What should I already know?	Key dates
(History knowledge from Early Years and Key Stage 1.)	(All dates are approximate.)
Place events and artefacts in order on a timeline	10,000 BC End of the last Ice Age
• Label timelines with words or phrases such as: past, present, older and newer	6000 BC Land bridge to Europe flooded
Recount changes that have occurred in your own lives	4000 BC Adoption of agriculture
Use dates where appropriate	3000 BC Stonehenge started
<ul> <li>Observe evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past</li> <li>Ask questions: What was it like for people? What happened? How long ago?</li> <li>Use artefacts, pictures, stories, online sources to find out about the past</li> <li>Use words and phrases such as: a long time ago, recently, when my parents/carers were children, decades and centuries to describe the passing of time</li> </ul>	3000 BC Skara Brae built
	2300 BC Bronze working introduced
	1200 BC First hillforts
	800 BC Ironworking introduced
	120 BC Coins introduced from Europe
	54 BC First Roman invasion (Julius Caesar)
	AD 43 Second Roman invasion (Claudius)
Vocabu	
AD (Anno Domini)- In the year of our Lord." AD is used to show dates after the birth of	Farmers - The Neolithic or new Stone Age saw the beginnings of agriculture.
Jesus. This year is AD 2020.	Animals such as the cow and sheep were domesticated and provided a ready supply
	of meat, milk, wool, leather and bone. Grain was the first food that could be stored
	for long periods of time.
Archaeology - The study of the buildings, graves, tools and other objects that belonged	Historical evidence - Anything left over from the past is a source of evidence.
to people from the past, in order to learn about their culture and society.	
<b>BC</b> - Before Christ. A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number	Hunter-gatherers - People who found food from their local environment and then
BC, the longer ago in history is was.	moved from site to site depending on the season. They moved wherever they
	needed to get food from.
What will I know by the end of the unit?	
I will understand what prehistory means	<ul> <li>I will understand how the discovery of bronze changed people's lives</li> </ul>
I will know how hunter-gatherers survived in the Stone	<ul> <li>I will know how grave goods inform us of the Bronze Age</li> </ul>
• I will understand that there was no written evidence from the Stone, Iron or Bronze	<ul> <li>I will know what life was like during the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age</li> </ul>
Age	<ul> <li>I will locate Stone Age and Iron Age monuments and settlements on a map</li> </ul>
I will know how cave paintings were created	and the second sec
I will learn about the different sources of evidence from the Stone Age	1 3 C3
I will know how Stone Age life changed (People settled in homes and farmed.)	
• I will understand there are unanswered questions about why Stonehenge was built	

## Knowledge organiser: Stone Age to Iron Age Hazel Class Summer Term 2020

Key questions/lesson focus (Overall Q in bold)	What will we investigate? (Each row links with the row to its left.)
What does prehistory mean?	• Make a timeline to set this period into the wider context of British History
How does the period from the Stone Age to the Iron Age fit into a wider picture of British	Put events in chronological order
history?	Discover how we break up this period into distinct ages
How did hunter-gatherers survive in the Stone Age?	Find out how 'hunter-gatherers' survived in Stone Age Britain
Find out about how hunter-gatherers lived in Stone Age Britain	Learn the difference between threats and assets in the natural habitat
Explore how Stone Age people survived against threats	Go on your own survival treasure hunt around the school grounds/your home
What was Stone Age cave art?	• Find common images in cave paintings. What do they tell us about life in the Stone Age?
• Explore the style of Stone Age cave art & why they were created	• Examine images of cave art from the Stone Age and create your own cave paintings
What kind of sources tell us about the Stone Age?	• Discuss how we know about a period of British history with a lack of written primary
Examine non-written sources of evidence about the Stone Age	sources of evidence. What different artefacts tell us about the Stone Age
What was Skara Brae?	• Find out how things changed in Britain in the Stone Age when people began to settle in
Research the history of Skara Brae	farming communities like Skara Brae
Find out about the way people lived in the Neolithic period	Research online about the discovery of Skara Brae & present using 'Sway'
Why are there so many mysteries about Stonehenge?	• Take a virtual tour of Stonehenge and discuss why Stonehenge puzzle historians today.
Explore different theories about the building of Stonehenge	Construct your own models of Stonehenge using biscuits, clay or boxes.
How did bronze replace stone in the Bronze Age?	Look at the changes between the Stone Age and the Bronze Age
Know how the Bronze Age was different to the Stone Age	Find out why bronze was so important
What do grave goods tell us about the Bronze Age?	• Find out about how people in the Bronze Age were buried alongside objects that were
<ul> <li>Understand how grave goods can give us information about the past</li> </ul>	important to them
Think about what type of objects survive over time	Reflect on how these artefacts can give us information about Bronze age life
	Explore the grave of the Amesbury Archer
What was life like in an Iron Age hill fort?	Imagine what life might have been like in an Iron Age hill fort in Britain
Understand how British society changed in the Iron Age	Make a storyboard to record your ideas, reflecting how life in this period might have
	been different to life today
What was Iron Age art like?	Use design ideas from Celtic art to make an Iron Age artefact
Describe some of the features of Iron Age art	Investigate the distinctive designs found in Celtic art and use these ideas to make your
	own Celtic design
Where are important Stone Age and Iron Age monuments and settlements in the UK?	Locate Stonehenge and Skara Brae on google maps. Work out how far Stonehenge and
	Skara Brae are from your house. Record on a map.
What did the interior of Stone Age roundhouses look like?	• Watch a video about Skara Brae. Create a room plan. Include beds, a hearth (fire), and a
Create a plan of a room and label.	tunnel to another room. <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FFqqZn0ZUxY</u>
Where are local Hillforts?	Use maps to identify local Hill Forts.