



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 is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland

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