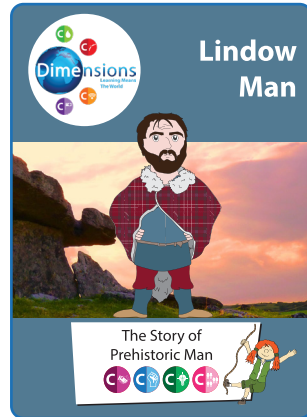


Adventurers - Lindow Man



Overview

'Lindow Man' is a competency-based thematic unit with a history focus, telling the story of prehistoric Britain, from the Stone Age to the Celts.

Stone Age

The Stone Age is separated into three distinct periods: the Palaeolithic Period (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic Period (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic Period (New Stone Age).

Skara Brae is one of Britain's most fascinating prehistoric villages. It was first discovered in 1850 when a huge storm hit the Orkney Islands and blew away the sand, earth and plants, exposing the village to the outside world and revealing houses and artefacts that belonged to the Stone Age people. Stonehenge is perhaps the world's most famous prehistoric monument. There is strong archaeological evidence that it was used as a burial site, but most scholars believe it was also a ceremonial site and a religious pilgrimage destination.



Bronze Age

The Stone Age ended when people discovered bronze (by mixing copper and tin). Bronze was easier to work with and harder than copper, and so could be used to make weapons. It was first brought over to Britain by the Bell Beaker people. They probably came up through the south-west coast of Britain, which had rich deposits of copper and tin. They lived in clans led by powerful chiefs, held religious ceremonies at stone circles and buried their dead in circular graves. These customs became part of life in Ancient Britain.

Humans made many technological advances during the Bronze Age, including the first writing systems, the invention of the wheel and the ox-drawn plough.

Iron Age

The Celtic culture started to evolve at the start of the Iron Age. The Celts were a collection of tribes with origins in central Europe that shared a similar language, religious beliefs, traditions and culture. The Celts who settled in England were split into many different tribes, each ruled by a king or queen. By the third century BC, the Celts controlled much of the European continent north of the Alps, including present-day Ireland and Great Britain.

Lindow Man

Lindow Man was discovered in 1984 in a marsh in Cheshire. He died in the first century AD. He has a hole in his skull, and so historians think he died either as a result of human sacrifice, criminal execution, robbery or regicide (ritual killing of a leader, possibly in response to a bad harvest). He shows us the face of prehistoric man.

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Vocabulary

Clay	natural material made up of tiny particles of rock
Copper	a type of metal
Bronze	a mixture of copper and tin
Henge	a circular area, often containing a circle of stones or sometimes wooden posts
Hunter-gatherers	people who find their growing wild, or hunt and fish for it
Mesolithic Period	Middle Stone Age
Neolithic Period	Late Stone Age
Nomadic	a person who moves from place to place
Palaeolithic Period	Early Stone Age
Prehistoric	the span of time before recorded history
Revolt	to rise up and fight against the government or other authority
Skara Brae	the large stone-built Neolithic settlement in Orkney, Scotland
Stone Age	the time in prehistory when humans made and used stone tools

Concept Flow

- To know when the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age took place
- To know what evidence exists for these different historical periods (Stonehenge, Scara Brae etc.)
- To know who the Celts were, in particular, Boudicca
- To know how the people living during these three periods of time influenced the locality
- To understand how evidence from the past is used to make historical claims
- To understand the way in which the past impacts on the present
- To understand the importance of courage, commitment, creativity and community

My Notes / Questions