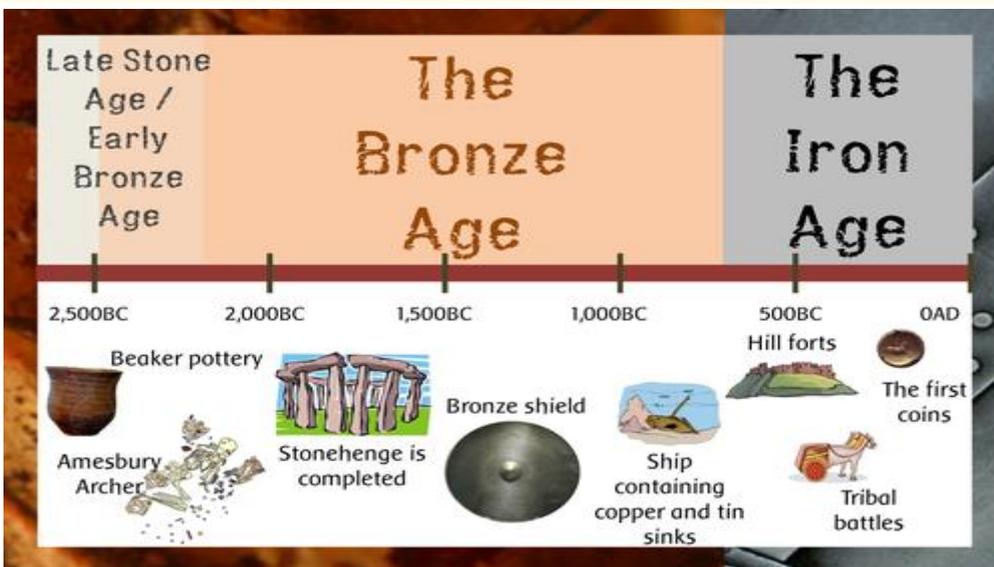


The Bronze Age

Autumn 2

Key Knowledge

- Investigating the relationship between the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Ages on a timeline and describe how technology helps historians to study the past.
- Using evidence to make judgements about the Bronze Age and explore how the immigration of the Beaker people started the Bronze Age in Britain.
- Exploring a Bronze Age roundhouse and describe what Beaker pottery was like.
- Understand how burial rituals changed from the Stone Age (long barrows) to the Bronze Age (round barrows). Also, to explore and write about a day in the life of a Bronze Age person.
- Describing why opinions about the origins of Stonehenge differ and to use diagrams to create their own model of Stonehenge.
- Understanding why Stonehenge is a significant landmark and to describe the main changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age.



Key Question

- When were the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages?
- How can technology help us learn about the past?
- What can evidence tell us about the Bronze Age and how did it begin in Britain?
- What were houses and Beaker pottery like in the Bronze Age?
- How did Bronze Age burials compare with the Stone Age burials?
- What was daily life like in the Bronze Age?
- Why was Stonehenge built and what does Stonehenge look like?
- Why is Stonehenge famous and how did Britain change from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age?

Key Vocabulary

Bronze: Bronze, alloy traditionally composed of copper and tin. Bronze is of exceptional historical interest and still finds wide applications. It was made before 3000 bc, though its use in artifacts did not become common until much later.

BC: Before Christ.

Bell Beaker people: The Bell Beaker culture is an archaeological culture named after the inverted-bell beaker drinking vessel used at the very beginning of the European Bronze Age.

Long barrows: Long barrows were used as tombs in which to place the remains of deceased individuals. For this reason, archaeologists like Malone have referred to them as "houses of the dead".

Round barrows: Round barrows were created in every part of England for the dead, mainly between 2200BC and 1100BC, but many have been destroyed. They can be identified as round mounds, often surrounded by a 'ring ditch' from which the earth and stone for the mound was dug.

Archaeology: Archaeology is the study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture.

Artefact: An object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.

