

Sticky Knowledge

- The Stone Age covers a huge period of time from over 2.5 million years ago. It starts from when humans first came into existence.
- The Stone Age period is prehistoric (no written sources of information) much of the evidence is from discoveries by archaeologists such as artefacts and cave paintings.
- The Stone Age is broken down into smaller time periods (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic)
- In Britain, archaeologists have found evidence of four different types of dwelling. The earliest humans were found to have lived in caves, through evidence from cave paintings.
- Hunter Gatherers sourced food including animals, plants and berries. Farming began towards the end of the Stone Age.
- Following the Stone Age was the Bronze age. Humans started making tools from Bronze it was stronger and more durable.
- Bronze age people started to build houses for different reasons e.g. one for farming and one for living.
- The Iron Age in Britain followed the Bronze Age. Tools were made out of iron and easier to shape. Farming improved. People started to live in round houses within settlements called hill forts.
- Julius Caesar was the leader of the Roman Army and successfully invaded Britain on his second attempt. Emperor Claudius also led the Roman Army and later invaded with a strong army force, leading to a successful invasion.
- The Romans came looking for land and metal.
- The Roman Empire was a large selection of countries that were controlled by the Romans who were based in Rome, Italy.
- Britain was made up of small settlements but the Roman's introduced the idea of a town.
- Roads were built to transport food from farms to towns. Aqueducts were built to transport water.
- Hygiene and sanitation were very important to the Romans and so public baths and drains were built in towns.
- In Roman times, some jobs that people had were farmers, soldiers and priests.
- Boudicca was known as The Queen of the Celtic tribe who led an uprising against the Roman Empire
- After two unsuccessful attempts to conquer Scotland, Roman soldiers returned to Rome, and by 410 AD, Britain was free of Roman rule. •

 The human skeleton is made up of 270 bones. The human body has more than 600 muscles. Muscles help us move. Bones protect our organs. 		scles. fats/sugars. • Before preparin	 A balanced diet has a mixture of protein, carbohydrate, fruit and vegetable, dairy and fats/sugars. Before preparing food we need clean hands and surfaces. A recipe tells us the ingredients, equipment and method we need to make meals. 					
3,000 000 BC - 2100 BC	750 BC – 43 AD	55 BC	A.D. 410	A.D. 1666				
Stone Age	Iron Age	Caesar invaded UK	Romans leave the UK	Great Fire of London				

2200 bC -750 BC

Bronze Age



Romans leave the UK





Key Events

- Palaeolithic around 2,500,000 BC
- Mesolithic around 11,000BC •
- Neolithic around 4,300 BC 2,000BC
- Bronze Age 2200BC 750 BC
- Iron Age 750BC 43AD •
- 55-54 BC Julius Caesar leads two Roman military expeditions to Britain but are driven back by the Celts
- The Romans first invaded England in 55 B.C.
- 43 AD Romans successfully invade Britain. It became part of the Roman Empire
- 100 AD More than 8,000 miles of Roman Roads in Britain were completed. Troops and goods travel easily across the country.
- 401-410 AD Romans withdraw from Britain. Anglo Saxons migrants begin to settle.
- The Roman Empire lasted from 27 BC until 476 AD- 503 years.

<mark>Significant People</mark>

Boudicca





Julius Caesar

A.D. 1837

Queen Victoria became

A.D 2022

Today





Cross Curricular Vocabulary								
				-		marks		
BC						curves		
AD	explain		nutrition			pattern		
duration	suggest		diet		shell	textur <mark>es</mark>		
interval	identify		skel <mark>eton</mark>		digestive system	observation		
period	Archaeologist		mu <mark>scles</mark>		stomach	pastels		
decade	compare		protection		small intestine	charcoal		
century	Roman Empire		support		large intestine	range		
ancient	Rome		movement		oesophagus	media		
timeline	invade		bones		saliva	hatching		
early settlers	Julius Caesar		skull			imagination		
compare	shield					illustrations		
early Brits	gladiator					crayons		
hunting	wattle and daub							
weaponry	stone					balanced diet		
settlement	bronze		healthy		crumbly	eat well plate		
importance	iron		grown		knife 🛛	regular		
interpret	source		bought		fruit	food packaging		
			dirty		vegetables	labels		
		mouldy	_	tear	food safety			
		wash		bowl	preparing			
Ma fa <mark>mille</mark>			ingredients		cutters	shape		
le père			sweet		sprinkle	arrange		
la mère			salty		garnish	hob		
la sœur					oven			
le frère					toaster			
						microwave		
						saucepan		



graphic tools chalk surfaces lines thickness tone scribbling stippling blending light dark landscapes

cooking clearing cleaning disposing serrated knife mash peel grate mix stir combine run spread