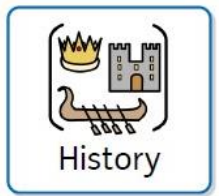




Would you prefer to have lived in the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?



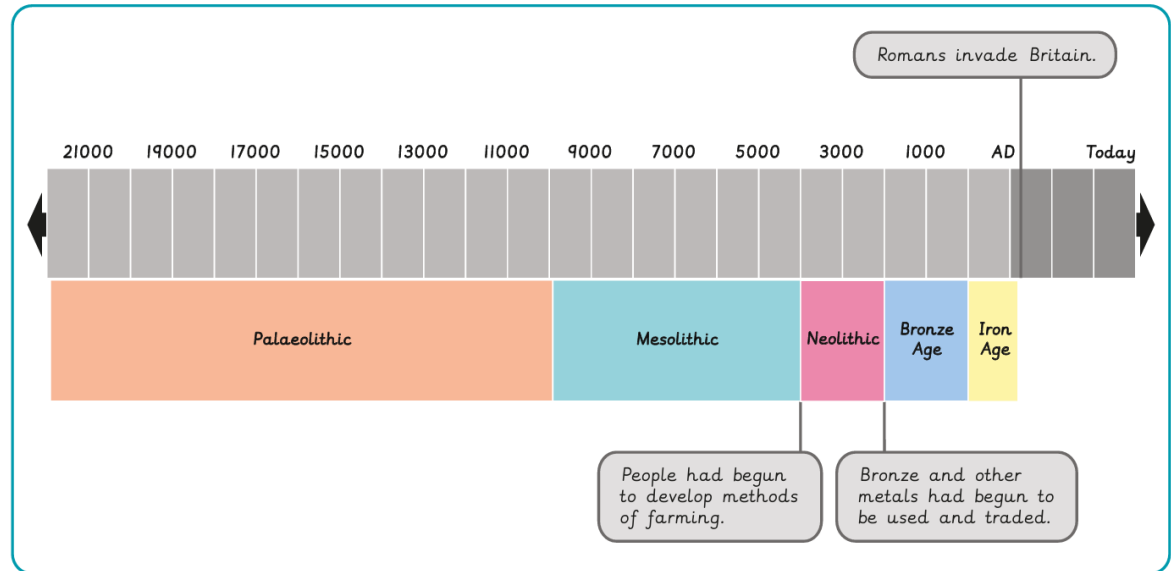
Prior learning: How am I making history?

What we are learning					
Lesson 1: To recognise the chronology and significance of prehistory.	Lesson 2: To use archaeological evidence to learn about the prehistoric dwellings of Skara Brae.	Lesson 3: To use archaeological evidence to investigate the Bronze Age.	Lesson 4: To use deductions to explain how bronze transformed prehistoric life.	Lesson 5: To understand the importance of trade during the Iron Age.	Lesson 6: To compare settlements in the Neolithic period and Iron Age by exploring continuity and change.

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 (Anno Domini)	Latin for 'in the Year of the Lord', a term used to date the years after Jesus was born.	
BC (Before Christ)	A term used to date the years before Jesus was born.	
bartering	Trading by exchanging one item for another item without the use of money.	
hunter-gatherers	A group of people who move around hunting or collecting food.	
settlement	A place where people live together as a community.	
trade	The buying and selling of goods (objects) and services (labour).	
tribe	A group of people who lived together in a hill fort and shared the same language and ideas, usually led by a chief or king.	

Key events



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 based around hill forts which were built to defend the tribe.