

Threshold Concepts

Chronology
Enquiry
Communication
Interpretation



The Stone Age to The Iron Age

Year 3 & 4, Terms 5 & 6, Cycle B



In this unit, children will learn about the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. This builds upon their knowledge of Celtic Britain, acquired when studying the Romans. Children will develop a better understanding of chronology, including historical concepts such as continuity and change, and cause and consequence. They will also learn about the role of archaeologists, and how they use primary and secondary sources.

Knowledge Areas

Main Events	Society	Culture	Conflict	Travel	Industry	Impact of significant people/events	Beliefs	Vocabulary	Sources of Information
-------------	---------	---------	----------	--------	----------	-------------------------------------	---------	------------	------------------------

Main Events

950,000 BC	Earliest evidence of people in Britain
40,000—8000 BC	People started creating cave paintings
25,000 BC	Ice Age in Northern Europe and Britain
12,000 BC	Modern humans start living in Britain
8,500 BC	Climate gets warmer in Britain
6,000 BC	Britain becomes an island
4,000 BC	Farming introduced in Britain
3,000 BC	Stone Henge started to be built
3,000 BC	Skara Brae first inhabited
2,300 BC	Bronze working introduced
1,200 BC	First hillforts built
800 BC	Ironworking introduced
120 BC	First coins introduced from Europe.
43 AD	Romans invade Britain— start of Roman Britain and the end of the Iron Age



Vocabulary

Stone Age	The period of time in Britain when people used stone tools. It ended around 4500 years ago.
Bronze Age	The period of time in Britain that followed the Stone Age, when bronze was used to make tools and weapons.
Iron Age	The period of time in Britain that followed the Bronze Age, when iron was used to make tools and weapons. The Celts lived during this period.
prehistoric	Before people could read or write, so we only know what happened by artefacts left behind.
artefact	An object made by a human.
archaeologist	A person who studies history and prehistory.
chronology	The order in which things and events happen.
source	A piece of evidence.
settlement	A place where people live.
solstice	A solstice is a natural event that occurs twice a year; the winter solstice is the shortest day of the year and the summer solstice is the longest day of the year.

Paleolithic Period

Mesolithic Period

Neolithic Period

Bronze Age

Iron Age

2,600,000 BC

10,000 BC

4,000 BC

2,300 BC

800 BC

43 AD

Threshold Concepts

Chronology

Enquiry

Communication

Interpretation



The Stone Age to The Iron Age

Year 3 & 4, Terms 5 & 6, Cycle B



In this unit, children will learn about the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. This builds upon their knowledge of Celtic Britain, acquired when studying the Romans. Children will develop a better understanding of chronology, including historical concepts such as continuity and change, and cause and consequence. They will also learn about the role of archaeologists, and how they use primary and secondary sources.

Knowledge Areas

Main Events	Society	Culture	Conflict	Travel	Industry	Impact of significant people/events	Beliefs	Vocabulary	Sources of Information
-------------	---------	---------	----------	--------	----------	-------------------------------------	---------	------------	------------------------



Society

- Look at temporary and permanent settlements, specifically Skara Brae in Orkney.
- Understand how farming changed society.

Conflict

- Understand how Iron Age brochs were used to ward off invaders.
- Revisit the Roman invasion of Britain and the role of Boudicca.

Industry

- Look at the progression from stone to bronze to iron to make tools and weapons.

Beliefs

- Explore the possible meanings of stone circles and the importance of the summer and winter solstice.

Culture

- Look at how thoughts, in a time before writing, were shared through stone formations and cave paintings.

Impact of significant people/events

- The impact of the end of the ice age and Britain becoming an island.
- How the development from stone to bronze to iron impacted people's way of life.

Travel

- Understand how people from abroad brought new skills and ideas with them, such as different ways of working with metal.

Sources of Information

- Differentiate between a primary and a secondary source.
- Explain how an archaeologist can use primary and secondary sources to understand the past.

