



## Overview

"Ug!" is a thematic unit, based on the sequence of Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages, with a key focus on history. We will be looking at what life was like then and comparing similarities and differences over the three consecutive periods.

## Stone Age

The Stone Age is called the Stone Age because this is when early human settlers in Britain used stone to make tools and weaponry. Archaeologists have found a number of tools and weapons dating back almost 12,000 years on the British Isles. During this time, humans started to domesticate dogs from wolves and they built stone circles such as Stonehenge and Avebury to worship their gods. Stone Age people started to breed animals for food and cereal crops to make bread. In Orkney, Skara Brae is an example of a Stone Age village which even had toilets, flushed by streams!

## Bronze Age

This is the era between the Stone and Iron Ages. Copper was mined in North Wales and tin was found in Devon and Cornwall. Bronze is made from melting these two metals together to make an alloy which is stronger and more durable than the two metals separately. Humans had found ways to melt the metal from ore and produce tools and weapons that were better quality and more durable than stone ones. Bronze age people built roundhouses and learnt how to manage a fire within a house so it did not burn down. A famous bronze age landmark is the Uffington White Horse, carved into the landscape in Oxfordshire.



## Iron Age

The Iron Age is the era before the Roman Invasion in 43 AD. It is when Britons and Celts inhabited much of Britain. They discovered iron ore. Iron was even stronger and more durable than bronze and many tools and weapons from this era still exist today. The Celts also developed ways of grinding grains more finely to make better bread. They began hunting with dogs to increase their meat supply. Celts began to make jewellery and even played board games with glass pieces!

## Old School Tech!

**Stone Age** - arrow heads, axes, cleavers, hammer stones, sharpened sticks

**Bronze Age** - The invention of the wheel meant carts could be used as well as long boats for sailing, scythes and sickles, pins and jewellery

**Iron Age** - Large ploughs called ards made ploughing heavier soils much easier. The Rotary Quern was an early technology used to grind grains more finely. Metal bowls and cutlery were starting to be made.

## Vocabulary

<b>Bronze</b>	a mixture of copper and tin
<b>Carve</b>	to form or write by cutting
<b>Celts</b>	a member of the many groups or tribes from Northern Europe who settled in Britain during the Iron Age
<b>Domesticate</b>	to tame so an animal is no longer wild
<b>Iron</b>	a heavy grey metal that is a natural resource that can rust when exposed to air and water
<b>Neolithic</b>	a different word to describe the later part of the Stone Age, when polished stone tools were being made and used, and farming was beginning
<b>Shelter</b>	a place or structure that gives protection against weather or danger
<b>Skara Brae</b>	Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the largest island in Orkney. It is Europe's most complete Neolithic village.
<b>Smelt</b>	to melt or fuse to separate the metal content from ore
<b>Stone</b>	hard matter formed from mineral and earth material
<b>Stonehenge</b>	Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It has a ring of standing stones, each around 4 metres high, 2.1 metres wide and weighing around 25 tons.
<b>Roundhouse</b>	a circular shaped house, usually with a cone-shaped roof with a hole in the centre to allow smoke from a central fire to escape
<b>Torc</b>	a large rigid or stiff neck ring in metal, made either as a single piece or from strands twisted together

## Concept Flow

- To develop knowledge and understanding of the Stone Age
- To develop knowledge and understanding of the Bronze Age
- To develop knowledge and understanding of the Iron Age



## My Notes / Questions