

3 BIG IDEAS

Chronology

I understand the term prehistoric Britain

I know prehistoric Britain ended with the Roman invasion in 43AD and that during this period people were known as Celts.

I know the Stone Age was BC

I know the difference between BC/BCE and AD/CE

I know the 3 eras of the Stone Age and their dates: Paleolithic Period (53,000-10,000 BC), Mesolithic Period (10,000 - 6500 BC), Neolithic Period (6500-4000 BC)

I know the Bronze Age (2,300 BC) and Iron Age (1,200BC) followed the Stone Age

I can show and order them on a time- line

Equality

I can describe roles of men and women during the Stone Age

I can describe how roles changed during different eras

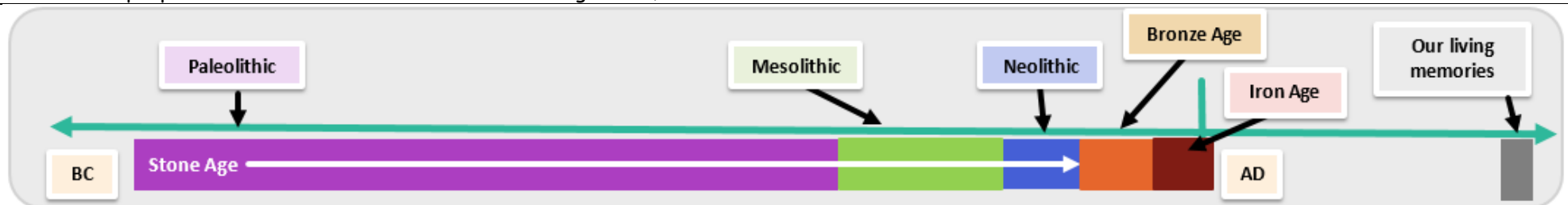
I can describe the jobs needed by Stone Age Society (hunting, gathering, farming, fishing, weaving)

Change

I can explain how life changed for people during the different eras of the Stone Age

I can explain how we know this from archeological finds of tools and weapons and Ancient sites

I know that people were nomads and later became hunter gathers, then farmers



The Stone Age

The Stone Age is part of a time period called **Prehistory**.

Prehistory includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

The Stone Age gets its name from the stone (flint) used to make weapons/tools.

The Stone Age is divided into three time periods: Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age).

It is hard to give exact dates from this period as it happened so long ago.

We know about the Stone Age from studying **archaeological** remains and **artefacts**.

New archaeological finds often change our interpretation of what happened in the Stone Age.

Changes in the Stone Age took many years to happen.

Developments in the New Stone Age included agriculture, housing, **settlements** and trade.

The period ended with the development of metalworking.

The Bronze Age and Iron Age

The move from the use of stone to bronze and then to iron was gradual.

We can find out about the Bronze and Iron Ages by **interpreting** archaeological **remains**.

Hill forts were built for defence and also served as places for different **tribes** to meet and trade.

Bronze was better than using stone because it was easier to shape, was stronger and could be used again.

Iron was better than bronze because it was more common, lighter and harder.

People began to use horses for transport in the Bronze Age.

The developments in use of materials in this period impacted on many areas, including agriculture, crafts, warfare, and so on.

Vocabulary

BC (Before Christ) - This refers to any date that is before the year Jesus was born in Christian belief.

BCE (Before the Common Era) - The time before the Common Era.

AD (Anno Domini) - A Medieval Latin phrase that means 'In the year of our Lord' and means anything after Jesus was born in the Christian belief.

CE (Common Era) - The period of time that begins with the year 1.

Neolithic – A time when Hunter-gatherers became farmers, stone tools shaped by polishing or grinding were used, people settled in villages and crafts such as pottery and weaving were used.

Period – An amount of time.

Era – A period of time known for particular events or developments

Nomad - A member of a people that travels from place to place to find fresh pasture for its animals and has no permanent home.

Hunter gatherer – A member of a society that lives by hunting and collecting wild food, rather than by farming.

Smelt - To melt or fuse (a substance, such as ore) often with an accompanying chemical change usually to separate the metal.

Flint - A type of quartz rock.

Fossil - The preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.

