



NC OBJECTIVES	KEY KNOWLEDGE AND VOCABULARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance</li> <li>• construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.</li> <li>• late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae</li> <li>• Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge</li> <li>• Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know how the <b>Stone Age</b> to <b>Bronze Age</b> period impacted on life in Britain</li> <li>• Know the Stone Age lasted from approximately <b>13,000BC to 3000BC</b></li> <li>• Know the Bronze Age lasted from approximately <b>2500BC to 800BC</b></li> <li>• Know the Iron Age lasted from approximately <b>800BC to AD43</b></li> <li>• Know that the numbers seem to get smaller in 'BC' and bigger in 'AD'</li> <li>• Know how early man survived in a <b>harsh environment</b></li> <li>• Know that the Stone Age was called that as all tools were made out of stone</li> <li>• Know that the earliest humans managed to <b>survive</b> by using sharp stone tools to kill animals</li> <li>• Know that they move around from place to place in order to stay safe and warm, according to the time of year</li> <li>• Know that the dead animals provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools, such as needles, to sew animal skins together</li> <li>• Know how <b>weapons</b> changed; spears, axes, bows and arrows were developed to make hunting quicker and better.</li> <li>• Know why <b>Skara Brae</b> was important for understanding life in the Stone Age</li> <li>• Know that Skara Brae is <b>well-preserved</b> Stone Age village in the <b>Orkney Islands</b>, to the north of <b>Scotland</b></li> <li>• Know that <b>William Watt</b> spent 18 years investigating the site and found four Stone Age houses in 1850</li> <li>• Know that in 1925 an <b>archaeological dig</b> began and uncovered more houses</li> <li>• Know that Skara Brae provides <b>evidence</b> that Stone Age people were beginning to settle down in one place, making homes and farming, rather than being on the move all of the time</li> <li>• Know that the layout of Stone Age houses is very similar</li> <li>• Know that the Bronze Age lasted around 1700 years</li> <li>• Know that the Bronze age was called the Bronze Age because humans started making tools from bronze</li> <li>• Know that bronze was an <b>alloy</b> made from <b>copper</b> and <b>tin</b></li> <li>• Know that an alloy is a metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties</li> <li>• Know why <b>copper</b> mining was crucial to the Bronze Age</li> <li>• Know that the copper and tin had to be mined separately and then melted down and combined to make bronze</li> <li>• Know that bronze was used for tools, weapons and armour as well as building materials like decorative tiles</li> <li>• Know that daggers, blades, spearheads, chisels, axes and anything that used to be made from stone or flint was then made from stronger and more durable bronze</li> <li>• Know that the Bronze Age saw another change in <b>climate</b></li> <li>• Know that wetter weather forced people to move from the hills, which were easier to <b>defend</b>, and into the valleys where it was easier to grow food and find shelter</li> <li>• Know that <b>Stonehenge</b> is a massive stone circle built on the site of an <b>earthwork</b> and <b>burial ground</b> from the Stone Age in South West England. It was in the process of being built and adapted for over 1000 years and some of the original stones came all the way from South Wales. No one really knows why it was built</li> <li>• Know that in the Bronze Age, people no longer used one <b>dwelling</b> for everything. A farming household might have consisted of two houses; a main house would be used to live in and an out-house would be used for cooking and textile production</li> </ul>

- Know that by the Bronze Age, wool was being woven into sheets of fabric and used to make clothes
- Know that Iron Age followed the Bronze Age. The Iron Age took its name from the iron that was being used for tools, weapons and technology at the time
- Know that the people living in Britain during the Iron Age were called Celts
- Know that iron was a stronger, harder metal than the bronze previously used. It was worked into shape by hammering it against an **anvil** – a process known as **smithing** – and was used to make objects such as ploughs, armour and coins
- Know that during the Iron Age, Britain consisted almost entirely of settled farming communities. This meant that nearly everyone would have lived on a farm. The people worked together in small communities, tending their **livestock** and growing **crops**
- Know that the **roundhouse** was the typical Iron Age home. Some of these were very large and would have housed many people. The frame of the house was constructed out of large timbers and the walls were made out of wattle and daub. In the centre of the roundhouse would have been a fire for cooking and providing light and warmth. Beds may have had hay or feather mattresses and placed on top of a wooden frame and animal skins or woollen blankets would be used to keep the people warm.
- Know why Iron Age people developed **hillforts**
- Know that the first hillforts were constructed around 800 BC. These were defended **settlements** that made use of natural rises in the landscape for defensive advantage.
- Know that between 500 and 100 BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts with settlements providing a home for hundreds, and later thousands of people
- Know how important **Druids** were in Iron Age Britain
- Know that the Druids were the priests of the **Celts**. The Celts were a group of the most powerful tribes in Europe during the Iron Age.
- Know that the Celts believed in over 400 gods and goddesses that lived in rivers, cliffs, springs, lakes, bushes and other natural places. The only people who could communicate with the gods were the Druids
- Know that the main religious festivals for the Celts were based around important times in the farming year
- Know that in AD43 the Romans invaded Britain and the Iron Age came to an end