**Threshold Concepts**
Chronology
Enquiry
Communication
Interpretation

# The Stone Age to The Iron Age

## Year 3 & 4, Terms 1 & 2, Cycle B

In this unit, children will learn about the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. 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. This will then be built upon in terms 5 &6 when they learn about the Roman invasion of Celtic (Iron Age) Britain.

## Knowledge Areas

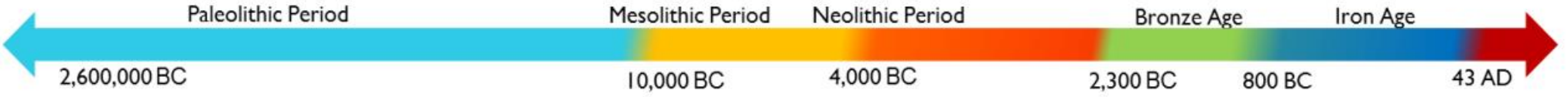
| Main Events | Society | Culture | Conflict | Travel | Industry | Impact of significant people/events | Beliefs | Vocabulary | Sources of Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## 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. |



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

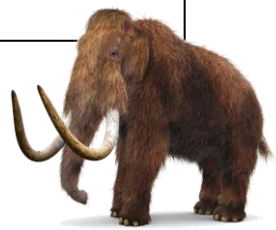
### Conflict
- Understand how Iron Age brochs were used to ward off invaders.
- Revisit the Roman invasion of Britain and the role of Boudicca.

### 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.