



Key Vocabulary

<b>AD</b>	The years after the year 0.
<b>ancient</b>	Very old
<b>BC</b>	Any time before the year 0.
<b>bronze</b>	A hard metallic mixture of copper and tin.
<b>century</b>	100 years
<b>iron</b>	A common metal which can be used to make strong weapons and tools. When mixed with copper to produce steel
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The middle stone age.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The last period of the stone age (or new stone
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The "old" stone age.

Key Dates

3000 BC

People begin using bronze to make tools. This is known as the

This half term, our Big Question is...  
 How did life change for people living in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

Key Facts

<b>What do we mean by "pre-history"?</b>	Pre-history is a term used to describe the past in the times before people and societies had developed writing.
<b>What was it like to live in the Palaeolithic period?</b>	People mostly used rough chipped bits of stone as tools. They travelled from place to place, hunting and gathering food.
<b>What was it like to live in the Mesolithic period?</b>	The Mesolithic Age was about 10,000 years ago. People lived in huts made from straw, wood and mud where they might stay for longer periods but they would still move around, hunting and gathering. They hunted with spears with stone arrowheads. They started to store food for over the winter.
<b>What is the Neolithic revolution?</b>	This is the time when people discovered farming and could settle for longer periods of time in one place. They were still using stone tools.
<b>How did bronze change people's lives?</b>	When people began making tools from bronze they were sturdier and lasted longer. They could also be stronger and include more complicated designs.
<b>How did iron change people's lives?</b>	Once people had discovered how to mix iron and copper into steel, they could make much stronger and more powerful tools. Around this time, people also invented forms of writing, and so the iron age is considered the end of "pre-history".



## Where does it fit in to the big story?



The start of your learning is represented by this section of our Key Stage Two timeline. It is one of the longest periods of history you will study at Barrow Hedges. Why might that mean we expect to see a lot of changes happen during our theme?



What do we already know?

So far...

You have thought about how changes can impact on people's lives and our lives today.

You have asked questions and thought about different ways to find the answers.

You have sequenced events on a timeline.

In year 1, you learned how we find out about the past when it is not written down.

In year 1, you learned about how objects and the materials they

