

# Lesson 1: Stone Age to Iron Age

# What Does Prehistory Mean?



Resource 1a  
**Landmark Cards**  
Cut out the cards and place them on your blank timeline in chronological order.

Today	Britain comes out of the Ice Age and is warm enough to inhabit <b>12000 BC</b>
The very first iPad becomes available to buy <b>AD 2010</b>	The Romans successfully invade Britain <b>AD 43</b>
World War II begins <b>AD 1939</b>	People start counting the years after the birth of Christ <b>Year 0</b>
The Normans defeat the Saxons at the Battle of Hastings <b>AD 1066</b>	Victoria becomes Queen of the United Kingdom <b>AD 1837</b>

Resource 1b  
**Prehistoric Timeline**  
Cut the events out and stick them onto your timeline in the correct order.

**Prehistory timeline**

The Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43	The Early Stone Age (Palaeolithic) 500,000 BC - 8000 BC	The Late Stone Age (Neolithic) 4000 BC - 2500 BC	The Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic) 8000 BC - 4000 BC	The Bronze Age 2500 BC - 700 BC
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**Starter Activity**  
**What's Your Timeline?**  
Timelines show linked events in order of when they happened. We call this 'chronological' order.  
Draw your own timeline, starting from when you were born. Think of some of the events that happened to you in your life so far to add to it. Remember to add dates.

**Spot Check**  
**Spot Check**  
**Tell your partner:**  
• What is the difference between BC and AD?  
• Was the prehistoric period mostly BC or AD?

**Main Input**  
**When was 'prehistory'?**  
Draw lines to show where each card would go on timeline.

BC	AD
Britain comes out of the Ice Age and is warm enough to inhabit <b>12000 BC</b>	The very first iPad becomes available to buy <b>AD 2010</b>
People start counting the years after the birth of Christ <b>Year 0</b>	The Romans successfully invade Britain <b>AD 43</b>
World War II begins <b>AD 1939</b>	The Normans defeat the Saxons at the Battle of Hastings <b>AD 1066</b>

**Plenary**  
**What do you want to know?**

BC	AD	
Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age
Palaeolithic	Neolithic	

Life in prehistoric Britain was very different to how life is for us today!  
Think about what you would like to find out about this period of history and write down your questions on your Post-it note.

**Stone Age to Iron Age**  
Lesson 1: What does prehistory mean?

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# What Does Prehistory Mean?

## Objectives

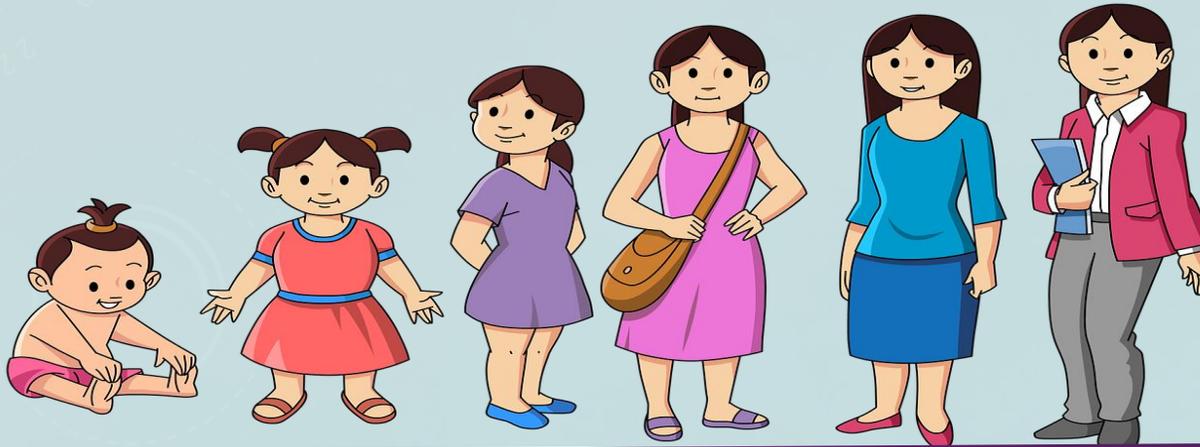
- To put events in chronological order
- To understand how the period from the Stone Age to the Iron Age fits into a wider picture of British history



# What's Your Timeline?

Timelines show linked events in order of when they happened. We call this 'chronological' order.

Draw your own timeline, starting from when you were born. Think of some of the events that have happened to you in your life so far to add to it. Remember to add dates.



# What's Your Timeline?

- **How did you know which events to put on your timeline?**
- **Did you mark on every single thing that happened to you?**
- **How did you know what order to put things in?**



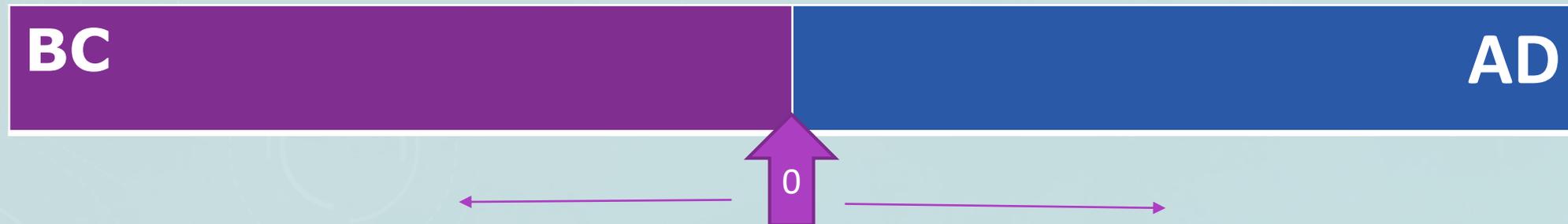
When historians make timelines, they have to choose significant events and record them in chronological order.

**Today we are going to make timelines showing a period of history called 'Prehistory' – the time before written historical records began!**



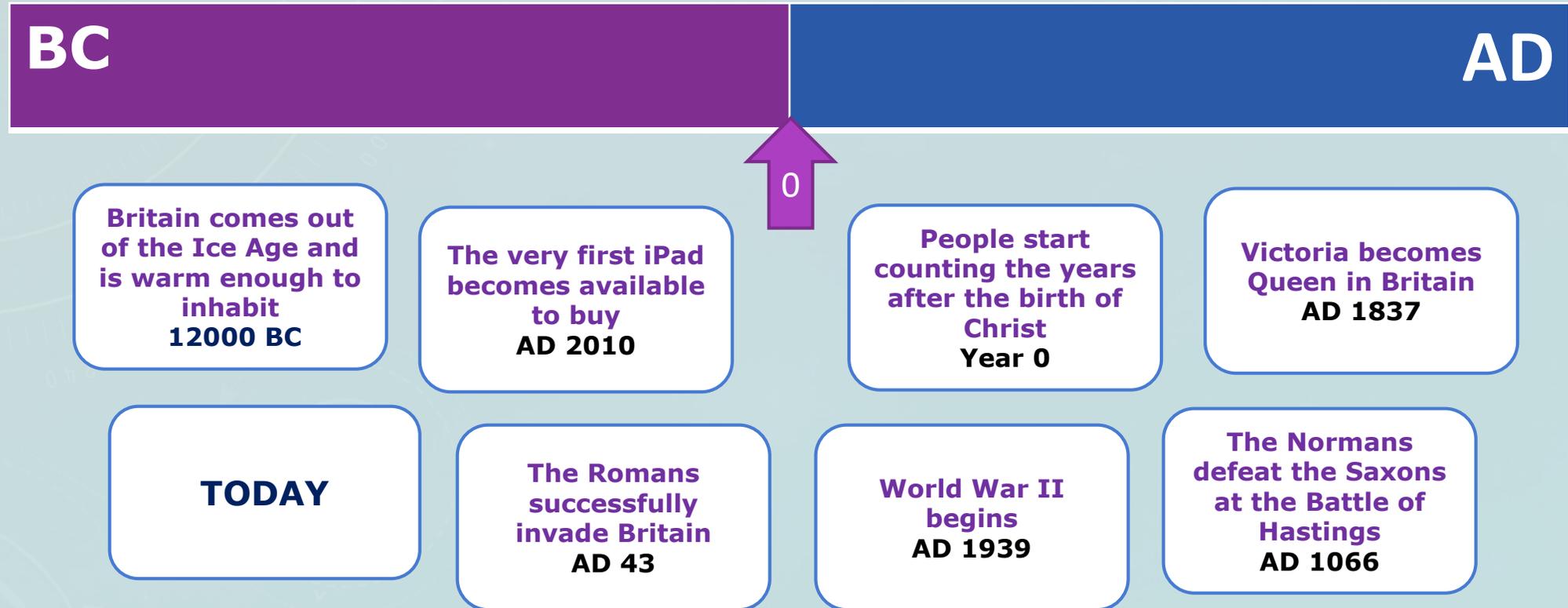
# When was 'prehistory'?

Look at the timeline. It is split into 2 sections: BC and AD. These sections show the time before and after historians started recording history around the time of the birth of Jesus.



# When was 'prehistory'?

Draw lines to show where each card would go on the timeline.



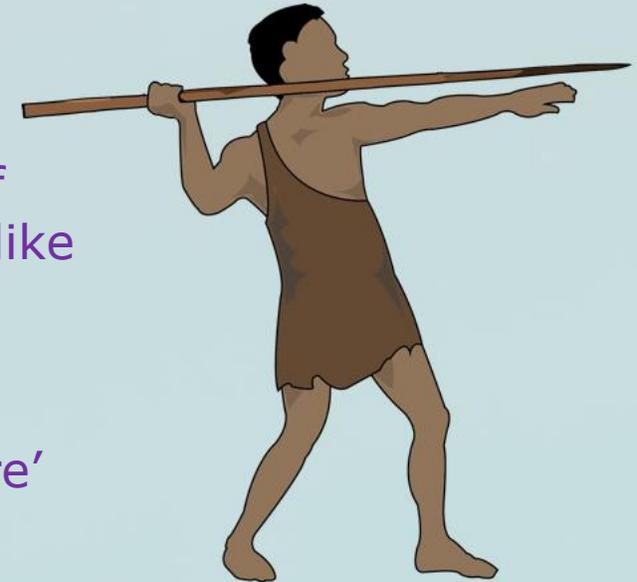
# When was 'prehistory'?



For this history topic we will be focusing on the BC section of this timeline and we will be learning about what Britain was like in that time.

We call the earlier parts of this period **prehistory** because it was part of what happened before written records began. 'Pre' means before.

In British history, the prehistoric period covers the whole of the BC section of the timetable and ends at AD 43 when the Romans successfully invaded.

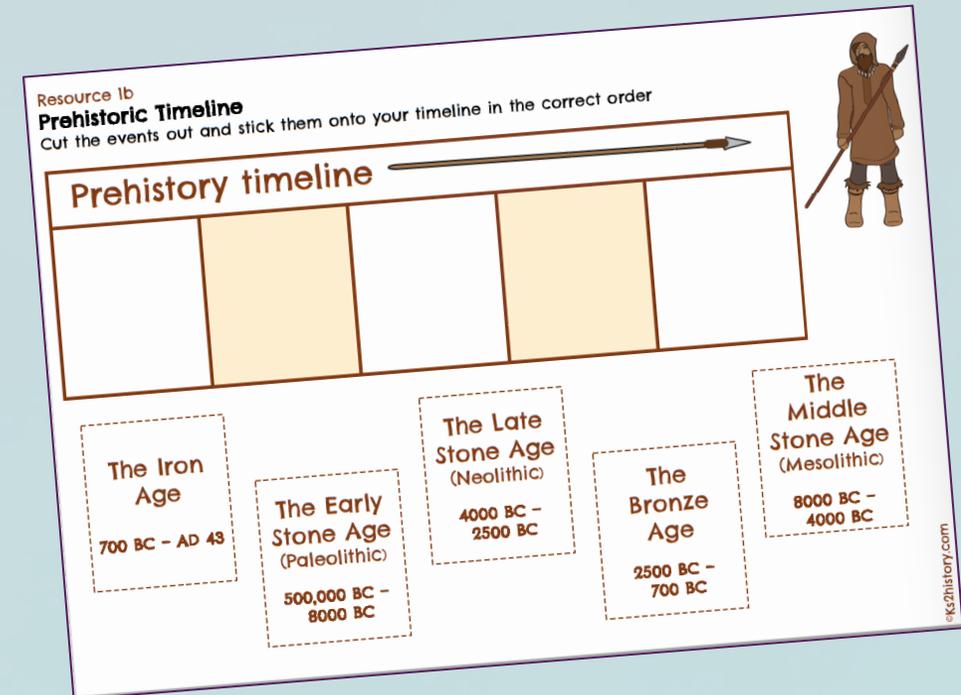


# Prehistory Timelines

The period of prehistory can be split into different parts, including the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. The Stone Age period is so long that it also gets split into three different parts!

With your group, work together to put the prehistoric periods into chronological order on your sheet.

Once you have placed the events onto your timeline, use three different colours to mark the **Stone Age**, **Bronze Age** and **Iron Age** periods.



# Spot Check

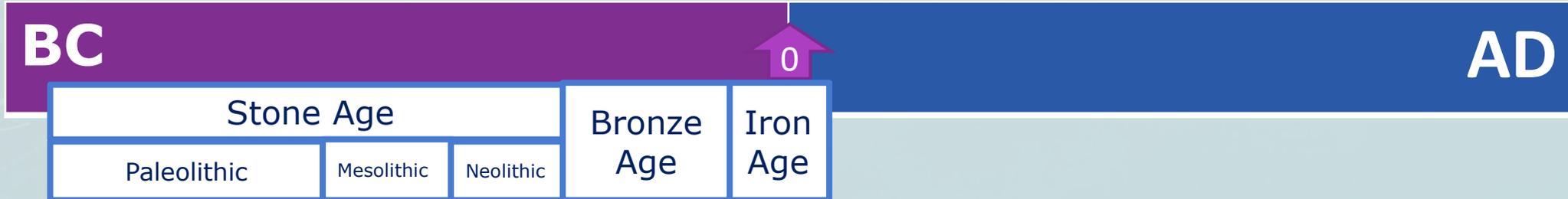


## Tell your partner:

- What is the difference between **BC** and **AD**?
- Was the prehistoric period mostly BC or AD?
- Bonus! Put these in order: *Mesolithic, Neolithic, Paleolithic.*



# What do you want to know?



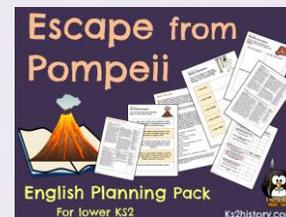
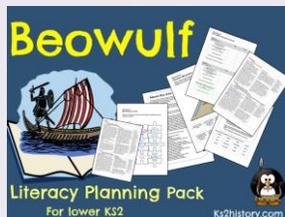
Life in prehistoric Britain was very different to how life is for us today!

Think about what you would like to find out about this period of history and write down your questions on your Post-It note.



# Like this resource?

We also have units for other history topics, like the Romans, the Stone Age and the Anglo-Saxons. Find out more at [ks2history.com](http://ks2history.com).



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