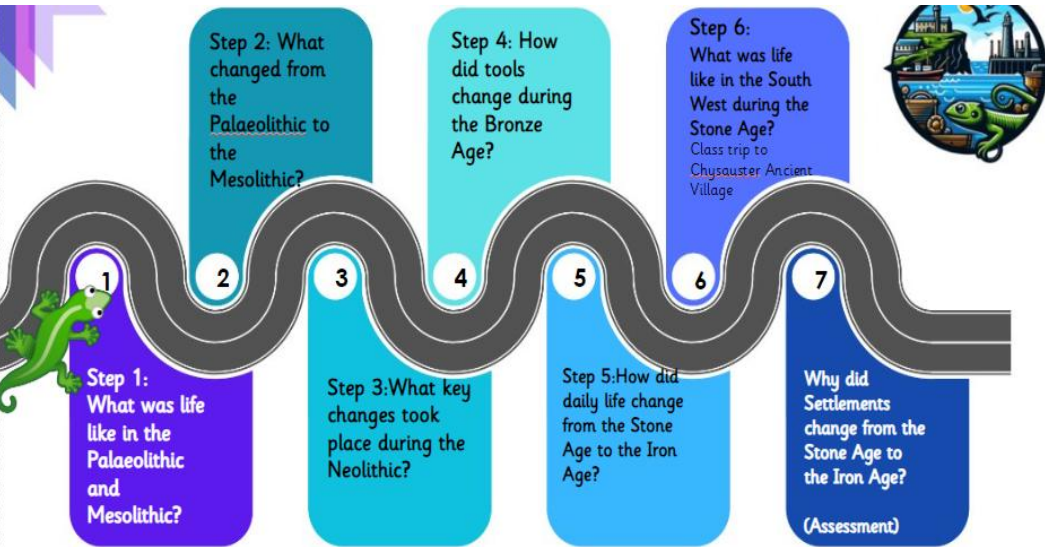


Why did settlements change from Stone Age to the Iron Age?



Key knowledge

1. Sequence in the correct order the names used by historians to describe different periods during this time
2. Say what was distinctive about 3 different periods from this time e.g. Bronze Age
3. Explain what the two biggest changes that developed in Britain during the New Stone Age were and describe the impact on daily life
4. Explain the different theories as to why Stonehenge was built
5. Describe the ways in which life changed during the Iron Age
6. Explain how we can know so much about a time that happened thousands of year ago
7. Pupils understand that Britain was once covered in ice.
8. They know that the earliest settlers were hunter gatherers and lived in caves.
9. Pupils can make deductions about way of life by studying evidence of buildings left behind e.g. How do we know that the people living there were fishermen?

Key Vocabulary:

Archaeologist: is somebody who looks at ancient sites and objects to learn about the past.

Excavation: the act or process of digging out or removing material.

Pre-history: a period of history before written records

Doggerland: the area connecting Europe to Britain

Continuity: things that stayed the same in history

Mesolithic: the Middle Stone Age

Agriculture: farming

Domestication: the selective breeding of animals and plants for human use

Neolithic: The New Stone Age

ore: a type of rock that can be extracted to heat metal

alloy: a substance made from mixing two or more metals

bronze: an alloy metal made of molten tin and copper

deposit: an area filled with natural resources like iron ore, copper ore or tin

construct: building and putting together

settlements: where people live

palisade: a defensive wall usually made of wood
Palaeolithic

Agriculture



Ore



Excavation



Palisade

