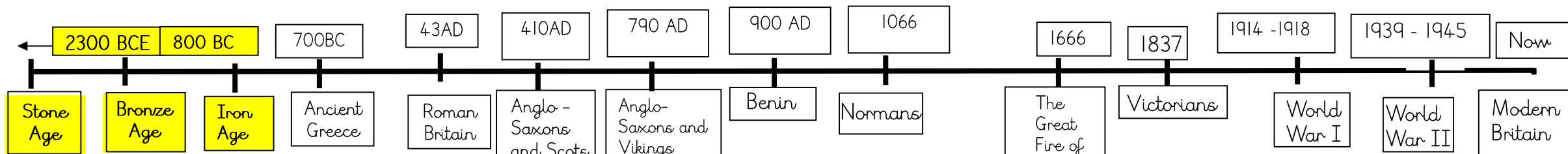




Year 3: Stone Age to Iron Age



Timeline of Key Events	
40,000BCE	First people arrive in Britain
8000BCE	Mesolithic Age begins
6,000BCE	Britain becomes an island
4400BCE	People began to settle across Britain. The beginning of farming
3180BCE	Village built at Skara Brae, fin the Orkney Islands, in Scotland
2500BCE	Beaker people first appear in Britain. Bronze Age began in Britain - evidence of travel over sea by boat to trade copper, tin and salt
2,000BCE	Stonehenge was completed (evidence of religion and culture).
1,200BCE	First hillforts - evidence of tribal kingdoms
800BCE	The Iron Age began
120BCE	Coins were used for the first time in Britain
55BCE	Julius Caesar invades Britain
43AD	Roman invasion of Britain - start of Roman Britain



Roundhouses



Stonehenge



Skara Brae

Previous Learning

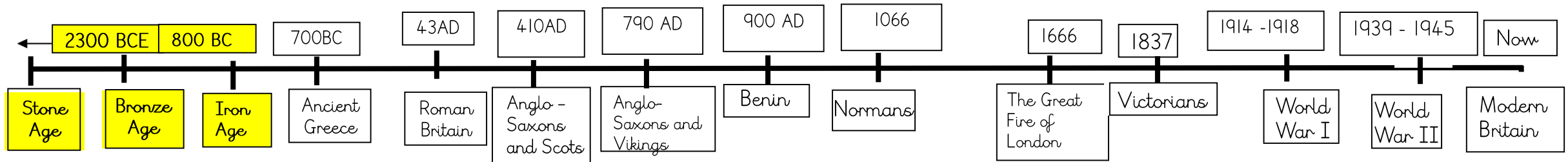
- Florence Nightingale - changes in medicine
- The Great Fire of London - cause and consequence

Possible Experience

- Welsh Harp
- Chiltern Open Air Museum
- Exhibit at the British Museum
- Museum of London (London before London)
- Workshops



Year 3: Stone Age to Iron Age



Key Vocabulary

prehistory	the time period before written records
archaeologist	a person who studies history by excavating sites and analysing artefacts
hunter-gatherers	a nomadic person who hunted and gathered their food
Paleolithic	Old Stone Age
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age
Neolithic	New Stone Age
artefact	An object made by a human that give us information about the past
Primary source	An original source that has not been changed. It comes from the time of history
Secondary source	Secondary sources are second hand evidence. They often interpret primary sources

Key Vocabulary

flint	A sedimentary rock used historically to make tools and start fires
village	A groups of houses where people choose to live near each other
Stonehenge	A group of standing stones on Salisbury Plain in southern England
tribe	A group of people, often related by family, who live together but do not live in towns or cities.
Celt	The name for people who lived in ancient Britain and parts of Western Europe. They existed during the Iron Age in Britain
Beaker	A type of drinking vessel. A large group of people were named after this as lots of these items had been found with them.

Key Vocabulary

Druid	An ancient Celtic priest
Hillfort	A type of settlement that the Celts might have lived in. These offered more protection as they were higher up and you could see if any enemies were about to attack you. They also offered walls and gates.
Round houses	The type of dwelling that Celts lived in. These usually only had one room and were circular in shape. They were made from wattle and daub.

Key Concepts

- Significance
- Continuity and change
- Similarities and Differences
- Century/ decade