



Knowledge Organiser:

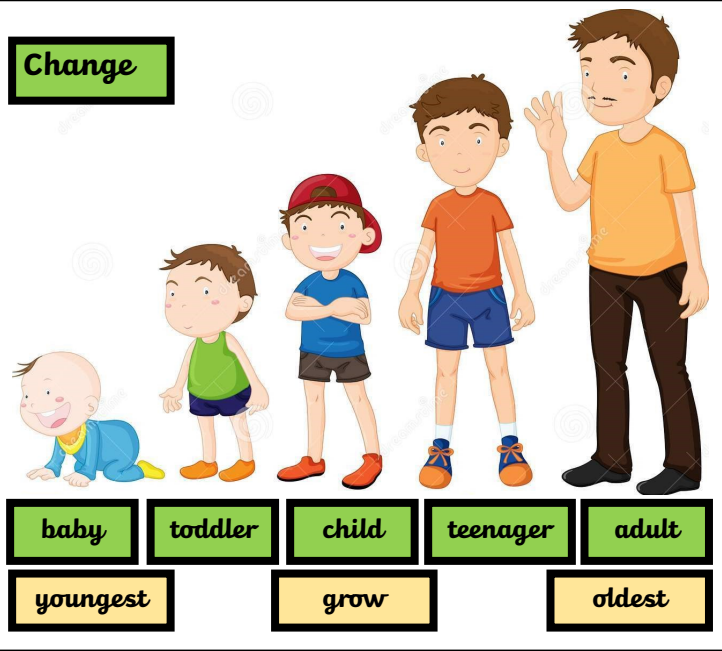
Changes Within Living Memory



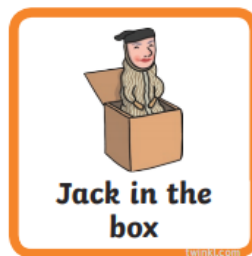
Time Related Words

Born
Birth
Childhood
Growth
Adolescence
Change
Different
Older
Younger
Bigger
Smaller
Adult
Elderly

Change



Vocabulary	Definition
Blackboard	Used by teachers; write on it with chalk
Cane	Used by teachers to discipline children
Change	To make something different
Chronological order	Putting things in the order that they happened in
Dunce	A 'stupid' person
Future	Time that hasn't happened yet
History	Things that happened in the past
Past	Time that has already happened
Phone box	Before mobile phones, these were
Present	Right now
Ration	To have a small amount of something that is running out

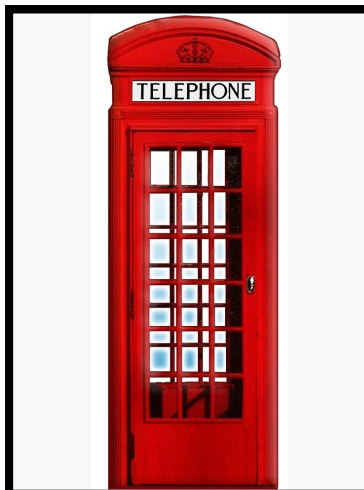


Jack in the box



teddy bear

25 years ago, games consoles were not very common. Children played outside and with



Technology advancements mean we now carry our phones around with us.



Children who could not do their school work were made to wear a dunce's hat



Knowledge Organiser:

Ruby Bridges

Year	Event
1865	13th Amendment ends slavery
1868	14th Amendment passed
1870	15th Amendment gives all males the right to vote
1890s	'Jim Crow' laws in place in Southern states, promoting segregation
1896	Separate but Equal law
1954	'Brown vs. Board of Education' - 'Separate but Equal' laws are unlawful
1955	Montgomery Bus Boycott started by Rosa Parks
1957	Little Rock Nine
1960	Ruby Bridges starts school
1963	Dr Martin Luther King gives

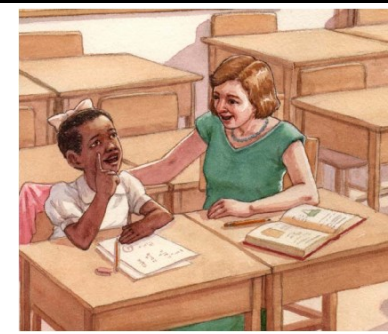
Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1868, a law called the 14th Amendment was passed in America and it meant that black people had to be treated equally to white people. However, many black people were still treated unfairly, especially in the southern parts of America where racism was worse than the north. In 1896, another law was passed called the "Separate but Equal Law". This meant that black people could be segregated from white people as long as they were given "their own" option. This meant black people had to eat in different restaurants to white people, had to sit in different parts of a bus and had to go to different schools. During the 1950s and 1960s, black African-Americans, as well as many white Americans, were fed up with the unequal treatment that they received. They wanted equality so they started to fight for their rights.

Vocabulary	Definition
Civil Rights	Fight for equality for black people
Equality	Everyone is treated the same
Hero	Someone who fights adversity
Inequality	People are treated differently
Integration	People are brought together
Isolation	To be on your own
Justice	The fair and right thing happens
Mob	A group of angry protesters
Protest	To show that you disagree
Segregation	People are split into separate groups
Support	When someone helps you

Name	Significance
Ruby Bridges	6 year old girl who attended all-white William Frantz Elementary School
Mrs Henry	Mrs Barbara Henry was the only teacher prepared to teach Ruby
Little Rock Nine	In 1957, nine black teenagers went to a white school in Little Rock, Arkansas
Dr Martin Luther King Jnr	Christian minister and American Civil Rights leader
Rosa Parks	An American activist who started the Montgomery bus boycott.



Separate but Equal laws segregated people according to their race



Mrs Henry was the only teacher who was prepared to teach Ruby Bridges



Knowledge Organiser:

History of Birmingham

Feudal System

Year	Event
6th Century AD	Birmingham is a small settlement
1070 AD	Dudley Castle built
1166 AD	Birmingham becomes a
1642-1651 AD	English Civil War
1665 AD	The Great Plague
1760-1850 AD	Industrial Revolution
1837-1901	Victorians

Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Saxon 6th Century Birmingham was just one small settlement in thick forest - the home (ham) of the tribe (ing) of a leader called Birm or Beorma. In the early 12th century it grew into a town. In 1166 the King gave the Lord of the Manor, Peter De Birmingham, the right to hold a weekly market. This attracted merchants and craftsmen from around the country. Birmingham grew rapidly during the Industrial Revolution—between 1760 and 1850. Birmingham residents invented over three times as many things as those of any other British town or city.

Name	Significance
Peter De Birmingham	Part of the De Birmingham family who held the lordship of Birmingham for 400
King Henry II	Granted Peter De Birmingham a license to hold a weekly cattle and food market
Charles I and	Rival leaders during the English Civil
Sir Robert Holte	Owner of Aston Hall
Samuel Papys	A Londoner who wrote a famous diary detailing the Great Plague of 1665
Boulton, Watt and Murdoch	Famous Birmingham inventors who revolutionised the steam engine
George and Richard Cadbury	Owners of Cadbury Chocolate who pioneered employee care when they built Bournville

Vocabulary	Definition
Back-to-backs	Type of terraced house
Canal	Manmade waterway for boats
Civil War	A war between people from the same country
Feudal system	A system of ranking and order
Hamlet	Smaller settlement than a village
Industrial revolution	Rapid growth of new factories
Medieval	A period of history; Middle Ages
Plague	A highly contagious disease that kills
Roundheads and Cavaliers	The two sides who were fighting each other during the civil war
Settlement	A place where people live





Knowledge Organiser:

Roman Empire and Christianity

Year	Event
753 BC	Rome is founded
509 BC	Rome becomes a Republic
45 BC	Julius Caesar becomes the first dictator of Rome
27 BC	Roman Empire begins
1AD	in the year of our Lord
circa. 33AD	Saul becomes Paul the Apostle
54AD	Nero becomes emperor
64AD	The Great Fire of Rome
68AD	End of Nero's reign
249AD	Decius becomes emperor
251AD	End of Decius' reign
305AD	Galerius becomes emperor
306AD	Constantine becomes co-emperor of the East with Galarius
311AD	End of Galerius' reign
337AD	End of Constantine's reign
597AD	Augustine travels to Britain to convert it to Christianity

Name	Significance
Augustine	Converted Britain from paganism
Emperor	Converted Rome to Christianity
Emperor	Emperor who persecuted Christians
Emperor Decius	Emperor who persecuted Christians
Emperor Nero	Emperor who persecuted Christians
Julius Caesar	Rome's first dictator
Paul the Apostle	Spread the word of God across Europe
Pope Gregory	Ordered Britain to be converted
Romulus	founder of Rome

Vocabulary	Definition
conversion	to change from one faith to another
dictator	ruler with total power
Empire	group of countries ruled by one country
paganism	believe in multiple gods and goddesses
persecution	when people are treated badly because of their faith
republic	no king or queen; power is held by the people who vote for their leaders
senate	group of people who help make decisions

Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a few hundred years, the small, often hated religious movement called Christianity became the main religion of Europe and the Western world. By becoming the state religion of the Roman Empire, Christianity became the largest and most influential religion in the world. Christianity was spread through the Roman Empire by the early followers of Jesus. Although saints Peter and Paul are said to have established the church in Rome, most of the early Christian communities were in the east, in places such as Alexandria in Egypt, as well as Antioch and Jerusalem. Christianity gained followers among both Jews and non-Jews, bringing them together with a message of unity before God. The Romans were a religious people, but many saw Christianity as a threat to their religious system. Christians refused to sacrifice to the gods, proclaiming instead that there was only one God. Pagan Romans were not only offended by this, but also felt it threatened their society.



Knowledge Organiser:

Ancient African Civilisations 1

Year	Event
300 AD	Approx. start of Ghana Empire
1100 AD	Approx. end of Ghana Empire
1235 AD	Empire of Mali formed
1312 AD	Mansa Musa becomes ruler of Mali Empire
1324 AD	Mansa Musa makes a pilgrimage to Mecca
1337 AD	Mansa Musa dies
1430 AD	Songhai gains independence from Mali
1464 - 1492	Sunni Ali ruler of Songhai
1493 - 1528	Askia Muhammad ruler of Songhai
1591 AD	Approx. year Songhai Empire ends
Early 1600s	End of Empire of Mali
1963 AD	Hugh Trevor-Roper makes his 'Africa has no history' speech on the BBC



Dates are as accurate as possible, but in most cases they are approximations. Dates are sometimes reported differently in different secondary sources. This is due to the lack of written primary sources of Ancient African Civilisations.

Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empire of Ghana - Despite its name, the old Empire of Ghana is not geographically, ethnically, or in any other way, related to modern Ghana. It lies about four hundred miles north west of modern Ghana. Ancient Ghana encompassed what is now modern Northern Senegal and Southern Mauritania. The Empire of Mali - one of the largest empires in West African History, and at its height, it spanned from the Atlantic Coast to central parts of the Sahara desert. The Empire was founded in 1235 AD by the legendary King Sundiata and lasted until the early 1600s AD. The Empire's most famous ruler was named Mansa Musa, and chroniclers of the times wrote that when he travelled to Mecca on a pilgrimage he distributed so much gold that he caused great inflation lasting a decade. The Songhai Empire (also known as Songhay) was a state that dominated the western Sahel in the 15th and 16th century. At its peak, it was one of the largest states in African history. The state is known by its historiographical name, derived from its leading ethnic

Name	Significance
King Sundiata	Founder of Empire of Mali
Hugh Trevor-Roper	British historian who denied Africa's history
Sunni Ali	Songhai ruler from 1464 to 1492
Askia Muhammad	An emperor, military commander, and political reformer of the Songhai Em-
John Leo Africanus	Author who is best known for his book <i>Descrittione dell'Africa</i>

Vocabulary	Definition
Caravan	A series of camels carrying passengers and/or goods
Civilisation	The society, culture, and way of life of a particular area
Gao	Capital of Songhai Empire
Islam	It is the world's second-largest religion with over 1.9 billion followers or 24.5% of the world's population, known as Muslims
Jihad	A struggle or fight against the enemies of Islam.
Merchant	A merchant is a person who trades in commodities produced by other people.
Sahara	Largest hot desert in the world; North Africa
Salt	Mineral used to preserve food amongst other things
Timbuktu	City in modern-day Mali; historical centre of Arab-African trade
Trans-Saharan	Trans-Saharan trade requires travel across the Sahara to reach sub-Saharan Africa
Wagadou	African name for Ghana Empire
West Africa	16 countries in the western-most part of Africa



Knowledge Organiser:

Ancient African Civilisations 2

Year	Event
7500 BC	First settlers arrive in the Nile Vale
3100 BC	King Namer unifies Egypt; start of "Ancient Egypt"
785 BC	Kingdom of Kush formed
744 BC	25th Dynasty established
656 BC	End of 25th Dynasty
591 BC	Capital moves to Meroe
332 BC	Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
332 BC	Carthage founded after Alexander the Great destroys Tyre
264-241 BC	First Punic War
218-202 BC	Second Punic War
184 BC	Suicide of Hannibal Barca
149-146 BC	Third Punic War
350 AD	End of Kingdom of Kush
1100 AD	Formation of Great Zimbabwe
1550 AD	End of Great Zimbabwe

Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingdom of Kush - This ancient Nubian empire reached its peak in the second millennium B.C., when it ruled over a vast swath of territory along the Nile River in what is now Sudan. It was an economic centre that operated a lucrative market in ivory, incense, iron and especially gold. The kingdom was both a trading partner and a military rival of Egypt—it even ruled Egypt as the 25th Dynasty—and it adopted many of its neighbour's customs. Carthage - Best known as ancient Rome's rival in the Punic Wars, Carthage was a North African commercial hub that flourished for over 500 years. The city-state began its life in the 8th or 9th century B.C. as a Phoenician settlement in what is now Tunisia, but it later grew into a sprawling seafaring empire that dominated trade in textiles, gold, silver and copper. Great Zimbabwe - Great Zimbabwe is a ruined city in the south-eastern hills of Zimbabwe near Lake Mutirikwe and the town of Masvingo. It was the capital of the Kingdom of Zimbabwe during the



Dates are as accurate as possible, but are sometimes reported differently in different secondary sources due to the lack of written primary sources of Ancient African Civilisations.

Vocabulary	Definition
Civilisation	The society, culture, and way of life of a particular area
Dynasty	Rulers of a country who are all related
dzimba-dza-mabwe	The name Zimbabwe derives from this; means "houses of stone"
Empire	A group of nations or peoples ruled over
Kart-hadasht	Original name of Carthage; means <i>new city</i>
Kilwa Kisiwani	A community on an Indian Ocean island off the southern coast of present-day Tanzania in eastern Africa.
Mercenary	A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army.
Meroe	Second capital of Kush
Ming Dynasty	Ruling dynasty of China from 1368 to 1644
Napata	Original Kush capital
Nile Valley	Fertile region of land along the banks of the Nile river
Nubian	Egyptian name for Kushites
Phoenician	People from the coast of modern Syria, Lebanon and northern Israel

Name	Significance
Charles Bonnet	20th Century Swiss archaeologist who uncovered many secrets of Kush's past
Black Pharaohs	During the 25th Dynasty, Kush and Ancient Egyptian kingdom merged into one under King Piankhi of Kush, also known as King Piye .
Hannibal Barca	One of the greatest military leaders in history; son of Hamilcar Barca
David Randall-MacIver and Gertrude Caton-Thompson	20th century British archaeologists whose work was key to confirming the origins of the ruins of Great Zimbabwe
Hugh Trevor-Roper	British historian who denied Africa's history



Knowledge Organiser:

Windrush Generation

Year	Event
1492 - 1810	Britain transports 1,665,000 slaves to the Caribbean
1623	British colonisation of Caribbean region begins with Saint Kitts
1939	Start of World War Two
1945	End of World War Two
1948	British Nationality Act
1948	Empire Windrush arrives at Tilbury Docks
1956	London Transport Executive agreed with the Barbadian Immigrants Liaison Service to loan Barbadians their fares to Britain
1958	Notting Hill riots
1961	130,000 Caribbean's entered Britain to 'Beat the Ban' with the 1962 Commonwealth Immigration Act on the horizon
1962	Commonwealth Immigration Act
1968	Enoch Powell delivers his 'rivers of blood' speech
1968	Race Relations Act
2018	Start of the Windrush Scandal

Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In June 1948, the merchant vessel Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury Docks carrying 492 workers from the Caribbean. They had come to Britain to assist with post-war reconstruction. After 1948 Caribbean arrivals numbered between 500 and 700 a year, and by 1956 there were just over 40,000 such immigrants in Britain. Under the auspices of the British Nationality Act of 1948, Commonwealth citizens were granted British citizenship, entry, and rights to settle into Britain. The majority of the Empire Windrush passengers were men from Jamaica. Ex-Royal Air Foremen (RAF) who fought in World War II was also on board the ship. Entire families from Trinidad, Barbados and other Caribbean islanders of various class and professional backgrounds also took the opportunity to immigrate to Britain for economic opportunities. In the aftermath of World War Two, definitions of British nationality were re-defined, often to encourage colonial residents to come to Britain to help with post-war reconstruction. Commonwealth Immigration Act 1962 - legislation was passed to restrict the number of Commonwealth immigrants to Britain. Applicants now had to have work permits, which were given mostly to skilled migrants, such as doctors.

Name	Significance
Enoch Powell	Conservative MP; inflammatory 1968 "rivers of blood" speech
Sir Oswald Mosley	Fascist political leader; anti-immigration views; supporter of repatriation of Caribbean immigrants ("send them back home")

Vocabulary	Definition
Brexit	Britain's exit from the EU
Caribbean	The region consisting of the Caribbean Sea and its islands
Colony	A country or area controlled by another country
Commonwealth	An international association consisting of the UK together with states that were previously part of the British Empire
Discrimination	The unjust treatment of different categories of people e.g. race
Empire	A group of nations or peoples ruled over
Empire Windrush	Passenger ship used to transport migrants to Britain from the Caribbean
Immigrant	A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country
Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization
Migrant	A person who moves from one country to another
Mother Country	The country who controls other countries
Post-war	After the end of World War Two in 1945
Racism	To discriminate against someone because of their race
Reconstruction	To rebuild something after it's been damaged
Tilbury Docks	A London dock for ships
Xenophobia	Dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries



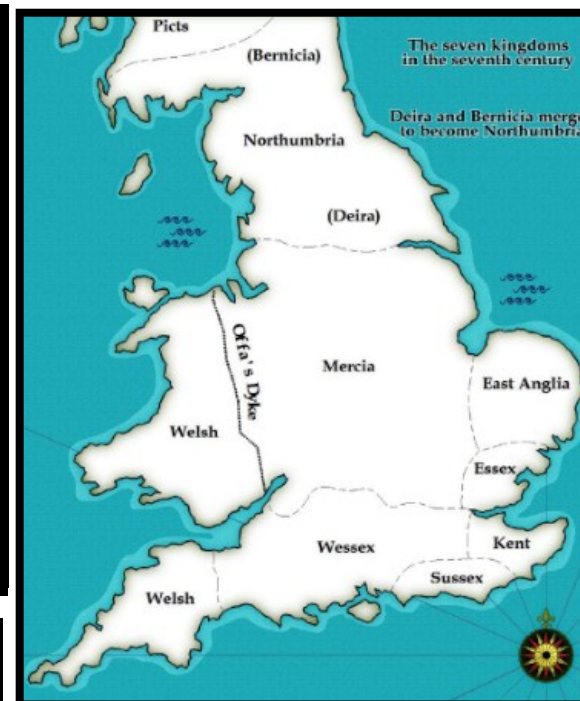
Knowledge Organiser:

Anglo Saxons

Year	Event
55 BC	Julius Caesar leads first attempt by Rome to conquer Britain - unsuccessful
54 BC	Julius Caesar leads a second unsuccessful invasion of Britain
43 AD	Emperor Claudius organised the final and successful Roman invasion of Britain
401 AD	Large numbers of Roman troops are withdrawn from Britain to support wars across the empire
409 AD	Romans leave Britain
450 AD	Saxons, from Germany, settle in Kent.
449 - 550 AD	Arrival of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany.
556 AD	Seven kingdoms are created across Britain
597 AD	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury
617 AD	Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom
779 AD	Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa builds a Dyke along the Welsh Border
1066 AD	Duke William II of Normandy defeats Harold II at Hastings.

Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anglo-Saxons were a cultural group who inhabited Great Britain from the 5th century. They comprised people from Germanic tribes who migrated to the island from continental Europe, their descendants, and indigenous British groups who adopted many aspects of Anglo-Saxon culture and language. The Anglo-Saxons established the Kingdom of England and the modern English language owes almost half of its words – including the most common words of everyday speech – to their language. The Anglo-Saxon period denotes the period in Britain between about 450 and 1066. It is sandwiched between the Romans and Normans. The early Anglo-Saxon period includes the creation of an English nation, with many of the aspects that survive today, including regional government of shires and hundreds. During this period, Christianity was established and there was a flowering of literature and language.

Vocabulary	Definition
Angles	A member of a Germanic people who invaded the island of Britain in the 5th century
Anglo-Saxons	Germanic tribes who migrated to the island and inhabited Britain from the 5th century.
Invaders	A person or group that invades a country, region, or other place
Jutes	A Germanic people who are believed to have come from Jutland (called Iutum in Latin) in modern Denmark
Normans	French/Scandinavian people who conquered Britain in 1066
Pagans	Term used by Christians to describe those who practiced polytheism



Vocabulary	Definition
Picts	Celtic-speaking peoples who lived in what is today eastern and northern Scotland
Polytheism	Worship of multiple gods
Roman Empire	The post-Republican period of ancient Rome.
Supreme Kingdom	Equivalent of a modern day capital city
Staffordshire Hoard	Site of a Anglo-Saxon archaeological find



Knowledge Organiser:

The Vikings

Year	Event
700AD	The start of the Viking Age
793AD	First Viking invasion of Britain - Lindisfarne Island
794AD	First raids on Ireland and Scotland
820AD	Viking raids continue around the English coast
865AD	Great Viking Army from Denmark Invades England
866AD	Danish Vikings capture York, make it their capital and rename it Jorvik
871AD	Anglo-Saxon King Ethelred, defeats the Viking army at the Battle of Ashdown
876AD	Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden settle permanently in England.
886AD	King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England. This area on England becomes known as Danelaw and is ruled by the Viking King Guthrum.
975AD	The death of the Anglo-Saxon king, Edgar the Peaceful, brings about a period of instability and an opportunity for the Vikings to once again attempt to conquer England.
978AD	Æthelred II The Unready, becomes the latest Anglo-Saxon king and at 7 years old, his inability to lead the country is exploited by the Danes who extort Danegeld from him.
994AD	Swein 'Forkbeard', son of the Danish king, leads an invading Danish army in an unsuccessful siege of London, and subsequently ravage the south-east.
1016AD	King Canute (Cnut) of Denmark captures the English Crown
1042AD	Edward the Confessor becomes King (A Saxon King)
1066AD	King Harold II takes the throne and becomes the last Anglo-Saxon king of England
1066AD	Norman conquest of England; end of the Viking Age in Britain

Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throughout this unit, pupils will learn about how and when Viking history overlaps with that of the Anglo-Saxons, who they studied in their previous history unit. The Vikings first invaded Britain in AD 793 and last invaded in 1066 when William the Conqueror became King of England after the Battle of Hastings. The Vikings are not a race of people, rather it is a term used to describe the invaders and settlers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. They plundered extensively in the British Isles and France and even attacked as far south as Spain, Portugal and North Africa. In the last years of the tenth century they also began to colonize Greenland, and explored North America, but without establishing a permanent

Vocabulary	Definition
Scandinavia	The Vikings came from Denmark, Sweden and Norway; all three countries are part of Scandinavia
Vikings	In medieval Scandinavian languages, a Vikingr is a pirate, who seeks wealth either by raids on foreign coasts
Invaders	a person or group that invades a country, region, or other

King Alfred the Great	Anglo-Saxon king who repelled the Vikings and prevented them from conquering all of England
Æthelred II	Nickname, 'The Unready'; Anglo-Saxon king who is extorted
Swein Forkbeard	Reckless Viking invader who sought to conquer England and brought an end to Danegeld payments
King Cnut	Viking King of England after he forces Æthelred II into exile before marrying his wife, Emma



Knowledge Organiser:

WW1 and the British Empire

Year	Event
1914 June 28	Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated
1914 July 28	Start of WW1 when Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
1914 August 4	Britain declares war on Germany after it invades Belgium
1914 August	British and French forces invade and occupy Togoland
1915 April 25	The Gallipoli Campaign begins
1915 December 18	The Allies start the most successful element of the entire Gallipoli Campaign: the final evacuation!
1916 January 27	Conscription is introduced in Britain.
1916 July 1	Start of the Battle of the Somme
1916 November 18	Battle of the Somme ends with approximately 1.5 million casualties
1917 April 6	The United States of America enters World War 1
1918 November 11	An armistice (cease fire agreement) is reached between the Allies and Germany
1919 June 28	Treaty of Versailles is signed between the Allies and Germany at Versailles, officially ending the Great War

Vocabulary	Definition
alliance	a union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries
amphibious warfare	Use of ships to propel soldiers onto a hostile or potentially dangerous shore at a designated landing beach
British Empire	The British Empire comprised the dominions, colonies, protectorates, mandates, and other territories ruled or administered by the United Kingdom and its predecessor states
colony	a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country
conscription	compulsory enlistment for state service, typically into the armed forces
imperialism	a policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means.
labourer	a person doing unskilled manual work for wages
mercenary	a professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army
porter	a person employed to carry luggage and other loads
press ganged	a body of men employed to enlist men forcibly into service in the army or navy
propaganda	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view

Military Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allies - Russia, France and Britain • Central Powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria • askari - a local soldier serving in the armies of the European colonial powers in Africa • sepooy - Indian soldier • ANZAC - Australian and New Zealand Armed Corps • BWIR - British West Indian Regiment

Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British public's vision of the First World War is dominated by the Western Front, but the war was fought on a wider scale. • The First World War was the first truly global conflict – the battle raged not just in the trenches of the Western Front but in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. • The first shots of World War One are fired in Africa. By 1914 the German Empire has four colonies in East, West and South Africa. British and French forces invade Togoland the site of a key German wireless station, Kamina

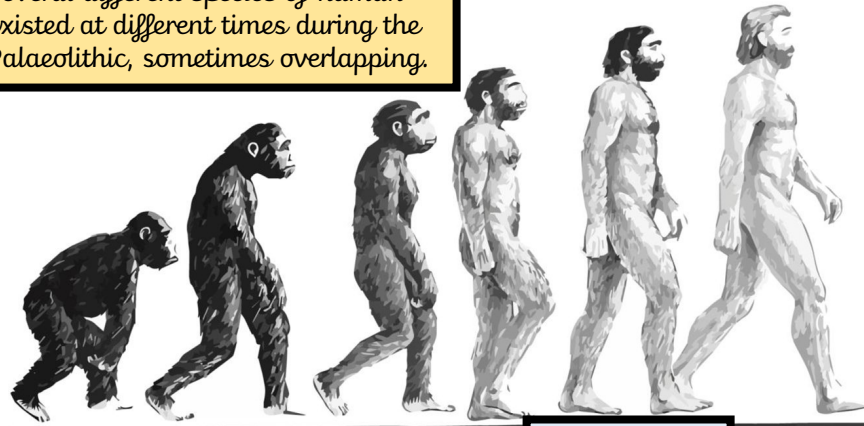


Knowledge Organiser:

Stone Age to Iron Age

Dates are as accurate as possible, but are sometimes reported differently in different secondary sources due to the lack of primary sources of prehistoric history.

Several different species of human existed at different times during the Palaeolithic, sometimes overlapping.



Modern Man = *Homo sapiens*

Year	Event
2.6 million years ago	The start of the Stone Age
15,000-10,000 BC	Lascaux cave paintings in France
10,000 BC	Start of British Stone Age
6,000 BC	Britain becomes an island
4,500-3,500 BC	People begin to make pottery and farm
4,000-3,000 BC	Horses are domesticated for travel
3,750 BC	Woolly mammoths die out
3,000 BC	Construction of Stonehenge starts
2,500 BC	Start of British Bronze Age
1,200 BC	Emergence of Celtic tribes / culture
800 BC	Emergence of hill forts
700 BC	Start of British Iron Age
330 BC	First written record of life in Britain
100 BC	Coins are made for the first time
55 and 54	Romans fail to conquer
43 AD	Romans conquer Britain

Overview

- The Stone Age** was a broad prehistoric period during which stone was widely used to make tools with an edge, a point, or a jagged surface. The period lasted roughly 3.4 million years and **ended between 8700 BCE and 2500 BCE** with the advent of metalworking.
- The Bronze Age** is a historical period that was characterized by the use of bronze to make tools and weapons. It is also the period when people start to use early forms of written communication and other early features of urban civilization, such as living in village-like groups. **2500 BC - 750 BC**
- The Iron Age** is the final period of the three-age division prehistoric history. It was preceded by the Stone Age and the Bronze Age. The British Iron Age lasted in theory from the first significant use of iron for tools and weapons in Britain to the Romanisation of the southern half of the island. **750 BC - 43 AD**
- The period of history after the Iron Age is termed **Roman Britain** and is considered to replace the British Iron Age.

Vocabulary	Definition
Archaeologist	A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites
Bronze Age	Prehistoric period when weapons and tools were made of bronze
Celts	Group of people who lived across Europe during the Iron Age
Druid	Ancient Celtic religious leaders
Farmer	A person who grows crops or rears livestock for food
Flint	Rock used to make tools or start fires
Hunter-gatherer	People who live by hunting and fishing, and harvesting wild food
Iron Age	Prehistoric period when weapons and tools were made of iron
Long barrows	A tomb-like structure used as a burial / worship site
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age
Neolithic	Late Stone Age
Nomadic	To live without a home
Palaeolithic	Early Stone Age
Prehistoric	The period before written records
Roman Empire	The post-Republican period of ancient Rome.
Skara Brae	Neolithic village on the Orkney Islands (Scotland)
Stone Age	Prehistoric period when weapons and tools were made of stone
Stonehenge	Neolithic monument in Wiltshire
Survival	Continuing to live or exist in spite of challenging circumstances