



Key Vocabulary

1	Prehistoric	belonging to a period in a time before written history.
2	Palaeolithic	Earliest period of the Stone Age, from about 2 million BC. to about 10,000 BC.
3	Mesolithic	Stone Age period from about 10,000 to about 8,000 BC.
4	Neolithic	latter part of the Stone Age, from about 8,000 BC. to about 3,500 BC.
5	Home erectus	An extinct species of the human race.
6	Archaeologist	The study of past human life. An archaeologist digs up and then studies objects such as pottery, tools, and buildings.
7	Dwellings	Someone's home.
8	aqueduct	A man-made channel to take water from one place to another, it was often be in the form of a bridge that carries the water.
9	Empire	A group of countries that have been taken over and are ruled by one person or country.
10	Legion	An unwelcome arrival of a large number of people (e.g. an army) who usually come with force and may cause harm.

Sticky Knowledge

1	The Prehistoric Period is the time when humans lived on Earth before any records of their activity.
2	A hunter-gatherer society live from edible plants and animals from the wild, by foraging and hunting.'
3	Prehistoric times can be dated to about 2.5 million years ago up until 1,200 B.C. This time period can be split into three different ages: The Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages.
4	Stone Age - because they used stone tools and weapons. This was between 13000 BC and 4500 BC,
5	Between the Stone Age and the Iron Age, the metal bronze was first created, which is why we call it the Bronze Age. The Bronze Age was between the years 2500 BC and 1200 BC.
6	In 700 BC the metal iron became widely used, and we moved into the Iron Age. The Iron Age lasted until AD43 when the Romans invaded Britain, and the prehistoric era ended.
7	Advanced societies that were in the world around 3000 years ago along with Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age are: Romans, Ancient Egyptians, Anglo Saxons and Ancient Greece
8	The Romans first invaded Britain under the rule of Julius Caesar in 55 BC. When the Romans came they modernised Britain forever. They taught them about hygiene, about clean drinking water, a calendar, laws and legal system. They also introduced new infrastructure such as straight roads, central heating, aqueducts as well as concrete.
9	The Celts arrived at the shores of Britain at approximately 1,000BC and lived there during the Iron Age, the Roman Age and the post Roman era. The Celts had tried to defend themselves against the Romans.
10	Boudicca is known for being a warrior queen of the Iceni Tribe, who lived in what is now East Anglia, England. In 60–61 CE she led the Iceni and other peoples in a revolt against Roman rule. Although her forces defeated 70,000 Romans and their supporters, they were ultimately defeated.
11	Claudius was the fourth Roman emperor from 41 to 54 A.D. Best know for the successful expansion of Rome into Britain and parts of Africa and the Middle East, Claudius was an accomplished leader who brought forth improvements to the empire's judicial system, passed laws protecting enslaved workers, extended Roman citizenship and gave citizens more rights.

Key Questions

1	When was the Stone Age?
2	Where did Stone Age people live?
3	How did their homes change over time?
4	How were they made?
5	What did Stone Age people eat and how did they get it?
6	Why is Skara Brae important? Where is it?
7	How does our life differ to those who lived in the Stone Age?
8	What can we learn from Stone Age cave art?
9	What can we learn about the Stone Age from Stonehenge?
10	Why did the Romans invade Britain?
11	Who was Boudicca and why was she so important?
12	What important things did the Romans bring to Britain and what did the Romans leave us?





Prior Vocabulary

1	B.C	Abbreviation for "before Christ." These letters are placed after a date that is earlier than the birth of Christ.
2	A.D	After the birth of Jesus Christ. A.D. is an abbreviation for anno domini, which means "in the year of the Lord" in Latin.
3	Ancient history	This is the history of people who lived thousands of years ago in places where writing was being developed (3000BC to 500AD).
4	Historian	They study the past, usually a specific period or a particular group of people. They may write books and articles to help other people understand the past.
5	Chronological	According to the order in which things happen.
6	Significant	Something of importance to us today.
7	Monument	Something built in memory of a person, event, or special deed.
8	Artefact	An object made in the past by a human being.
9	Homes	The place where a person was born or grew up.

Prior Knowledge

1	Organise a number of artefacts by age.
2	Know what a number of older objects were used for.
3	Know what we use today instead of a number of older given artefacts.
4	Know about an event or events that happened long ago, even before their grandparents were born.
5	Know that children's lives today are different to those of children a long time ago.
6	Name a famous person from the past and explain why they are famous.
7	Differentiate between things that were here 100 years ago and things that were not (including buildings, tools, toys, etc.

Future Learning

1	Know about, and name, some of the advanced societies that were in the world about 3000 years ago
2	Know about the key features of Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece that were in power the same era as Early Britain.
3	Know how Britain changed between the end of the Roman occupation and 1066
4	Know about how the Anglo-Saxons attempted to bring about law and order into the country.
5	Know how to place features of historical events and people from the past societies and periods in a chronological framework.
6	Know how Britain has had a major influence on the world.

Ancient Romans (Europe, N.Africa)

Ancient Egypt (Africa)

Ancient Greece (Europe)

Bronze Age (UK)

Iron Age (UK)

