

**What should I already know?**

- Vocabulary related to chronology.
- Identify similarities and differences between different ways of life in different periods.
- The achievements of people throughout history.

**Historical skills and enquiry**

- Would you rather be a hunter-gatherer or farmer?
- What can we learn from the Amesbury Archer burial?
- Why did people build Stonehenge?
- How did life change from Stone Age to Iron Age and was it for the better?



**Stonehenge**

Is a famous monument located in Wiltshire, England.

It is a circle of very large stones standing upright. Nobody knows why it

exists. Some believe it was built to learn about the sun and moon. Some believe it was a burial mound.



**Boudicca** was Queen of the Iron Age Iceni tribe and her husband was King Prasutagus.

**What will I find out by the end of the unit?**

**Palaeolithic**

People were nomadic hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons. Tools were made from stone. Cave paintings were drawn.

**Mesolithic**

People in Britain began to set up camps along the British coast and on riverbanks. People were still hunter-gatherers and worked in groups to hunt.

**Neolithic**

People began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.

**Bronze Age**

People discovered how to get metals out of rocks. Bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools. People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons.

**Iron Age**

Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons. People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other. Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts.

**Vocabulary**

homo sapiens	the human species of today.
hunter - gatherer	people who live by hunting, fishing and harvesting wild food.
nomads	people who travel and have no permanent home.
settlement	a place where a group of people live together in a community.
agriculture	farming.
tribe	people who live in a group for protection.
flint	the stone used in Stone Age tools.
roundhouse	circular house with a conical thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to Iron Age.
hillfort	fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches for defensive purposes.
archaeologist	person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.

