

Year 7 Term 1: How did civilisation grow in Britain before 1066?



Key dates

4000 BC-2500 BC	Neolithic Period
2500BC – 800BC	Bronze age
800BC – 43AD	Iron Age
43 AD	Roman Invasion of Britain
C410 AD	End of Roman Britain
793AD	The first Viking Invasion of Britain
871-899	Reign of King Alfred of Wessex

Key people

Amesbury Archer	Bronze Age archer whose grave has taught u a lot about the weapons and valuables of his time.
Beaker People	The people who brought decorated pottery and the idea of metal working and bronze to the British Isles
Julius Caesar	Roman Emperor who ordered the invasion of Britain
Aethelflaed	Æthelflæd, Lady of the Mercians. ruled Mercia in the English Midlands from 911 until her death in 918. She was the eldest daughter of Alfred the Great
Alfred the Great	Anglo-Saxon king 871–899 who defended England against Danish invasion and founded the first English navy. He became King of Wessex after his brother Aethelred died in 871

Key Tier 3 vocabulary

Anglo Saxons	Angles, Saxons and Jutes who lived in the seven kingdoms of Saxon Britain.
Bronze Age	The period from 2500 BC to 800BC when trade developed and people made bronze from tin and copper
Barrows - long	Rectangular burial tomb system for multiple burials common to the Neolithic period
Barrows - round	Individual round burial mounds containing a single burial and grave goods typical of the Bronze Age
Beowulf	Epic Anglo-Saxon poem celebrating the warrior
Hill Fort	A typical hilltop settlement from the Iron Age
Iron Age	Period of development due to the working of iron tools
Neolithic	The new or late Stone Age that immediately preceded a time of settled agriculture. 4000 BC-2500 BC
Prehistoric	Period before written record history.
Revolution	A complete, sudden and lasting change
Rotary Quern	A hand powered machine for grinding grain into flour
Stonehenge	A UNESCO world heritage site. A Neolithic henge that developed between 3000 BC and 2300 BC with the first arrangement of standing stones occurring approximately 500 years after the henge was first made.

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Prior knowledge required:	Provides building blocks for:
Potential that aspects have been studied at KS2 and links can be made to the ancient Greeks and Egyptians that they may have studied in topic form.	- Normans - The Silk Roads - Empire



Stonehenge, the Neolithic world heritage site

‘There is an infinite number of men, very many buildings and very large herds. They use either bronze or gold money. There is timber of every kind.’

Julius Caesar writing about Britain. He lived from 100-44 BC.

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What cross-curricular links can you make with this big picture enquiry question?

Key knowledge		
Chronology of the prehistoric period Causes and consequences of Neolithic revolution; Impact of farming		
Map skills to identify Neolithic and Bronze Age landmarks Timeline the chronology of Stonehenge stages and significance		
Advent of metalworking, pottery from Beaker people The Amesbury Archer- what his grave tells us.		
Oliver’s Fort; why hill forts were built; Inventions that helped daily life		
Location of the Roman Empire and why this was important. Why invade Britain? Evaluation of the most important reason		
Archaeology of the Ivory Bangle Lady- goods and science Black and British- David Olusoga; Multicultural Roman Britain		
Roman changes; extent to which they were inventions or adaptations		
Old idea of ‘dark ages’; Saxon achievements; Why Anglo-Saxon England was attractive for invaders		
Who Aethelflaed was and her importance		
Key historical skills		
Cause/consequence	Similarity/difference	Change/continuity
Significance	Sources	Interpretations