

History Curriculum Intent

History Children will gain clear knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world, exploring significant events in history as well as acknowledging how these have impacted on society today.



Subject	Term	Unit
History	Autumn 2	Stone Age to Iron Age

Prior knowledge Building on knowledge and skills	National Curriculum Focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ History tells us about what has happened in the past. We have already learnt this through people who helps us and the Great Fire of London. But what was life like before these events? ➤ Geography of the UK. To name the four countries which make up the UK ➤ Humans and animals are dependent on the flora and fauna around them in order to survive. 	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.
What?	What are the defining features of the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age?
Why?	To understand how the changes in prehistoric Britain helped advance human development. To understand how archaeologists and historians look at the past and draw conclusions about the past.
How?	Using evidence and archaeological finds throughout Britain to help us understand more about prehistoric Britain and its people. Eg. The archaeological finds at Cheddar Gorge, Skara Brae and Stonehenge.

Key vocabulary			
Archaeology	The study of history by looking at objects (or artefacts) from the past.	Mesolithic	The middle period of the Stone Age. Etymology: Meso ('middle'), lithos ('stone') = Middle Stone Age.
Doggerland	A now flooded area of the North Sea that once joined Britain to mainland Europe. A land bridge.	Neanderthals	One of the earliest known types of human being, which is now extinct.
Etymology	The study of the history and meaning of words in a language.	Neolithic	The latest period of the Stone Age. Etymology: Neo ('new'), lithos ('stone') = New Stone Age.
Fossils	The preserved remains of plant and animal matter.	Oppidum	Large settlements, often defended by walls or ditches, in each tribal area. The plural of oppidum is oppida.
Homo sapiens	The scientific name for modern humans. Etymology: Homo ('man'), sapiens ('wise').	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.

Key Questions (At the beginning and end of learning focus)

What is the meaning of prehistory?

Why did Stone Age people settle in prehistoric Britain?

What were the tools made of and how did people live in the Stone Age?

Which two metals are used to make the metal bronze and what was made out of bronze in the Bronze Age?

What type of homes did the people in the Bronze Age live in?

What items were made of iron in the Iron Age?

What is an oppidum and how it was important to the wealth of Iron Age Britain?

How has the belief systems of prehistoric Britain influenced our way of life today?

What evidence is there to help us understand more about prehistoric Britain and its people?

Concepts for discussion during oracy focus.

Change: These concepts should weave through all aspects of this topic, allowing for the opportunity to compare and contrast.

For example:

What are the reasons for modern day immigration? Why might people from one country choose to settle in another?

What goods are traded within and between countries in the twenty-first century? How are these goods transported?

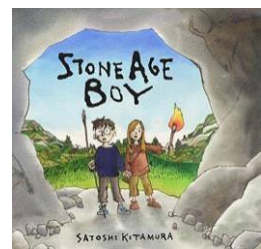
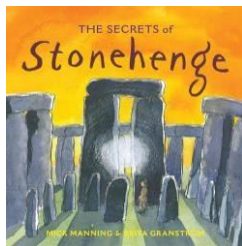
How is climate change affecting our planet? What impact could it have on the Britain that you live in?

What changes have there been in technology and industry in your lifetime? How are they different compared to your parents or grandparents?

What do you think will change for the next generation?

What legacy would you like to leave behind at the end of your life? How would you want to be remembered?

Recommended Reads



Key learning: (Specific link to the NC here)

Objective	Learning
<p>Can I explain the meaning of prehistory?</p> <p>Can I explain the reasons why Stone Age people settled in Britain?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School corridor time line find the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age . Compare their position on the time line to Year 1 and Year 2 topics Great Fire of London and Queen Victoria. Explain that they are at the beginning of the time line. Why? Explain that they are time of history we call prehistory because we have no written records? Explore why records were not written down: archaeologists and historians have gathered evidence and made judgments about what life was like. Clarify: what is the meaning of prehistory? Timeline skills: compare with UK history already covered in KSI. Locate the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Britain was once joined to mainland Europe. This meant all types of humans, including Neanderthals, could migrate freely, and in approximately 40,000BC, <i>Homo sapiens</i> first arrived here. Walking over the land bridge. They came to hunt for food and for places to shelter. By approximately 33,000BC, the Ice Age had made Britain uninhabitable. Humans retreated to mainland Europe, returning to Britain in around 11,000BC as climate conditions improved. Stone Age people again came to hunt food and to settle . First by the coasts then further in land as the climate warmed. Melting ice sheets caused sea levels to rise, and in approximately 6500BC the area of land connecting Britain to mainland Europe, now known as Doggerland, was submerged. This made Britain an island by increasing the size of the North Sea and creating the English Channel.
<p><u>Timezone focus:</u> to define the stone age periods including:</p> <p>Can I explain how humans during the stone age evolved through the use of fire and tools?</p> <p>Can I describe what was made of stone and why?</p> <p>Can I describe how Stone Age people found food and where they lived?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the length of time covered , the Stone Age is split into the Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age)(approximately 800,000BC – 11,000BC), Mesolithic(middle Stone Age) (approximately 11,000BC – 6,000BC) and Neolithic (the new Stone Age) (approximately 6,000BC – 2,200BC) periods. We can use etymology to work out the meanings of these names. The tools and weapons from this period were made of stone, giving it the name 'Stone' Age. Fire was discovered in Palaeolithic times, probably as a result of a naturally occurring event like a lightning strike. Fire became vital for light, heat, cooking, clearing woodland and other vegetation, industry and protection from predators. In the late Neolithic period (around 4400BC), cave dwelling humans began to evolve from hunter gatherers who got food from hunting, fishing and foraging into farmers by building village settlements and cultivating the land.
<p>Can I describe how the Bronze Age people used copper and how this meant Britain began to trade with other countries?</p> <p>Can I describe how the Bronze Age people lived and compare it to the Iron Age people?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bronze Age began in around 2200BC, when tools, weapons and ornaments cast in moulds started to be manufactured from bronze, hence its name. Bronze is a mixture of copper and tin: the ore of each metal was mined to use in Britain, but also to trade abroad. Bronze was very valuable because Britain was one of the only sources of tin ore in Europe. Agriculture developed further, with stone walls being built to divide the countryside into fields for various uses. By the late Bronze Age , stone roundhouses became the most common type of dwelling.
<p>Can I describe how the use of iron has changed the way people lived in Britain?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Iron Age began in around 800BC, when tools, weapons and ornaments cast in moulds started to be manufactured from iron, hence its name. Life in the Iron Age was very similar to the late Bronze Age, although settlements began to

	<p>increase in size because of the growing population. As a result, tribal kingdoms developed and oppida such as Colchester became the 'capital cities' of each kingdom. Each oppidum was an important centre of trade, helping to forge links with the Roman Empire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the Romans first invaded Britain under the command of Julius Caesar in 55BC, they were defeated by Britons using iron weaponry and chariots. They were unable to conquer Britain until 43AD. The end of the Iron Age in 43AD is also the end of prehistory, as the Romans began to use written records.
Can I summarise what historians have discovered about what prehistoric people believed and how it affects our lives today?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stonehenge is a stone monument completed in the Bronze Age. It marks a Neolithic burial site, but may also have had other purposes, such as an astronomical clock to track the sun, moon and stars. Originally, people were buried together in large pits called barrows. By the Bronze Age, round barrows had developed in place of longer, rectangular spaces. Over time, people began to be cremated: instead of their bodies being buried, their remains were burned, placed in pottery urns and buried instead. Prehistoric humans were most likely pagans who believed in many gods. Hoards of valuables were often buried with human remains as offerings and to show the power and wealth of a person.
Can I describe how evidence and current landmarks inform us about prehistory?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeologists have discovered several human fossils, such as the Stone Age remains of the Cheddar Man in Cheddar Gorge, Somerset, and the Boxgrove Man near the coast of West Sussex. Other artefacts have also been discovered throughout Britain, such as Iron Age coins and Bronze Age pottery. Skara Brae, a village on the Scottish island of Orkney, is excellently preserved: it's thought to have been abandoned and later buried by storms. Historians believe people lived there in around 3180BC. Although they already existed in the late Bronze Age, hill forts, such as Maiden Castle in Dorset, and brochs (Scottish settlements with towers) became common defensive structures in the Iron Age. Some of the mines used to gather raw materials across all three ages have been found, such as the Great Orme in Llandudno, Wales. The narrow tunnels tell us that working conditions were very difficult. There are clear examples of Neolithic rock art around the country, such as Doddington Moor in Northumberland, where carvings were most likely used to help humans navigate the countryside. Roman written records provide information about the late Iron Age, such as the names of tribal leaders.

Websites

[Prehistoric - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize](#)

Golden Thread

How individuals /events in history have changed our national and personal lives, both locally and nationally.

Experience Day (Trip / visitor)

Times Zone: Stone Age to Iron Age to enhance and embed the history focus.

now > press > play



Stone Age