



We are Historians...

How did Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

We are curious, we are unique, we are together, we are Whiteshill!

Historical Vocabulary

Invented – create or design something that has never existed before.

Changed – different to how it was before.

Connection – a link between things.

Contrast – how things are different.

Sources – where we get our information about history e.g. artefacts, books.

Artefact – a man-made object from history.

Archeologist - a person who studies human history by excavating sites, looking at artefacts and at other physical remains e.g. bones.

Settlement – a place where people live together and build a community.

Vocabulary for talking about time:

Years e.g. 1910, Decades – 10 years, Centuries – 100 years

before and after, past and present, then and now, earlier and later

Chronological order – in time order from the earliest to the latest.

Timeline – a list of historical events in chronological order.

Pre-historic – before written records

BC – Before Christ

AD – Anno Domini – Latin – in the year of the Lord.

Old Stone Age Life



New Stone Age Life



Skara Brae

Connections

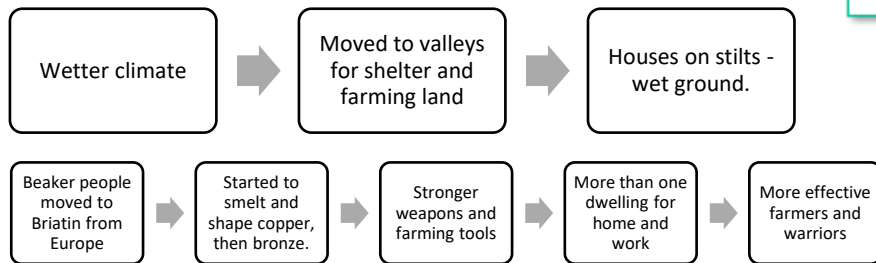
- Flint and stone tools for hunting
- Ate birds, fish and deer
- Animal skin for clothes
- Cave paintings and ceremonies
- Simple boats

Contrasts

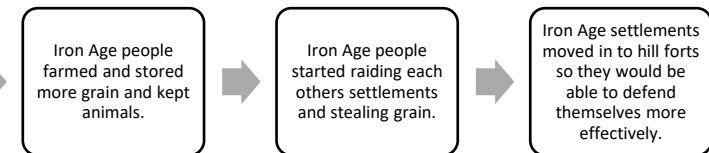
- Began to fish and kept animals for food and pets
- Started to farm crops with a plough and clear woodland for space
- Small round huts near water changed to larger settlements with dry-stone walling and midden (household waste) used for building.
- Fireplace to heat the home
- Played games with dice
- Made pots for storage

British History – The history of England, Scotland and Wales.

Bronze Age Changes



Iron Age Changes



Old Stone Age

New Stone Age

Bronze Age

Iron age

13,000 BC

6,000 BC

4,000 BC

2,500 BC

2,200 BC

750 BC

43 AD

Hunter gatherers

Farmers



Stonehenge - Wiltshire