



Subject	History	Theme	Bronze Age and Iron Age	Term	Autumn
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What should I already know?

- Millions of years before humans existed, dinosaurs and reptiles were in Britain, which we know because fossils were found by people, including Mary Anning (Year 1 learning)
- The Stone Age preceded the Bronze Age and was divided into three main periods – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic
- Early humans arrived in Britain 800,000 years ago
- Tools were made of stone, but also of wood, bone and leather to make clothing/needles to sew hide
- Early humans hunted using spears and used hand axes made from flint
- The beginnings of agriculture came about in the Neolithic period, and animals were domesticated

What should I know by the end of the unit?

- How the **Bronze Age** started with the introduction of **bronze**, an alloy made from copper and tin. This was the first use of metal, which enabled people to make more sophisticated tools and weapons.
- How the **Iron Age** started with the introduction of iron, which changed people’s lives as a hard-wearing, strong metal. It was used for weapons, tools, nails, cooking pots and farm equipment.
- For the first time, there was a difference between rich and poor people. Trading began, and people started to travel to buy and sell things.
- Burials were important to **Bronze Age** people, for example the **Amesbury Archer**, who was buried with many of his possessions (**grave goods**)
- **Iron Age** Britain was populated by **Celtic tribes** who lived on **hillforts**
- Development of art: metalwork and jewellery making, as well as colourful clothing and a greater awareness of appearance
- Legacy (what has been left behind) – the use of metal to make weapons and tools, as well as coins and better farming practices

Key People



Amesbury Archer



Beaker People



Celtic Tribes



Blacksmith

Key Events

2,500BCE	Bronze Age begins (the first use of metal)
800BCE	Iron Age
4,000 BCE	Neolithic Stone Age (New Stone Age) Farming, including land clearance and keeping animals to the first use of metal.

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- R** - Develop knowledge and understanding of Bronze Age and Iron Age Britain, including the impact bronze and iron had on early Britons
- A**
- I** - Develop appropriate use of historical vocabulary
- N** - Use chronological skills to demonstrate an understanding of the context of time in a timeline
- B** - Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources
- O**
- W** - Make comparisons and see trends within and across eras, understand the impact of these changes on early humans, and make connections with our lives today
- S**

Key Vocabulary

bronze	An alloy metal made from copper and tin
Bronze Age	The period of time after the Stone Age when bronze was first used
grave goods	Artefacts found buried in a grave which tell us more about the person who died
scythe	A tool used for harvesting crops. It had a long blade.
mining	Extracting metal from deep underground
iron	An easily forged metal extracted from rock – easier to obtain and stronger than bronze
Iron Age	The period of time after the Bronze Age, when iron was mainly used
tribe	A group of people who live and work together, usually headed by a chief
Celts	The name given to tribes who lived in Britain during the Iron Age
Roundhouses	Thatched dwellings made from wattle and daub
hillforts	Groups of thatched roundhouses on top of a hill, surrounded by moats, walls and ditches
smithing	Working or forging metals into a special shape
shield	A metal guard used to protect the body
lunula	A crescent-shaped necklace worn to show power and wealth