

Last topic (Year 3)

The Changing Face of Leeds and Bradford

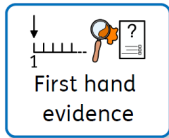
Scavengers and Settlers

Next topic (Year 4)

Powerful Civilizations

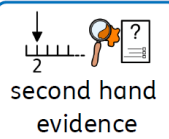
How did life change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

Key vocabulary:



First hand evidence

Information from someone who saw it or heard it.



second hand evidence

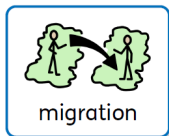
Information from someone who has researched something but was

not there.



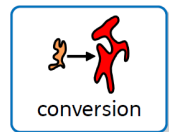
invasion

An army entering a country and attacking it.



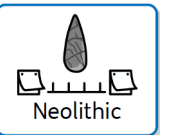
migration

Lots of people moving from one place or country to another quickly.



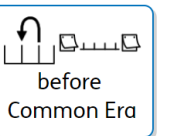
conversion

To change your religion or opinion.



Neolithic

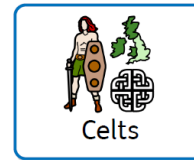
The later part of the stone age when stone weapons were used.



before Common Era

A period time that ended at the Year 1.

Key people



Celts

Substantive Knowledge

- The stone age lasted for such a long time we split it into three different periods; Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic
- In the late Stone Age (Neolithic) the way people lived changed significantly because they began to settle into farming communities (like Skara Brae) instead of moving from place to place. People started to domesticate animals and grow their own crops.
- When people discovered how to extract metal from rocks, bronze replaced stone as the best material for tools.
- Iron replaced bronze as the main metal for making tools and weapons. During the Iron Age, British society became more sophisticated and people produced ornate art and music. Often these people are called 'Celts'.
- The Celts were a warrior based society. They lived in clans that formed a part of a larger tribe. Often tribes would fight against each other. The Celts farmed the land to grow food to eat and to trade with other tribes.
- Stonehenge is a famous monument located in Wiltshire, England. -It is a circle of very large stones standing upright. -It was built in the Stone Age.

