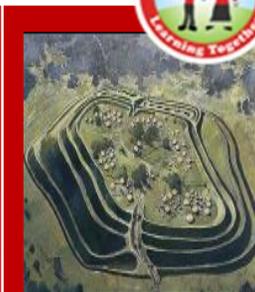
Consider what evidence is there to help us understand more about prehistoric Britain and its people? E.g. Skara Brae-a village on the Scottish island of Orkney.

### Key Questions

Why did Stone Age people settle in prehistoric Britain? What are the defining features of the Stone Age? What is the significance of Stonehenge? Can you tell me about Skara Brae and why it is important to prehistoric Britain.

## Vocabulary

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Archaeology  | The study of history by looking at objects (or artefacts) from the past.                                     |
| Doggerland   | A now flooded area of the North Sea that once joined Britain to mainland Europe.                             |
| Etymology    | The study of the history and meaning of words in a language.   |
| Fossils      | The preserved remains of plant and animal matter.  |
| Homo sapiens | The scientific name for modern humans. Etymology: Homo ('man'), sapiens ('wise').                            |
| Mesolithic   | The middle period of the Stone Age. Etymology: Meso ('middle'), lithos ('stone') = Middle Stone Age.         |
| Neanderthals | One of the earliest known types of human being, which is now extinct.  |
| Neolithic    | The latest period of the Stone Age. Etymology: Neo ('new'), lithos ('stone') = New Stone Age.                |
| Oppidum      | Large settlements, often defended by walls or ditches, in each tribal area. The plural of oppidum is oppida. |
| Ore          | Rock mined from underground that is rich in metal minerals, such as copper and tin.                          |
| Palaeolithic | The earliest period of the Stone Age. Etymology: Palaios ('old'), lithos ('stone') = Old Stone Age.          |
| Prehistory   | The period of time in the past before people were able to write.   |



## Timeline of Events

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 814,000BCE | Earlier footprints and evidence of flints made into tools.                                    |
| 40,000 BCE | Homo Sapiens arrived in Britain   |
| 33,000BCE  | Ice Age drove humans out of Britain   |
| 11,000BCE  | Humans returned to Britain  |
| 6,000BCE   | Doggerland flooded, forming the English Channel, cutting off Britain from the rest of Europe. |
| 4400BCE    | People began to settle across Britain. The beginning of farming.                              |
| 3180BCE    | Village built at Skara brae, in the Orkney Islands, in Scotland.                              |
| 2200BCE    | Bronze Age began in Britain.  |
| 2,000BCE   | Stonehenge was completed. Fields with Stone walls were built.                                 |
| 1,200 BCE  | First hillforts.  |
| 800 BCE    | The Iron Age began  |
| 120 BCE    | Coins were used for the first time, in Britain  |
| 55BCE      | Britons in war-chariots defeated the Romans.  |



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Stone Age