









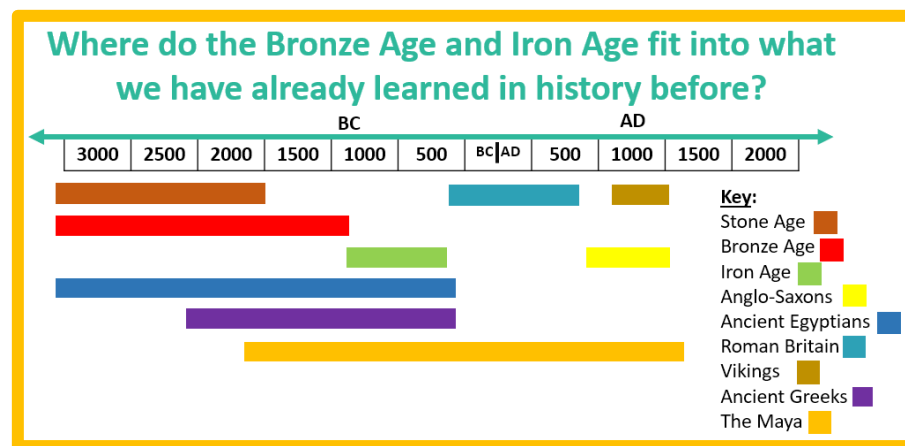


	Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory	Building on previous knowledge and skills, you will remember:	The Bronze Age and Iron Age		Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory	Building on previous knowledge and skills, you will remember:
	Around 4,000 years ago, people were using bronze to make tools and weapons instead of stone. This is known as the Bronze Age.	In Term1, you learnt that Stone Age people made tools from wood, bone and stone.			Bronze tools were strong which made them good for farming.	In Year 2, you learnt that different materials have different properties that make them suitable for different objects, e.g.: metal is strong, and glass is fragile.
	The main source of copper was in Wales, while Devon and Cornwall were rich in tin.	In Year 1, you learnt that Wales is a country in the United Kingdom.			Iron Age people grew their own crops to make food, like wheat, oats and barley.	In Year 1, you learnt that crops are grown in fields surrounding Kirton.
	Bronze was used to make everyday objects like axes and cauldrons. It was also used to make beautiful objects like the Mold Cape, an artefact found in Wales. The Mold Cape was made of gold.	In Year 2, you learnt that the artefact Samuel Pepys' diary told us a lot about the Great Fire of London.			Hillforts were settlements built on higher ground to protect people from enemy tribes.	In Year 1, you learnt that castles were built to protect people.
	The Amesbury Archer was found near Stonehenge, when a new housing estate was being developed.  He was buried with over 100 artefacts, including copper knives, gold hair ornaments, decorated pottery and even boars' tusks.	In Year 1, you learnt that artefacts are old things that gives us clues to how people used to live. e.g. old coins, stamps and war medals.			Wattle is made of sticks. Daub can be made from wet soil, clay, sand, animal dung and straw.  Wattle and daub were used for making walls and buildings.	In Year 2, you learnt that houses built in the time of the Great Fire of London were mainly made from wood.
	He was named the Amesbury Archer, as flint arrowheads and a stone wrist guard were found in the grave. These were worn by archers at the time.	In Year 1, you learnt that items can be used to learn about people from the past like Ernest Shackleton's diary.			Roundhouses were circular houses made of wooden or stone posts and filled in with wattle and daub.	In Year 1, you learnt that we now use brick for buildings because it is strong and rigid.

Key Vocabulary	
archaeology	Looking at things from the past
broch	A prehistoric circular stone tower in north Scotland and surrounding islands
interpretation	How something is understood
hoard	A large store that has been collected.
period	A section of time
smelting	Melting to separate the metal
tribe	A group of people



# The Big Event