

Stone Age to Iron Age

Year 5 Term 2 – History

Key Vocabulary

Stone Age– Stone is used in Britain from around 5000BC.

Bronze- A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin.

Bronze Age– Bronze begins to be used in Britain in 2100BC.

Iron– a metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.

Iron Age– Iron begins to be used in Britain in 800BC.

Alloy- A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.

Artefacts– an object made by humans.

Tribe– a community linked through religion, culture or family with a leader.

Archaeologists– someone who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.

Skills:

Follow independent lines of enquiry and form own conclusions based on this research

Select, organise, summarise and present information from a wide range of sources

Describe how different types of evidence tells us different things about the past

Acknowledge different points of view and why these are important in understanding history

Make connections between 2 different periods of history

Begin to have historical perspective (understanding the social, cultural, intellectual, and emotional settings that shaped people's lives and actions in the past)

Make use of appropriate historical terms in discussion and debate.

Independently place key events from a period onto a timeline, using sources to check for accuracy

Remember key dates and facts from a period studied and apply this knowledge in a different context (i.e discussion, debate, drama etc)

Knowledge:

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, bone marrow and skins.

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways.

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age.

People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts' .

Druids were the priests of the tribes we call 'Celts'. Their job was to communicate with the more than 400 gods that the people of the tribes believed in.

