

Term 4 History

Week 1

Session 2

Our new topic is

Rock 'n 'Roll

History

Stone Age to Iron Age

WALT describe what life was like during the Stone Age

S2S

I can

explain hunter gathers

describe the earliest farms

beginning to explain how lives change over time

- The story of prehistoric Britain began when the first humans arrived in Britain. It ended when the Romans conquered the ancient Britons and Britain became part of the **Roman Empire**.
- The earliest humans were **hunter-gatherers**. They survived by hunting animals and finding food to eat. Then, very gradually people learned new skills. First they learned to **herd animals** and **grow crops**. Later they discovered the secrets of making **bronze** and **iron**.
- Prehistoric people couldn't read or write, but they were **astonishing builders**. Their tombs, forts and monuments have survived for thousands of years.

Take a trip through 900,000 years of prehistoric history.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk/articles/zpny34j>

Recap our timeline



- **How do we know about prehistory?**
- Prehistoric people left no written records, so how do we know about their lives?
- **Archaeologists** work like detectives looking for evidence. They use this evidence to build up a **picture of the past.**

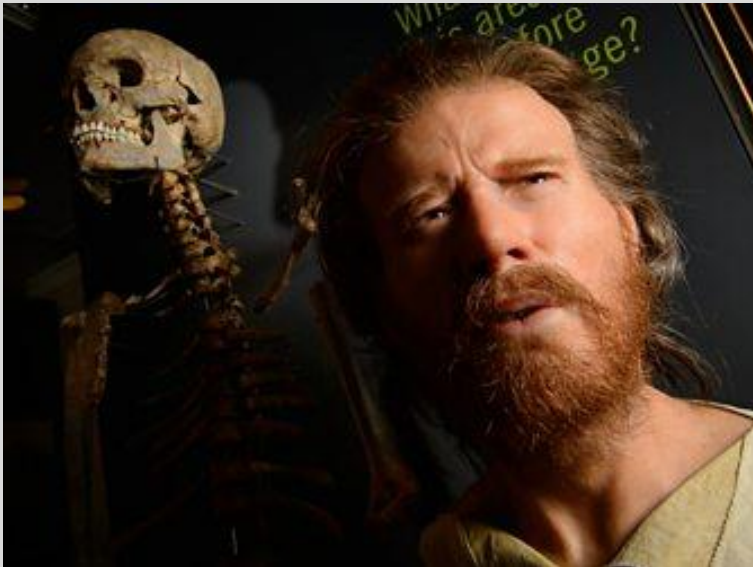


Archaeologists find a Stone Age campsite where hunters fished and foraged

- The remains of homes and temples show how people lived and worshipped. Tools and weapons give clues about the way people worked and fought. Bumps and ridges in the landscape show the layout of ancient villages, fields and forts.

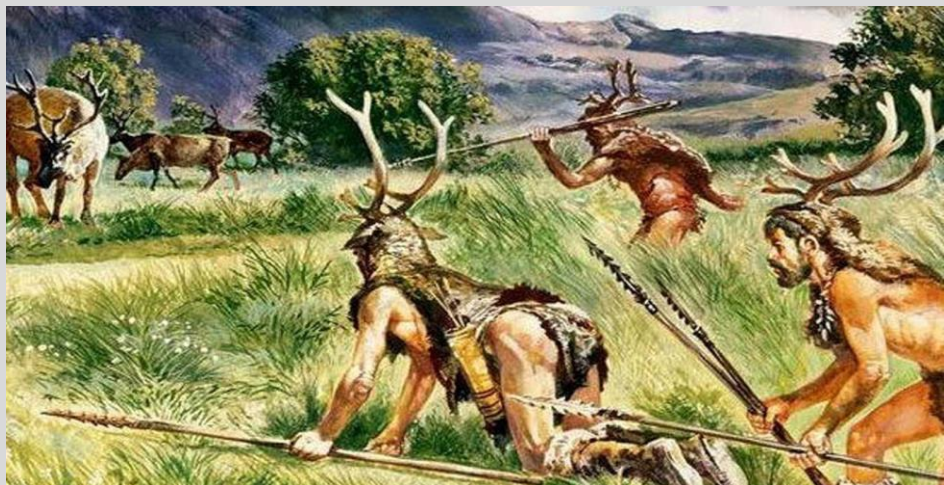


- Some of the best evidence comes from **human remains**. Skeletons have been found buried with their possessions and a few bodies have been preserved in bogs.
- By examining human remains, experts can work out when a person lived. Sometimes they can even suggest what they looked like!



Meet a Stone Age man!
Experts have recreated
the face of this man
whose body was found in
a tomb near Stonehenge.

- Stone Age hunter-gatherers had to **catch** or **find** everything they ate. They moved from place to place in search of food.
- Early Stone Age people hunted with **sharpened sticks**. Later, they used **bows and arrows** and **spears** tipped with flint or bone. People gathered nuts and fruits and dug up roots. They went fishing using **nets** and **harpoons**.



The farms marked the start of a new age in Britain – the Neolithic period (or new Stone Age). They set up farms and permanent homes.

- The early farmers grew **wheat and barley**, which they ground into flour. Some farmers grew **beans and peas**. Neolithic farmers kept lots of animals. They had herds of wild cows that had been **domesticated (tamed)**. The cattle provided beef, as well as milk and cheese. Sheep and goats provided wool, milk and meat. Wild pigs were domesticated and kept in the woods nearby.
- The early farmers still went hunting and gathered nuts and berries to eat, but they spent most of their time working on their farms.

Copy and fill in the blanks.

In the _____ Age there were many types of _____. In the early Stone Age people survived by _____ wild animals and gathering nuts, fruits and _____. This made the people move home a lot and it took most of their time everyday.

Later in the Stone Age people started to keep some animals and _____ vegetables. This took a lot less _____ than hunting and gathering and it people did not have to move _____ as much.

Missing Words:

Stone, berries, hunting, time, humans,
home, farm

Would you prefer to be a hunter-gatherer or a farmer?

Write a paragraph to say why.