

Year Group	3	Area of Study	Stone Age to Iron Age (British History)
Key NC Reference and Objectives	3.1i To identify the key defining characteristics and broad chronology of the periods from the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age - know what life was like during this period 3.1ii To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British History, establishing a clear narrative within the period covered. 3.1iii To know the importance of archaeological finds in learning about the Stone Age to Iron Age. 3.1iv To know how life changes from the Stone Age to the Iron Age		
Possible Enquiry Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When do you think it was better to live- Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age? Explain why How did everyday life change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age and what difference did this make? If you were Julius Caesar, would you have invaded Britain in 55BC? Why? Using one of the examples given below, can your children explain how a recent discovery by archaeologists has changed the way we think about the Stone Age? Eg Who was Cheddar Man and what can we learn from him? Cheddar Man- Fact or fiction? What do buried hoards tell us about Britain at the time? 		
Key Concepts	Substantive	2 nd Order	
	Society and Civilisation Settlement	Chronology: That BC means Before Christ and AD means the period following Christ- Anno Domini. To understand that 2000BC means approximately 4000 years ago and can be represented as 4kya. To know the alternative terms of CE and BCE. Continuity and Change: Similarity and Difference- changes from Stone Age to Iron Age- How life changed and advanced. Historical Interpretation: Focus on archaeological finds	
Key Vocabulary	Prehistory: Before History Prehistoric: The period of time before written History (A time before people wrote things down) Neanderthals: People who lived in the Stone Age. They looked much like us but were shorter and much stronger. Species: A group of living things with common characteristics Lithic (Suffix): Stone Homosapien: Humans Archeologist: An Archeologist is someone who finds out about the past, usually by digging things up out of the ground. Hoard: A collection of treasures found by Archeologists		Coastline: The outline of a coast, also called a shoreline. Agriculture: Occupation concerned with working on the land- growing crops and feeding and breeding animals. Hunter Gatherer: Someone who gathers food or hunts animals to live. Settlement: A place where people have begun to live. Monument/Stone Circle: Any building or megalith, surviving from the prehistoric times. Henges: A circular flat area, often with a stone circle or ditch around it. Stonehenge: A prehistoric monument on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, England. It is from the early Bronze Age (1700-1200BC)

	<p>Community: a social group of people. Communities can be all different sizes. They often have a common cultural heritage.</p> <p>Artefact: an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like</p> <p>Century: A period of 100 years</p> <p>AD: Anno Domini, Latin for year of the Lord</p> <p>(CE: Common Era)</p> <p>BC: Before Christ</p> <p>(BCE: Before Common Era)</p>		<p>Extinct: No longer alive anywhere in the world</p> <p>Woolly Mammoth: A large elephant like mammal that lived during the ice age but is now extinct.</p> <p>Shield, helmet: Celtic Weapons</p> <p>Snettisham Torc: A golden bracelet made during the Iron Age</p> <p>Migration: movement of people from one place to another, in order to settle there</p>
<p>Core Knowledge: Substantive</p> <p>There are three main periods of prehistory: Stone Age Bronze Age Iron Age</p>	<p>Stone Age</p> <p>Man moves from Hunter Gatherer to Farmer</p>	<p>The Ice Age came during the Stone Age. The last Ice Age ended in 10000BC. People started to re-inhabit Britain. During the Ice Age no people lived in Great Britain. Woolly Mammoths lived in the Ice Age but they are now extinct.</p> <p>At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island (by 6000BC). When the last ice melted, people walked across the Channel and <i>settled</i> in Britain: These were <i>immigrants</i>.</p> <p>The Stone Age runs from about 700,000BC to 2300BC</p> <p>The Stone age is divided up into 3 key times: Palaeolithic (Ancient Stone), Mesolithic (Middle Stone) and Neolithic (New Stone).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Palaeolithic Stone Age is from about 700,000BC to 10,500BC • About 10,500BC The Mesolithic Period is characterised by development of hunting, and fishing and the economy is based on the use of forest, lakeside and seashore environments. • 4000BC The Neolithic Period begins: this involved animals becoming pets (Domesticated), the development of agriculture (Farming) and manufacture of pottery and textiles. <p>Farming Started in 4000BC</p> <p>The Storegga landslide off the coast of Norway caused a Tsunami on the East Coast of Britain in 6100BC and flooded Doggerland.</p> <p>There were some great achievements in the Stone Age period: the building of Stone Henge and the Cave Paintings.</p> <p>The earliest Stone Age feature identified was Stonehenge.</p> <p>Stonehenge was a circular bank and started in 3000BC. The stones came later in the Bronze Age</p> <p>Some important discoveries: Skara Brae was first inhabited in 3200BC. This place has the most advanced Stone Age houses discovered. The houses had ovens, cupboards, storage boxes and an indoor toilet.</p> <p>Horton House was found in 2008- it is one of Britain's oldest houses. It is a Neolithic House (3700BC). Howick House (Mesolithic) and Cheddar Man</p> <p>Key characteristics of life in the Stone Age: people made tools from stone, wood or bone. They survived on hunting animals or gathering wild food. They moved around to find them and lived in caves. When they began to farm they started to stay in the same place. Answer the questions: what did Stone Age people eat, what tools did they have? How did Stone Age people create art?</p>	

	<p>Bronze Age</p> <p>Time of rapid change and development/Improvement to way of life</p>	<p>The Bronze Age runs from about 2500/2300BC to 800BC. <i>(It started at different times around the world)</i></p> <p>This is when people worked out how to make weapons, armour, tools and building materials, using Bronze instead of Stone.</p> <p>The Bronze was a mix of copper and tin and was brought to Britain from the Beaker People in Europe (Named after their pottery cups.)</p> <p>The Beaker people first came in about 2300BC</p> <p>The Stones were built at Stonehenge: It was connected to the sun cult or used for astronomy.</p> <p>Bronze is a type of metal and is yellowish-brown. It is a mix of copper (2/3s) and tin (1/3). Copper and Tin are both metals.</p> <p>To know about some important archeological finds: The Burton Hoard (2002) and The Isleham Hoard (1959) The Amesbury Archer was an early Bronze Age Man: he was found in 2002.</p> <p>In about 1000BC the cart with wheels was invented.</p> <p>Key characteristics of life in the Bronze Age: This was a time of rapid change and development. They became very good at farming. They built monuments. They created villages and roads and began to build hill forts as places to meet to swap goods, livestock and services- an early town. They began to build boats and ships. Bronze Age people lived in settlements, which was a group of round houses. ☐ Houses were made from wattle (sticks) and daub (mud) or dry stone. Burials were important to Bronze Age people - they placed stone circles (Henges) where burials took place.</p>
	<p>Iron Age</p> <p>From Rural to Urban</p> <p>From Survival to Sophisticated society.</p>	<p>The Iron Age runs from 800BC to AD43</p> <p>The Iron Age is a time when people began to make things from a metal called Iron.</p> <p>Iron is a very hard, strong and rigid metal. This allowed technological improvements: the iron tipped farming plough was invented.</p> <p>During the Iron Age the Celts lived in Britain.</p> <p>The Celts were tribal communities. The Iceni were a famous Tribe</p> <p>We know about the Celts because of the things they left behind.</p> <p>80BC Coins were used for the first time</p> <p>The Iron Age ended when the Romans Invaded Britain. 54BC was the start of the Roman invasion and the beginning of written records- Julius Caesar invaded in 55BC</p> <p>Three of the most important artefacts from Celtic Britain are the Battersea Shield, the Waterloo Helmet and the Snettisham Torc.</p> <p>Lindow Man was buried in Peat Bog in 100BC</p> <p>Key characteristics of life in the Iron Age: To know about Celtic houses: Roundhouses. Celts liked to live on top of hills, so they could see their enemies approaching. They lived in forts or villages. They farmed land. Settlements became larger because tribes were better able to farm and defend themselves. There were lots of battles between tribes who fought each other for more land and power.</p>
<p>Other knowledge</p>	<p>Where some important places are in the country/world: England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Salisbury</p> <p>Skara Brae- settlement on the Orkney Islands in the North of Scotland.</p>	

Core Knowledge: 2nd Order/ Procedural	Knowledge of key Enquiry skills: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children know that historians and archaeologists use artefacts including objects and evidence in written form to find out about the past. 2. Children extract simple information from text/pictures/objects showing basic comprehension 3. Children make simple deductions about what text means based on what is included e.g. the teacher in the photograph of Victorian school is holding a cane, they must be strict. 4. Children start combining information from more than one source e.g. written versus oral evidence. <p>Knowledge linked to Chronology and use of time lines (See Progression)</p> <p>To understand that time is recorded as CE (Common Era) or AD Anno Domini and BCE (Before Common Era) or BC (Before Christ) CE and BCE are now the accurate terms.</p>
Possible Activities to consider	<p>Place each period on the 'Big Picture' timeline and create a Magnified timeline for the period.</p> <p>Handling objects: What can we learn from them? Using pictures of prehistoric objects discuss what they might have been used for.</p> <p>Research the Woolly mammoth and create a fact file</p> <p>Comparison charts to present day: eg Houses Comparison charts- What is the roof made of? What are the walls made of? What is the door made of? What shape is it? Etc</p>
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Stakes Quizzes linked to knowledge • Longer written response to enquiry question: When do you think it was better to live- Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age? Explain why • Ordering key times and events on a timeline
Links	<p>https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/pshe-ks1-ks2-proud-to-be-an-archaeologist/zmqg92p</p> <p>https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/story-of-britain-iron-age-britain-animation/z42d7nb</p> <p>https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/story-of-britain-new-stone-age-animation/zjh2t39</p> <p>https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/story-of-britain-middle-stone-age-animation/zvkg92p</p> <p>https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/story-of-britain-bronze-age-britain/znrvgwx</p> <p>https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-the-story-of-britain/zj4r7nb</p>



Neolithic Farmers

