

What was the Bronze Age?

The Bronze Age is where early humans made tools from bronze. Bronze was made by melting tin and copper, and mixing them together.

The skill was transferred by people travelling to other countries and taking their skills and knowledge with them along with tools.

The use of bronze was brought to Britain around 2100BC. In Britain, it lasted around 1500 years before moving into the Iron Age. The Bronze Age started at different times in different countries.

Some settlers who arrived belonged to the Beaker culture. Beaker people lived in clans led by powerful chiefs. They held religious ceremonies at stone circles, and buried their dead in circular graves. These customs became part of life in Ancient Britain. They were known as the Beaker People as they made pots called Beakers.

What I have already learnt:

Children in Year 5 have learnt about:

- Ancient Egypt
- Women's suffrage in Torbay
- Why other nations fought for Britain during World War One.
- Industrial revolution in Torbay

Children in Year 6 have learnt:

- Ancient Greece and their achievements
- Britain's 10 week war in the Falklands
- Why the Battle of Britain was a turning point in history.

What I will learn:

In KS3, pupils should extend and deepen their chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local, and world history, so that it provides a well-informed context for wider learning. Pupils should identify significant events, make connections, draw contrasts, and analyse trends within periods and over long arcs of time.



Preston Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Topic: History – 'What was Devon like after the Stone Age and before the Roman Empire?'

**Term:
Summer 1**

**Year:
Unit 4**

**Duration:
4 Weeks**

Week one: How and when did the knowledge of bronze arrive in Britain?

	Do I know this?
I can order the key events between the Stone Age and the Roman Empire.	
I can include other events from around the world at the same time.	
I can explain how bronze came to Britain.	
I can explain who the Beaker people are and their importance in the Bronze Age.	
I can explain what bronze was used for.	

Week two: What was the impact of Bronze and its effect on life?

	Do I know this?
I can explain who the the Amesbury Archer is.	
I can locate Dartmoor on a map.	
I can explain the impact on bronze on people's lives on Dartmoor.	
I can explain what life was like on Dartmoor in the Bronze Age.	







Week three: How did Britain in the Bronze Age change from the Stone Age?

	Do I know this?
I can explain how the Beaker People brought Bronze to Britain.	
I can explain the similarities and difference between the Stone Age and the Bronze Age.	

Week four: Trip and Assessment session: What was Devon like after the Stone-Age and before the Roman Empire?

	Do I know this?
I can explain what settlements were like on Dartmoor.	
I can explain the impact of bronze on life on Dartmoor.	
I can explain why people settled on Dartmoor.	
I can use evidence to explain what historians believe the impact of Bronze on Dartmoor	

Disciplinary knowledge is how we learn to think like historians. We will use these throughout our Long Enquiry.

Vocabulary	Definition	Chronology	Historians put events in time order.
Bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.		
Settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings	Interpreting History	Historians explain past events using evidence.
Iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.		
Tribes	A group of people that live together for protection	Historical Enquiry using Evidence	Historians use evidence to answer questions. Evidence can be objects, artefacts, documents, images and other things.
Migration	the movement of people from one place to another.		
Paleolithic	The first era of the Stone Age – or ‘The Old Stone Age’	Change and continuity	Historians know that some changes happen quickly and some happen slowly and some things stay the same over long periods of time.
Mesolithic	The second era of the Stone Age – or ‘The Middle Stone Age’.		
Neolithic	The third and final era of the Stone Age – or ‘The New Stone Age’.	Cause and consequence	Historians know that one event can cause another.
Prehistoric	Before people could read or write. We only know what happened thanks to artefacts left behind.		
Artefact	An object made by a human being.	Similarities and differences	Historians Look for similarities and differences to understand life in the past.
Archeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them		
Hunter gathers	People who found their food by hunting animals or gathering nuts and berries.		

