



Big Question:

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

Key Vocabulary:

Community: A group of people living or working in the same area.

Farmer: People who grow crops and/or raise animals for food.

Gatherer: A person who gathers food from the wild.

Hunter: A person who hunts wild animals.

Monument: A large structure

Permanent: Lasting for a very long time.

Reliable: To be trusted

Settlement: A place where people live.

Source: Something that gives information about a historical event.

Tool: An instrument that is usually held with the hands and helps someone do a job.

Knowledge from Y1 that will help me answer the big question:

- Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past.
- Historical sources include artefacts, written accounts, photographs and paintings.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Tribal communities first appeared around 4,000 years ago in Britain and started the transition from hunter gatherer to farmers. Communities created permanent settlements made up of a number of families, farmed to produce food, made and used property, developed tools and weapons and created burial mounds and monuments.

In the Stone Age, people used stones to make tools and weapons. At the start of the Stone Age, people moved from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted. During the Stone Age, people began to settle into farming villages.



In the Bronze Age, bronze was discovered and tools and weapons were made from bronze.



In the Iron Age, iron was discovered and tools and weapons were made from iron. In the Iron Age, people lived in tribes and were often at war with each other. Sometimes, people from the Iron Age are called Celts.



Knowledge from Y2 that will help me answer the big question:

- A viewpoint is a person's own opinion.
- Life has changed over time.
- A historical period is an era that happened in the past.
- A timeline is a display of events, people or objects in chronological order.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Primary sources include documents or artefacts created by a witness to a historical event at the time it happens.



Secondary sources were created by someone who did not experience or participate in the event.



Some sources are more reliable than others. For example, information from someone who knows a lot about the subject is more reliable than information from someone who knows less about it.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:



As a historian, the essential knowledge I need to answer the big question is:	Date
Stone Age life is defined by the use of stone for making tools and weapons and the transition from the hunter-gather lifestyle to farming.	
The lives of people in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age changed and developed over time due to the discovery and use of the materials stone, bronze and iron. These developments made it easier for people to farm, create permanent settlements and protect their land.	
Tribal communities appeared around 4000 years ago in Britain and supplanted the hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Communities created permanent settlements made up of a number of families, farmed to produce food, made and used property, developed tools and weapons and created burial mounds and monuments.	
Human invention and ingenuity have changed the living conditions, health, safety, quality of life and cultural experiences of people over time and throughout the world. Examples include the development of tools.	
Primary sources include documents or artefacts created by a witness to a historical event at the time it happened. Secondary sources were created by someone who did not experience or participate in the event.	
Make deductions and draw conclusions about the reliability of a historical source or material.	