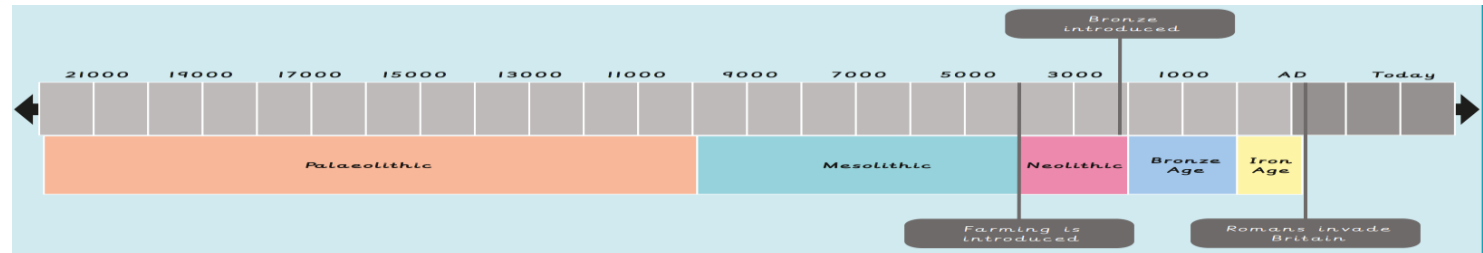



What will we be learning?

- Understand that prehistory was a long time ago.
- Accurately place AD and BC on a timeline.
- Explain how bronze was better than stone and how it transformed farming.
- Explain how trade increased during the Iron Age and why coins were needed.
- Identify changes and continuities between the Neolithic and Iron Age periods.




Settlements

In the Neolithic period people started to live in groups together as communities. One example of this is Skara Brae.



By the Iron Age, people were living in community groups called tribes led by a chief or a king. These were often around hill forts which were built to defend the tribe.



Trade

Goods like bronze and copper were exchanged for other items. Trade between Britain and Europe increased during the Iron Age. To start with, bartering was used to exchange goods, but the arrival of the first coins ended this.



Key vocabulary

- **Archaeologist:** a person who learns about the past by recovering buildings, graves and other objects that belonged to people from the past.
- **AD:** Used to show dates after the birth of Jesus.
- **BC:** a way of dating years before Jesus was born.
- **Bartering:** trading and exchanging one item for another item without the use of money.
- **Trade:** buying or selling objects that are made or grown, such as copper, tin, bronze, olive oil and wine,
- **Hunter gatherer:** a group of people who move around hunting or collecting food.
- **Settlement:** a place where people live together in buildings as a community.
- **Tribe:** a group of people that lived together in a hill fort who share the same language and ideas usually led by a chief or king.

Archaeological sources do not give evidence about:	
Metals used in Britain in the prehistoric period??	
The use of buildings in the past?	
People's thoughts and feelings?	

Bronze is better than flint because:	
It is magnetic?	
It is stronger, easier to shape and durable?	
It is a nice colour?	

People in the Stone Age found food by:	
Ordering online?	
Exchanging food with other people?	
Hunting animals, catching fish and gathering berries?	

Why does a timeline split history into periods?	
To find out when an event took place.	
To split history into chunks of time which are easier to study.	
To explain why things happened in the past.	