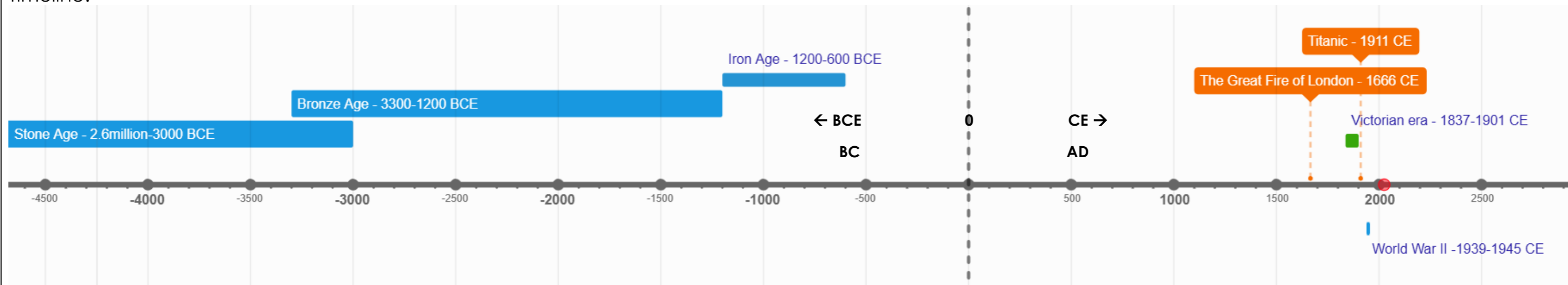


Timeline:



**Key vocabulary**

BCE (BC)	Before Common Era – the same as BC
CE (AD)	Common Era – the same as AD
Hunter-gatherer	People who survived by hunting, fishing and collecting wild food.
Prehistoric	A period of history before written records.
Archaeology	The study of human history by looking at objects and remains.
Discovery	The act of finding something, usually for the first time.
Tools	A device used to carry out a particular function.
Progress	Improvements that move something forwards.
Settlement	A place where people establish a community.
Chronological	In date order.
Era	A long and distinct period of history.
Primary source	An artefact, document, diary, recording or any source of information that was created during that period of time.
Secondary source	A piece of information about a period of time that was created at a later date e.g. a drawing, an information text.
Evidence	Facts or information that back up an opinion or statement.

**Crucial Knowledge**

1. In Stone Age society people were hunters and gatherers which means they survived by hunting, fishing and collecting wild food.
2. The Bronze Age is a period of history (time) BCE, after the Stone Age but before the Iron Age. It is the time when they made use of metal to help live their lives.
3. The Iron Age is a period of time after the Bronze Age but still BCE.
4. All of the SA, BA, IA were prehistoric times which means it was before written records which means artefacts (objects) or archaeological sites (Skara Brae) needed to be used to find out about this time because there are no written records.
5. Over a long period of time society went from hunter-gatherers to skilled farmers. Metal tools helped them become better at farming, especially the technological invention of the plough and improvements made to it when metal WAS added.
6. In society people used to travel around following food, but once they got better at farming they started staying in one place and living in villages. Better metal tools, because of the technology meant they could build better houses and their houses were filled with metal objects like pots.
7. After the technological introduction of metal, life became a lot easier for people. Clothing was easier to make and objects were stronger and lasted for longer. Now that everyday tasks took less time, people were able to start focusing on new technological inventions and making progress.
8. The significance of this period of history was that metal had a big impact upon society because people began to stay and live in the same place because they no longer were hunters and gatherers. This led to the development of settlements (small villages) and this was a change that affected people's lives for a long time.

**Concepts**

**Society**  
Pupils will learn about the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age and how society at that time existed (farming, homes and lifestyle- clothing & cooking). They will be taught about how society changed over time from the Stone to the Iron Age (see crucial knowledge)

**Technology**  
pupils will learn about the innovation and technology of bronze and iron age and how this impacted life and brought about change (see crucial knowledge)

**Time – new for KS2**  
See chronology below- children will be introduced to CE and BCE and taught that time in the past can be studied for longer and shorter periods and that some change happened over a long period and a long time ago. (see crucial knowledge)