



This topic will allow the children to understand how the Stone Age era in Britain ended and what followed. We will be looking at the changes that occurred during the Bronze and Iron Age, including settlements and tools, and how this effected the lives of those living in Britain during these periods.

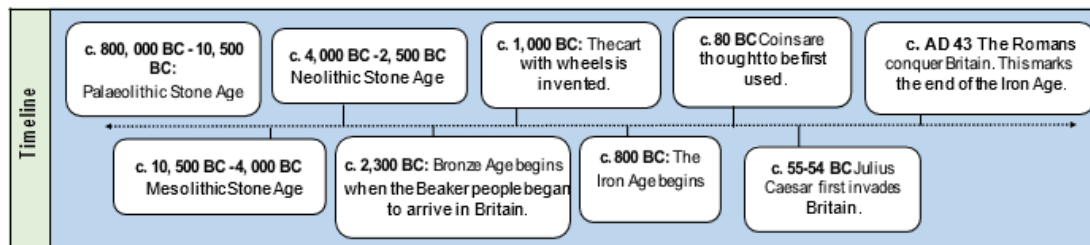
What you should already know

- An age starts when an area or country starts using that material.
- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools made from stone. This period of time is also known as pre-history.
- The Stone Age had three periods: Palaeolithic , Mesolithic and Neolithic
- A well known Stone Age settlement is Skara Brae and archaeologists have discovered that Stone Age homes were built from wood, mud and straw. These homes would only have one room.
- A timeline is a display of a list of events in chronological order.
- Sort artefacts “then” and “now” use as wide a range of sources as possible
- Observe and handle sources of information to gain information about the past (photos, artefacts etc.) and asking relevant questions.
- Begin to compare two or more different time periods.

Key Knowledge

The Bronze age occurred in Britain after the Stone Age. It started in 2500 BC and lasted until 800 BC. The Bronze age started when the Beaker people migrated to Britain and brought with them new ways of making metal. Bronze is a hard metal that is made from tin and copper. It was used to make decorations, weapons and tools for farming. Bronze Age people often settled in groups and lived in buildings called roundhouses. Within these settlements, would trade resources such as tin and copper. The Bronze age was followed by the Iron Age which lasted from 800 BC to AD 43 and started when iron started being used for tools and weapons. Iron is heated up and hit into shape with a hammer in a process called smithing. Iron is a lot stronger and harder than bronze and swords made of iron stayed sharper for longer. By the end of the iron age, coins were being used as currency.

Timeline



Monarchs



There was no British Monarch during the Bronze and Iron Age but tribes started to emerge and Britain was divided up into many different tribe. The most famous tribe ruler was Cassivellaunus, and his son Caratacus, who led the resistance to Roman invasion in AD 43.

Vocabulary

Bell Beaker culture— A group of people to Britain from Europe during the Bronze Age. **Bronze**— a bronze metal made of copper and tin. **Hillfort**—settlements built on hills. **Iron**—a strong, hard metal. **Migration**— movement from one place to another. **Settlement**—a place where people establish a community. **Tool**— A device or implement that can held in the hand and is used to carry out a particular function.