Year 3- History- Stone Age to Iron Age

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| POS: Children should be taught about the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age |
| Prior content: Changes in living and non-living memory  Significant events |

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| Facts | Vocabulary |
| 1. **Stone Age -** It was a large period of time that went over 100,000 years 2. During the stone age there were 4 ice-ages 3. There were three periods during the Stone Age :   Palaeolithic- The old stone Age  Mesolithic- The Middle Stone Age  Neolithic- The New Stone Age   1. Hunter gatherers- prehistoric nomadic groups that hunting for food 2. Life progressed in each period with developments in   homes, tools, clothes and food   1. Affected Britain’s landscape. Focus on   **Stone circles**- monument of a circular/oval arrangement  **Henge**-circular or oval-shaped bank with an internal ditch surrounding a central flat area  **Barrows**- a hemispherical mound of earth and/or stone raised over a burial placed in the middle.   1. Archaeological evidence was found to support our learning such as Hand Axe and Bone Needles. 2. Skara Brae- Scotland Stone Age Village 3. Stonehenge- England- Circle of tone built in the stone age | 1. Archaeologist- Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them. 2. Artefact- An object made by a human being 3. Site- An area of ground where a town, building or monument is 4. Preserve- To keep something in good condition 5. Tribes- A group of people that live together for protection 6. Flint- A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting 7. Settlement- A place where a group of people live together in many buildings 8. Agriculture- The practice of farming and growing crops 9. Era/Period- A length of time covering many years 10. Hill Fort- a settlement surrounded by wall or ditches 11. Prehistoric- The period before written records   Related image  Image result for stone age tools  Stone Age  Image result for bronze age tools  Bronze Age  Image result for iron age tools  Iron Age |
| 1. **Bronze Age – This followed the Stone Age** 2. The Bronze Age started when metals began to be used. Copper and tin were mixed together to make a stronger material for tools and weapons. 3. Humans started to work with metal to make tools such spears, daggers, swords and axes. 4. Bronze was used to make weapons, farming tools and jewellery 5. Trade links developed through the use of boats 6. Stonehenge- |
| 1. **Iron Age – Followed the Bronze Age** 2. Changes in houses and settlements 3. People lived in protected hill forts due to the developments of building tools and materials 4. Land was farmed, which reduced the need for hunter gathers. 5. Trade links were established. |
| **Text-**  Stone Age Boy  A Street through Time  **Visits:**  Beaston Castle- Iron Age workshop  Beaston Castle- Bronze Age House  **Links to Warrington-**  Rivers and settlements |