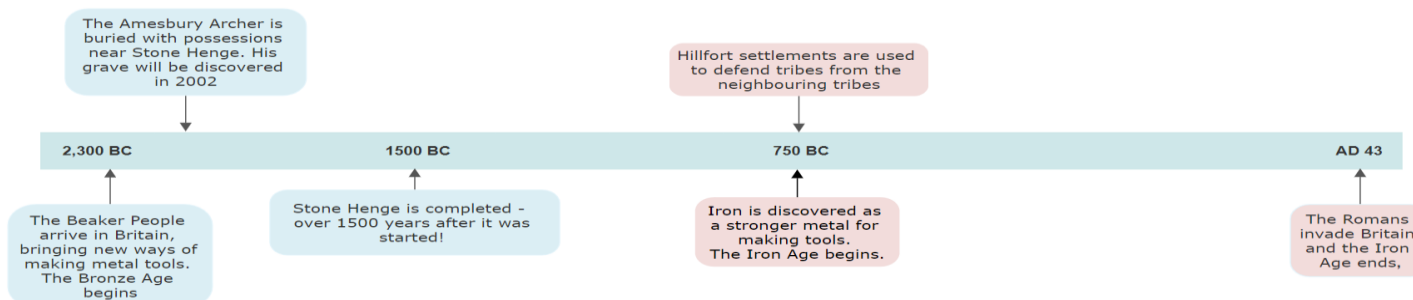




Subject	History	Theme	Changes in Britain from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age	Term	2
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What should I already know?
<p>SETTLEMENT</p> <p>Farmers first arrived from Europe during the Neolithic era of the Stone Age and brought new technologies of farming from seeds with them.</p>
<p>SOCIETY</p> <p>During the Neolithic era, society developed out of permanent settlements which were possible because of the invention of farming. Planned food supplies meant new roles could be created beyond hunter-gathering for survival.</p>
<p>POWER</p> <p>KS1 Learning - Britain has a long history of being ruled by Kings and Queens, for example King Charles II during the Great Fire of London.</p> <p>During the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic eras of the Stone Age, people lived in temporary shelters and moved around to gather food and so has no form of leadership.</p>

What knowledge should I know by the end of the unit?
<p>“How did metal change who was rich or powerful in prehistoric Britain?”</p> <p>I will be able to answer this enquiry by explaining that Britain entered the Bronze Age with the arrival and settlement of the Beaker people from Europe; they brought ways of casting bronze tools with them. Trade between settlements was possible because of inventions such as the wheel and metal goods. This trade created richer and poorer members of society. Other ways that society changed at this time can be seen through the introduction of burial rituals. The Amesbury Archer was a metal worker whose grave was found by archaeologists thousands of years later near Stone Henge. The metal items found with him are some of the oldest in the country. The later discovery of iron meant Britain entered the Iron Age and power and wealth in society changed away from those who traded in metal goods to those with the most land. This is because iron made stronger farming tools and could produce a surplus of food. Iron also made stronger weapons and so battles for land between tribes were common.</p>

What historical enquiry and knowledge of historians’ work will I have done by the end of the unit?
<p>I will complete historical enquiries about:</p> <p>Sources & Evidence/Interpretation – <i>What can historians learn from the grave of the Amesbury Archer?</i></p> <p>Change and Consequence – <i>How did the Beaker people change Britain? How did Bronze Age inventions create rich and poor people? How did Iron change who was rich and poor?</i></p> <p>Significance – <i>Was the Amesbury Archer as important when he was alive as he is to historians now?</i></p> <p>Cause – <i>Why did Britain have lots of Kings and Queens? Why did the people of the Iron Age live on hills?</i></p> <p>I will develop chronological awareness by recalling the correct order of prehistoric eras and observe that the Bronze and Iron Ages were of shorter duration than the Stone Age. I will develop knowledge of BC and AD by understanding the Iron Age appears in both. I will understand the work of historians through the example of the Amesbury Archer. I will appreciate the relevance of primary sources as metal examples found in his grave and that the burial rituals introduced preserve these sites for historians making interpretations about the past based on evidence found.</p>

Vocabulary	
Bronze	Metal made from melted copper and tin and poured into casts.
Iron	Stronger metal that could be made from iron-ore found in rocks, heated to very high temperatures.
Tribe	A group of people who live together in a settlement that is not a town or city.
Beaker People	A group of people who settled in Britain from Europe. Many drinking vessels (beakers) were found with them and so they were named.
Burial	A ritual of placing deceased people into graves, often with goods.
Trade	The process of exchanging goods or objects to increase wealth. These could be raw materials or bronze crafts from metalworkers.
Hillfort	A type of settlement that Iron Age Celts lived in. They were higher up to offer protection against other tribes who might attack to obtain land.