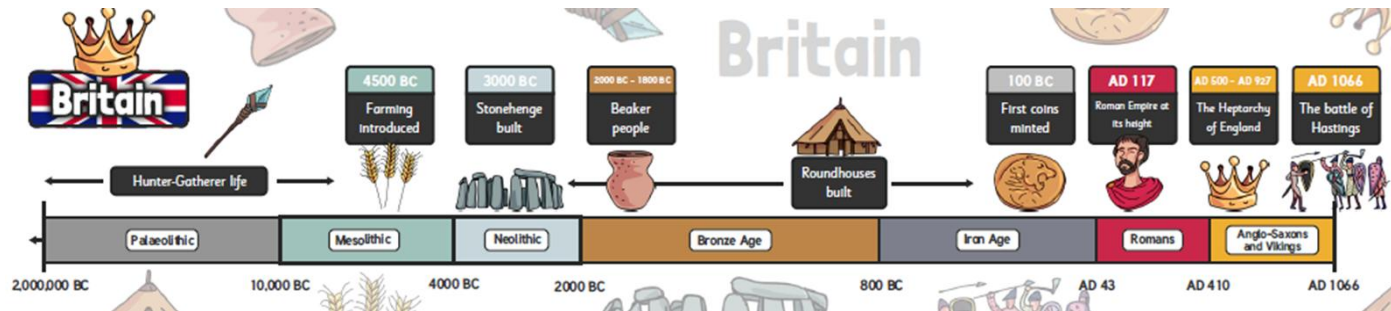


Autumn 2: What was Britain like at the end of the Iron Age?

- *What had they achieved?*



Golden Threads- These are concepts that we will meet and revisit in history throughout school.

History Vocabulary
AD (Anno Domini) – The years after Christ was born
CE (Common Era)
Archaeology, Archaeologist – Somebody who looks for evidence from prehistoric times
BC (Before Christ) – The years before Christ was born
BCE (Before Common Era)
Bronze - A type of metal that ended the Stone Age.
Century – 100 years
Chronology / Chronological – In time order
Decade – 10 years
Hunter gatherer - The idea of collecting and finding food rather than farming.
Iron -a strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal that ended the Bronze Age.
Mesolithic (meh-so-lith-ick) - Middle Stone Age
Neolithic (nee-oh-lith-ick) - New Stone Age
Palaeolithic (pay-lee-oh-lith-ick) - Old Stone Age
Settlement - Places where people live that haven't been lived in before.
Tribe - A group of people, often related by family, who live together but do not live in towns or cities.

Invasion: As the early settlements became larger and more permanent that the threat of conflicts/ invasion between camps became common as they wanted to gain access to resources. This then led to the need for iron forts to protect what they had.

Beliefs: Early humans developed religious beliefs to help explain the world around them. Hunters and gatherers tried to contact the spirits of the animals they hunted. As people began to settle and farm, they began to make tombs for their ancestors.

Civilisation: The Stone Age were the first civilisation that there is evidence of in Great Britain.

Trade: We will learn how trade between settlements started during the Neolithic period. This then develops into the Bronze and Iron Age, where hillforts were built to protect trade routes that now spanned into Europe.

Legacy: During the Stone Age some of the first farmers learned to look after land to grow crops and also how to keep animals. They invented some of the early tools, homes and discovered how to use fire to help them to survive.

The Bronze Age:

During this era, people discovered how to make **bronze**. This was a huge development and meant their tools would be much stronger.

Skara Brae



The Iron Age:

This was the last period of prehistoric Britain before the Romans arrived. People were making even more useful tools and learned to make them out of **Iron**.

Key changes and events

Stone Age – Mesolithic and Neolithic life

13,000 BC The first cave paintings were drawn	10,000-3,500 BC People learn to farm different foods	3,500 BC The first pottery is made and used
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2500 BC

Metal starts to be used to make weapons and tools

Bronze Age
1800 BC

The first copper mines are dug

1200-800 BC

Tribal kingdoms and Celtic culture

800-700 BC

The first hill forts are made

Iron Age
600 BC

Coins are made and used for the first time

AD 43

The Romans invade Britain. Iron Age ends.