

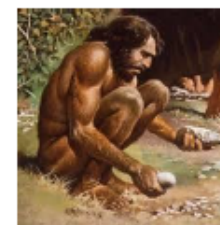
By the end of the unit, pupils will be able to answer...



- What is prehistory?
- Why is this time broken into three periods?
- How do we know about these times?
- How did life in Britain change between the Stone Age and the Iron Age?

Vocabulary	Definition
agriculture	the process of cultivating land to grow crops and rearing animals for food.
era	a length of time covering many years
flint	a type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
hillfort	a defensive fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches
historical evidence	anything left over from the past is a source of evidence
homo sapiens	the type of human species we have today
hunter-gatherer	a member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild
Nomadic People	a group of people that move from place to place in search of food and shelter
smelting	a process to separate metal from rocks by heating and melting metal.
tribe	a group of families/communities that share a common culture and language, usually with one leader

Remember...

- The period of prehistory in Britain generally refers to the time before written records began.
- Prehistory begins when the earliest hunter-gatherers came to Britain and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43.
- The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age cover 98% of human history in Britain.
- The evolution of humans from the earliest hominins to homo sapiens occurred in this period.
- Some major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the control of fire, agriculture, metalworking and the wheel.



Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age
Palaeolithic Age (30,000 BC – 8,000 BC)	3000 BC – 800 BC	800 BC – 43 AD
Mesolithic Age (10,000 BC – 8,000 BC)	 	
Neolithic Age (8,000 BC – 3,000 BC)		

800,000 BC Earliest footprints in Britain.	25,000 BC Ice Age in Northern Europe and Britain.	6,000 BC The land-bridge linking Britain to Europe is flooded.	4,000 – 3,000 BC People start to domesticate and ride horses.	2,800 – 1,800 BC 'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain introducing distinctive pottery.	1,200 – 800 BC Tribal kingdoms start to emerge and use of metal increases.	700 – 500 BC The use of iron for tools becomes more widespread.	54 BC Julius Caesar raids Britain.
40,000 – 8,000 BC People started creating cave paintings.	10,000 BC The end of the last Ice Age.	4,500 – 3,500 BC Farming and agriculture starts and begins to spread. Simple pottery begins to be made and used.	3,000 BC Construction work starts at Stonehenge and Skara Brae is built.	2,500 – 1,500 BC Metal starts to be used as tools and the first copper mines are dug.	800 BC The first Hillforts are constructed.	700 – 500 BC Small farms/fields develop.	43 AD The Romans invade Britain. End of Iron Age.

Paleolithic	Paleo = Old/Ancient; Lithic = Stone First part of the Stone Age
Mesolithic	Meso = Middle; Lithic = Stone Second part of the Stone Age
Neolithic	Neo = New; Lithic = Stone Final part of the Stone Age
Prehistory	Part of history that begins with first human and ends with invention of writing

bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
bone marrow	The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.
earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes. The word 'Celt' comes from a Greek word.
sacrifice	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.

Skara Brae

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger but they have very similar features, such as a central firepit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.



The Iron Age people lived in farming communities in hillforts. These hillforts allowed hundreds of people to live together in a village where they could live off the land.

Crops such as barley, oats and wheat were grown.

Cows, pigs, goats and sheep were farmed for milk, meat and wool.

How Did the Bronze Age Spread around the World?

3600-3500 BC	Bronze used as farm tools and weapons in the Middle East.
3500-3001 BC	Bronze started being used in eastern Europe and the Mediterranean.
2500-2300 BC	Bronze used in India and China.
2100 BC	Bronze used in Britain to make weapons and tools.

By the end of the unit, pupils we be able to answer...

- When/Why did the Romans come to Britain?
- How did life change in Britain during the Roman rule?
- What did the Romans leave behind?

Vocabulary	Definition
auxiliary troops	soldiers who were not citizens of Rome, but fought for the Roman army
citizen	a person belonging to a country who has the legal rights offered to the people of that country
century	division of the Roman army led by a centurion
druid	a powerful priest of the pagan religion in Britain
emperor	a person who rules an empire
Iceni tribe	Celtic tribe led by Boudicca into a rebellion against the Romans
legion	a main unit of the Roman army
Picts	Celtic tribe that lived in Northern England (now Scotland)
raid	to surprise attack
rebel	stand up, or fight against, someone who is in charge

Remember...

- Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43 AD to 409 AD.
- Before the invasions, the tribes of Britain had already established cultural and economic links with continental Europe; the Roman invaders introduced new developments in agriculture, urbanisation, industry and architecture (including the use money).
- After the initial rebellions of Caratacus and Boudicca, the Romans controlled the lands south of Hadrian's Wall in relative peace & a distinctively RomanoBritish culture developed.
- From 400 AD, Britain suffered repeated attacks from barbarian invasions and in c. 409 AD, Roman officials departed.
- Over the next 150 years, most of the Roman cities fell into ruins; nevertheless, the legacy of Roman rule was felt for many centuries, and continues to be felt today.



753 BC
The building of Rome begins.

54 BC
Julius Caesar led a second raid, this time taking more legions with him with some success.

0
Jesus is born.

60 AD
Defeat of Boudica and her army of Iceni tribesmen.

122 AD
The construction of Hadrian's Wall begins to separate them from the 'barbarians'.

409 AD
Britains expel Roman officials and fight for themselves.

450 AD
Roman rule ends and Anglo Saxon rule begins.

55 BC
The first raid on Britain led by Julius Caesar.

44 BC
Julius Caesar is murdered in Rome.

43 AD
The Romans officially invade, led by Emperor Claudius.

71 AD
The Romans conquer northern England.

211 AD
The Romans divided Britain into two separate Roman provinces.

410 AD
Britain becomes independent. Troops were being withdraw from Britain to fight elsewhere in the empire.

The Romans built elaborately designed Roman baths where people would go to relax and socialise. Some of these impressive buildings still remain today.



The Romans were famous for building long, straight roads to transport **legions**, supplies, trading goods and messages from the **emperor**. You can still see some Roman roads today, 2000 years after they were built.



Early in Roman times, the Roman people believed in many different gods and goddesses whom they believed controlled different aspects of their lives, such as time, love and the seas.



Why did the Romans leave Britain?

The Roman **Empire** was being attacked in other countries so soldiers were called to fight elsewhere.

What was Britain like before the Romans arrived?

The **Celts** lived in Britain before the Romans, however, no-one called them Celts until the eighteenth century. In fact the Romans called these people **Britons**.

Why did the Romans come to Britain?

Why the Romans came to Britain is not quite certain. Two reasons have been suggested:

- ★ The Romans were cross with Britain for helping the Gauls (now called the French) fight against the Roman general Julius Caesar.
- ★ They came to Britain looking for riches - land, slaves, and most of all, iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold.

What changes did the Romans bring to Britain?

- ★ Roads
- ★ Towns
- ★ Architecture
- ★ **Mosaics** - we will make some paper mosaics this term!