

## How did communities change in prehistoric Britain?

### What I already know:

- Significant events have happened before our living memory (such as the Great Fire of London in 1666).

### Enquiry questions:

- When was prehistoric Britain?
- How did Palaeolithic people live?
- How did homes change in the Neolithic?
- What was prehistoric Devon like?
- How did metals change everyday life?
- Why were monuments important to prehistoric people?
- Why did Iron Age people build hillforts?

### New knowledge:

- Prehistory is the time before written records.
- 2.5 million years ago, the earliest humans began to use simple tools.
- Early humans moved around. They used stone (flint) as tools for making things, hunting and making fire.
- In the Neolithic period, migrants from Europe brought new ideas to Britain, such as farming and metalworking.
- Bronze and Iron Age people used metal for jewellery, weapons, armour and cooking equipment.

### Vocabulary:

Palaeolithic	The earliest part of the Stone Age, from around 800,000 to 9,000 years BC.
Mesolithic	The middle part of the Stone Age, from around 9,000 to 4,000 BC.
Neolithic	The latest part of the Stone Age, from around 4,000 to 2,300 BC.
Bronze Age	A prehistoric period following the Stone Age, from around 2,300 to 750 BC.
Iron Age	A prehistoric period following the Bronze Age, from around 750 BC to 43 AD.
archaeology	The study of prehistoric people and their lives.
hunter-gatherer	A person who moves from place to place in search of food. They hunt and fish for food, also collecting berries, fruit and seeds.
prehistory	Human history before the written word.
settlement	A place where people live together in a community.
continuity	Staying the same over a period of time.
significance	The importance of a person, place, or thing.
interpretation	The way in which something is explained or understood.

### Stone Age

### Bronze Age

### Iron Age

Palaeolithic

Mesolithic

Neolithic

700,000 BC 10,000 BC 4500 BC 2300 BC 700 BC AD 43

