





**?How did life change in Britain during this time?**

**Key Figures**

-  People– Which people made the greatest progress in this period of history ?
-  Power– Why was the discovery of metal so important?
-  Place in History– What discoveries from this period impacted future life most?
-  Purpose– How did life change across this period?

- Memorables
- Homo Erectus
- Neanderthals
- Homosapien

**Links**



Ancient world Year 3 Autumn term

**Key Knowledge Focus**

**Stone Age 2600000BC**

- ⇒ Palaeolithic period– Ice age at the end Nomadic gatherers
- ⇒ Mesolithic period– dog were domesticated
- ⇒ Neolithic period– development of architecture and food production. Change from hunter gatherer
- ⇒ Stone Age people were hunter gatherers.
- ⇒ Use stone tools
- ⇒ Discovered fire and used for warmth, cooking and protection.
- ⇒ Used pottery for liquids and baskets to preserve dry goods.
- ⇒ Lived in cave dwellings
- ⇒ Cave paintings
- ⇒ Early humans began using stones as simple tools about 2 million years ago. Humans used mainly stone tools until about 10,000 years ago. However, the Stone Age began and ended at different times in various parts of the world.
- ⇒ Paleolithic means “old stone age.” At the beginning of the Paleolithic Period, early humans made chopping tools out of stones. These tools did not change much for thousands of years. Then humans learned to chip flakes off stone. With this method they made better tools, such as scrapers and chisels. By about 40,000 years ago humans were attaching stone blades to handles made of bone or antler.
- ⇒ Neolithic means “new stone age.” The Neolithic Period began about 10,000 years ago. During this period people ground and polished stone to make more useful tools. They also learned to grow crops and to tame animals. They began to settle in villages. They learned to make pottery and to weave cloth and baskets.
- ⇒ By about 5,000 years ago people in Greece and China were making tools from bronze (a mixture of copper

and tin). This development marked the end of the Stone Age and the beginning of the Bronze Age.

**Bronze and Iron Age 3000BC-900BC**

- ⇒ Around 2500BC settlers from mainland Europe brought new skills to Britain.
- ⇒ They were metalworkers who knew how to work with copper.
- ⇒ Gradually, Britons learned to make objects from copper, gold and bronze.
- ⇒ By 2100BC, Britons were mining metals.
- ⇒ Trading ships travelled to mainland Europe carrying copper, tin and precious objects made by metalworkers.
- ⇒ Some settlers who arrived belonged to the Beaker culture.
- ⇒ Beaker people lived in clans led by powerful chiefs. They held religious ceremonies at stone circles, and buried their dead in circular graves. These customs became part of life in Ancient Britain.
- ⇒ The Bronze Age was the first time humans started to do things with metal.
- ⇒ Tools and weapons made of bronze are better than tools or weapons made of stone.
- ⇒ Ancient Sumerians in the Middle East might have been the first people to enter the Bronze Age.
- ⇒ Many new things were invented during this age, including writing systems and even wheels!
- ⇒ The Bronze Age is the first period in which we can learn about what happened. Writing systems were invented at the beginning of this age, so it is possible to learn about what happened. People’s lives were different in different places during this time because they developed different ways of writing.
- ⇒ In the Bronze Age, people started to live in groups. Some groups were huge. These groups had a ruler, and they traded things with each other. They also fought and moved.

**Key Vocabulary**

Topic	Legacy	Skill
BC	Nomadic people	Time line
Chronological	Cave paintings	compare
Evolution		Sources
Hunter– gatherer		Evaluation
Skara Brae		artefacts



## ?How did life change in Britain during this time?

### Key Knowledge Focus

⇒ They developed settlements and built houses from wood and stone. They grew crops and kept animals. People travelled huge distances to trade and boats were used to transport these goods.

#### Houses



#### Skara Brae

⇒ Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skaill on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland. Consisting of ten clustered houses, made of flagstones, in earthen dams that provided support for the walls; the houses included stone hearths, beds, and cupboards. A primitive sewer system, with "toilets" and drains in each house, with water used to flush waste into a drain and out to the ocean.



⇒ The Bronze-Age British house was generally created by placing timber posts in the ground, then filling the space between them with a lattice of woven wood or reeds and covering it in a sticky, insulating concoction of mud, dung, straw, and sand. We call this wattle and daub construction, and it worked well enough to create multiple-room houses that were warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Add a thatched roof to keep out the rain and a subterranean pit for storage, and you've got a solid Bronze-Age house.