

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Archaeologist	Someone who studies artefacts from the past.
Artefact	An object made by a person that is of historical interest.
Beaker folk	A group of people who travelled from Europe at the beginning of the Bronze Age and brought metalworking and pottery making skills to Britain.
Bronze	A metal alloy made by mixing copper and tin.
Bronze Age collapse	A period at the end of the Bronze Age, when society collapsed in Britain and Europe.
Celts	A group of people who travelled from Europe and brought their ironworking skills to Britain.
Circa	Abbreviated to 'c' and used before a date to show that the date is approximate. For example c2500 BC.
Hillfort	A settlement built on a hill that is protected by ditches and fences.
Stone circle	A circular arrangement of standing stones.
Sacrifice	An animal or person that has been killed and offered to a god or gods.
Torc	A rigid neck ring made from metal.
Votive offering	An object placed in water or the ground as a gift to a god or gods.



Link From



GODS AND MORTALS (Y3)
Ancient Greece and Bronze Age/ Iron Age events occurring concurrently.

Link To



EMPERORS AND EMPIRES (Y4)
The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.

Sticky Knowledge

Prehistory in Britain started c750, 000 BC, when several species of humans arrived from Europe. Prehistory is divided into three main periods, the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Each period is named after the main material used to make tools.

Tools in the Stone Age were made from stone, wood and bone. They were used for digging, hunting and chopping.

Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers. They followed and killed animals and gathered seasonal food. They made clothes from animal skins and created cave art. Early Stone Age people lived in temporary shelters or caves.

Stone Age people built monuments, including stone circles, henges and earthworks. Historians believe that they used these monuments for gatherings and worship. Stonehenge is a stone circle in Wiltshire, England. It is made of stones from the local area and Wales. The stones line up with the Sun during midsummer and midwinter.

Bronze tools were sharper, stronger and more efficient than stone tools. Bronze tools were owned by the wealthy.

The Beaker folk brought their knowledge of metalworking and pottery making to Britain. Bronze tools made farming more efficient, so there was more food and the population grew.

Bronze Age people lived in permanent settlements, in roundhouses. They used walls and fences to protect their homes.

Iron tools and weapons were sharp and strong. Everyone could own iron tools and weapons, not just the wealthy.

Iron tools made farming efficient and iron weapons were available to everyone. Tribes attacked each other to steal their land, food and possessions. People created art, music and poetry.

People lived in hillforts surrounded by ditches and fences to stop attacks from enemy tribes. People lived in roundhouses inside the hillfort and farmed the land outside.

During the Iron Age priests called druids led worship. Humans were sacrificed as offerings to the gods

The Romans invaded and conquered Britain in AD 43. They created written records, so this event ended prehistory in Britain.

