

# Stone Age to Iron Age

## What you've learnt already

- Y2 – understanding of past and present
- Y2 – Significant individuals, and understanding what 'significant' and 'important' mean.

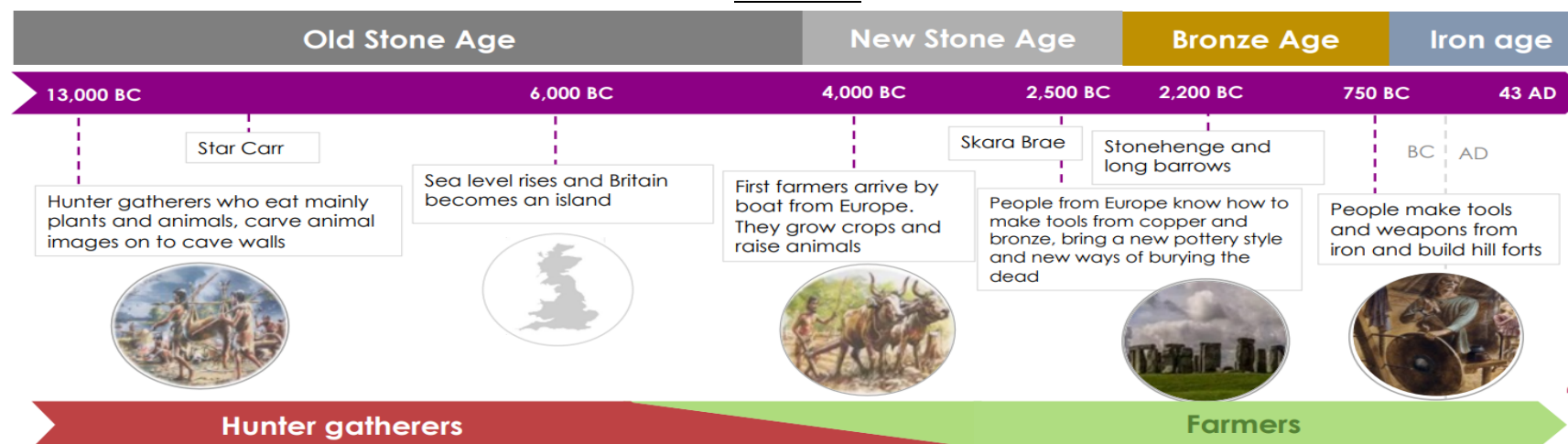
## Choices

- Do you think it's okay to dig up to understand the past?
- Would you want to live in Skara Brae?
- Burial vs cremation—which and why?

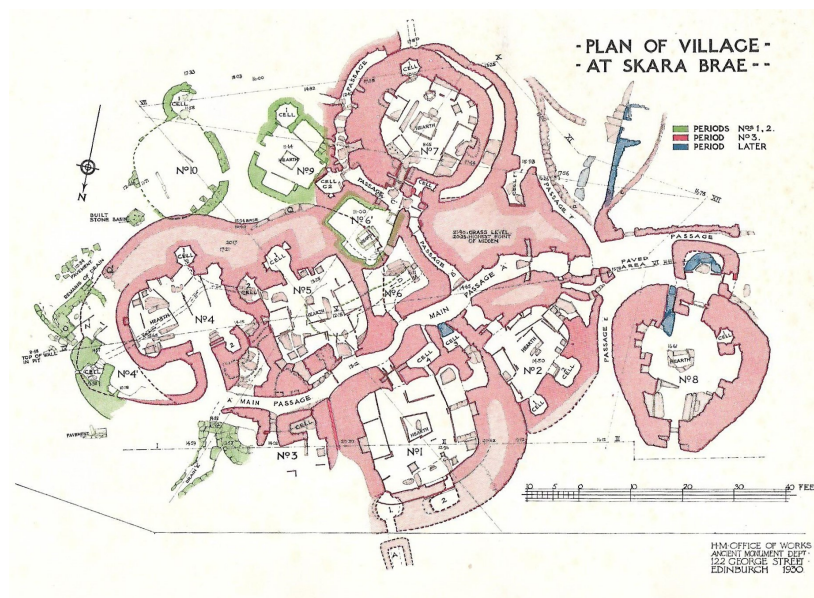
## Key Vocabulary

Archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Artefact	An object made by human beings
Barrow	Long mound where bodies were buried
Forge	Where heating melts and allows metals to be made
Hunter gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age
Neolithic	New Stone Age
Palaeolithic	Earliest part of the Stone Age
Prehistoric	Before the Romans and written records
Tribe	A group of people, often related families, who live in the same area and share the same language and culture

## Timeline



## Map



## Key Facts and Dates

- The Stone Age was around 10,000 years ago
- The Stone Age was when farming with animals began
- Skara Brae is a site where old settlements from the late Neolithic period were discovered
- Metalwork was a key element of Bronze Age
- People were cremated rather than buried as they needed the land for agriculture
- Dansebury had few natural resources
- Hill forts were developed in the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age
- Things were not peaceful, even before the Romans invaded in AD43

## Lesson Sequence

L1	Understand what Stone Age man was like
L2	Understand how life changed when man started to farm.
L3	Use Skara Brae to find out more about the past.
L4	Investigate why we should remember the Bronze Age
L5	Identify how life changed during the Iron Age
L6	Solve a source-based mystery

## Famous Figures



Red Lady of Paviland



Amesbury Archer

