Stone Age to Iron age

Pervious learning – In Year 1 and 2

I know that there are different periods of time and some are within living memory and some are beyond living memory.
I know that people lived differently in the past.
I can use words like past, present, older, newer.
I can use artefacts and resources to find out about the past.

The Stone Age (a period of time when humans used stone to make tools) covers over 3 million years. It can be broken down into 3 smaller time periods:

Palaeolithic - around 3,000,000 BCE. Early humans used simple stone tools with sharp edges.

Mesolithic - around 10,000 BCE. Humans were hunter-gatherers and constantly on the move in order to stay safe and warm.

Neolithic - around 8000-3000 BCE. Farming developed and villages were built.

Key vocabulary

Chronology	Following the order in which events occurred
Evidence	Primary evidence - source of evidence created during a time period. Secondary evidence - source created by someone not from that time period.
Artefact	An object made by a human being, usually in the past
BCE	Before common era – this means before we started using the calendar we use today
CE	Common era – since we started using the calendar we use today
Cave painting	Drawings and marking on rock walls
Prehistoric	Before written records began









Knowledge -
I can place the Stone age on a timeline
I know how and why Stone age people started farming.
I know the changes to technology that happened in the Bronze age
I know how Stone age, Bronze age and Iron age had an impact on today.

Skills - I can use evidence to find out about the past.
- I can use a timeline to plot artefacts, events and significant people.
- I can talk about significant people and periods of time from the past, comparing and contrasting them

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, bone marrow and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.
People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.



Skara Brae

In 1850, a Stone Age village thought to have been built around 3000 BC was discovered on Orkney, off the North coast of Scotland.

It provided evidence that the Stone Age people were beginning to settle down, making homes and farming rather than constantly moving around.

The remains of eight circular houses were discovered. These houses contained a fire pit in the middle, beds built into the walls and a set of stone shelves called a dresser. The roofs were possibly made from a timber or whalebone frame covered in seaweed, animal skin or grass.

It is believed that the original village was added to later with larger houses being more rectangular.

Carved patterns can be found on the walls of one of the buildings.

Stonehenge

A very famous, prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. Building started around 5000 years ago.

It it thought to have been used for ancient astronomy, religious ceremonies or places of healing.

Some of the stones were brought from Preseli Hills in South Wales - 240 miles away!

Sarsen Stones were vertical stones with a horizontal stone laying across the top making 'doorways'.

Originally, this monument was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. Huge stones were then added in different stages. What we see today are enormous stones placed in a circular and horseshoe pattern.



BCE

CE

8000 7000 6000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 1 1000 2000

British Stone age | Bronze | Iron | Romans in UK | Anglo-Saxons | Vikings | Romans | **Now**

Timeline