



History

Year 4

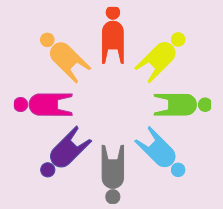
Stone Age to Iron Age

5,000 BC to 55 BC

How did Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?



Shakespeare Primary School and Nursery



Essential knowledge

Over 3 million years ago, Britain was covered in ice and was a very different place than it is today. This was the start of the Stone Age.

The Stone Age was divided into three different periods: Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

The Paleolithic period lasted for 3 million years were nomads and hunter gatherers. In the Mesolithic period, people travelled around the country, looking for flint to make tools.

During the Neolithic period, people began to stop moving around and stay in one place permanently. People started to farm crops like spelt and wheat.

After this came the Iron Age in which people developed better technology, by the way of tools, and housing. People during this time lived in tribes that settled all around Britain.

The start of the Paleolithic Age.
3.3 million BC

The start of the Mesolithic Age.
10,000 BC

The start of the Neolithic Age.
4,300 BC

The start of the Iron Age.
750 BC

Julius Caesar tries to invade Britain.
55 BC

Speak like a Historian

Archaeology

This is studying ancient sites and objects to learn about the past.

Roundhouse

This is a type of Bronze Age house that had walls made of wooden or stone posts. These walls were also filled with twigs, earth or clay and they had a thatched roof.

Settlement

This is a place where people live and sometimes work together as a community.

Tribes

These are a group of people who live together and usually share the same language, religion and culture.

Key questions

What were the three periods of the Stone Age?

How long did the Paleolithic period last?

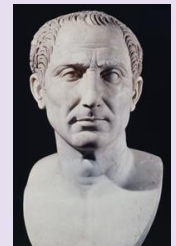
Why did people move around during the Stone Age?

What technology became available to early humans in Britain?

Why was Julius Caesar's visit to England significant?

Significant people

The Cheddar Man was the oldest modern human skeleton ever found in Britain. Archaeologists have identified that he belonged to a group of people who were mainly hunter gatherers. Julius Caesar (100 BCE – 44 BCE) was a Roman general and politician who tried to invade Britain in 55 BCE but he was driven back by the Celtic warriors. He wrote about his experiences in Britain and this has helped historians to understand this era.



Substantive concepts

- Movement of People
- Trade

Timeline



Stone Age to Iron Age
5000BC-500AD



Ancient Egypt
3100-30BC



Ancient Greece
800-323BC



Romans
AD43-410



Benin
900-1897AD



The Great Fire of London
1666



Victorian period
1837-1901



World War 2
1939-1945



Moon Landing
1969