I should already know: There are three periods in the Stone Age (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic) There are significant events that changed life in the Stone Age (tools, settlements) That artefacts help us to understand the

That Skara Brae and Stonehenge are significant in the Stone Age.

past and life in the Stone Age.

By the end of this unit I will know:

That the Bronze Age followed the Stone Age (2500BC – 800BC)

That the Iron Age followed the Bronze Age (800BC – 55BC

That the Little Isleham hoard is a valuable archaeological find for the Bronze Age.

That the Amesbury Archer and Must Farm provide more evidence on life in the Bronze age.

About the houses of the Bronze and iron Ages.

About the culture and life of the Iron age person

Key Vocabulary	
Archaeology	Study of history and prehistory through artefacts
Artefacts	Historical objects that tell us about the past.
Hoard	A store of money or valued objects – they are either guarded or kept somewhere secret.
Evidence	Facts or information to show the truth
Barrow	An ancient burial ground
Wattle	Interlaced twigs or branches for walls and fences
Daub	Clay or other sticky material mixed with straw and put on wattle for walls.
Hill Fort	Built on a hill and enclosed by defensive banks and ditches

Late Stone Age/ The Iron Age The Bronze Age Early Bronze Age 1,000BC 500BC 2,500BC 2,000BC 1,500BC OAD Hill forts Beaker pottery The first Bronze shield coins Stonehenge is Amesbur Ship completed containing Arche Tribal copper and tin battles sinks

Maiden Castle in Dorset

