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| **Y3 – Stone Age to Iron Age** |
| **Links made with other subjects** | English, Geography, Art, Science |
| **The BIG Question** | How has Britain changed through time? Who were the first people in Britain?How have materials used throughout time changed? |
| **The BIG Outcome** | Short explanation to answer the big question |
| **History objectives**(link to NC)  | * Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age
* To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British history
* Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms
* Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources
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| **Prior knowledge**What prior knowledge is needed for children to be successful in this unit?   | *Children already know:*Y2 – Events beyond living memory – Great Fire of LondonY2 – Significant places – SaltaireY2 – Materials - Science |
| **Future learning**Consider the conceptual knowledge within a subject that pupils need for future learning not just the recall of facts but the importance of concepts | This unit gives prior knowledge to:Y4 – Roman EmpireY4 – Rivers / SettlementsY5 – Anglo SaxonsY6 - Vikings |
| **Historical strands** | Historical enquiry/ skills* Ask and answer question about the topic
* Us a range of sources to find out about the past
* Use artefacts, pictures, stories, visits, online sources, photographs, newspaper articles, written accounts
* Primary and secondary sources

Continuity, change, cause and effect* Describe the impact of then on now
* Devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance

Governance/ Rulership* Tribes / Religion

Chronology * Sequence important dates on a timeline using a dated scale
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| **Vocabulary/ Glossary** | Neolithic, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, hunter gatherer, technology, Skara Brae, Stonehenge, hill fort, tribal kingdoms, artefacts, archaeologist, prehistoric, prehistory |
| **Knowledge** (see italics for knowledge to remember) | The knowledge that children will learn and remember:1. *To understand the term prehistoric and know that this refers to the progression of the stone age, bronze age and iron age. It is called prehistory because we have no written records.*
2. *An artefact is an object made by a human being, typically with historical interest. Archaeologists have found artefacts from during different periods in history which help us to learn and find out about the past. We can use artefacts to tell us what people did and what their lives were like.*

**The Stone Age**1. *Artefacts from the stone age period are made of stone, bone, wood and shells.*
2. *Cave paintings help us to know what life was like during the stone age. Most cave paintings were of animals or hunters.*  Cave paintings around the world often include hand stencils and blowing paint around the hand. They used natural colours from mineral pigments. Some of the most impressive cave paintings have only been found in the last 100 years and there could be more out there we don’t know about! Some key caves around the world – Cave of Altamira (Spain), Lascaux Cave (France), Magura (Bulgaria), Chauvet Cave (Southern France) and Cuevas de Las Manos (Cave of the Hands) in Argentina.
3. [*Prehistoric*](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1XGqTUaDXkNxXgah2pg1f9UUvY7YbqA7IWHMJqHQSJ5E/edit#slide=id.gbe78e16afd_1_7) *people were hunter-gatherers. This meant they had to find or catch everything they ate. Early Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers and moved from place to place in search of food*. They hunted animals for their meat and their skins which they used as clothes. Those who lived near water caught fish using nets. They collected fruit and nuts to add to their diet.
4. Hunters used different weapons to kill their food. The first early humans used stone axes, rocks and wooden spears that were hardened at the tips with fire. Later, spears were developed that had sharp bone or flint tips. Spear throwers meant that spears could be thrown further and with more force, making it possible to kill or wound an animal from a safer distance. One big kill could feed a family for months. Every part of a kill was used.
5. *The Neolithic era started around 4000 years ago. People stopped being hunter-gatherers and started producing their own food. This meant that Stone Age people stopped being* [*nomadic*](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1XGqTUaDXkNxXgah2pg1f9UUvY7YbqA7IWHMJqHQSJ5E/edit#slide=id.gbe78e16afd_1_7) *and began to build settlements.* Being hunter-gatherers meant there wasn’t always a reliable supply of food. Farming their own food meant people could guarantee there would be enough to eat and that tribes could settle in one area for the whole year.
6. During the Palaeolithic period (around 800 000BC – 10 000BC), *humans in Britain sheltered from ice and cold inside caves*. These were ready-made houses for them to take shelter in quickly.
7. Evidence found from Mesolithic times (around 15 000BC) indicates a circular structure made from wooden posts. There are no houses remaining, but archaeologists have found marks in the ground that they believe were made from timber poles. The frame may have been round or conical, like a tepee. They may have used animal skin, thatch or turf to cover the frame. There was evidence to suggest that the floor was covered with a layer of moss, reeds and other soft plant materials.
8. During the Neolithic period (4000BC and 2500BC), *Stone Age houses were rectangular and constructed from timber.* None of these houses remain but we can see the foundations. *Some houses used wattle (woven wood) and daub (mud and straw) for the walls and had thatched roofs. Other houses from the Neolithic period, like the ones uncovered at Skara Brae, were built from stone. These houses were usually round*. They had beds, storage shelves and a hearth in the middle. Roofs were made from materials such as straw, animal skins or turf laid over driftwood.
9. Skara Brae is a very old village on the largest island of Orkney. Skara Brae was built thousands of years ago at the very end of the Stone Age. At Skara Brae now, we can see the remains of 8 ancient houses, joined together by low, covered passages. For over 4000 years, the houses were covered over with sand. This sand protected the houses from the weather so today they look almost like they did over 4000 years ago! Each house except house 7 has one large, square room with a fire pit in the middle, a bed on each side of the room and a dresser with shelves.

**The Bronze Age**1. The Bronze Age in Britain began around 2100 BC and lasted for around 1500 years.
2. *It is called the Bronze Age because humans started making tools from Bronze. Bronze is an alloy made from copper and tin. The Bronze Age started at different times for different countries. As people travelled around, they brought with them the knowledge of how to mix copper and tin.*
3. *Many artefacts from the Bronze Age are examples of grave goods, which means that they were buried with people when they died.* The grave of the Amesbury Archer was found near Stonehenge and is believed to be about 4000 years old. He was buried with many objects, including knives, tools, pottery and hair ornaments, along with archery and metal-working equipment. The metal objects buried with him are the oldest ever found in Britain.
4. Bronze age inventions included jewellery, new tools, weapons and capes.
5. Stonehenge is on Salisbury Plain in a place called Amesbury in Wiltshire. *Stonehenge is a world heritage site because it is such an outstanding prehistoric monument. It is the most complicated and significant stone circle in the world!*
6. *There is still discussion about what it was built for however, we do know that it lines up with the sun on the summer and winter solstices. There are also clues that it was used for worship, healing or burials.* Work started on Stonehenge in 3000BC, but that wasn’t the end of it. Over the next thousand years, there were changes made to it, finishing around 1500BC. On the summer solstice, the longest day in the year on the 21st June, the sun rises from behind the heel stone and shines directly into the heart of Stonehenge. The same happens from the opposite direction for the winter solstice on the shortest day, the 21st December.
7. *All the shaping and cutting of the stones would have been done by hand with hammers and chisels. However, to get them to where they are now, they would have had to float them along rivers and then drag them with ropes, men and oxen.* It would have taken a long, long time. Amazingly, the bluestones came all the way from Wales!

**The Iron Age**1. *The Iron Age is the name given to the time period (from approximately 500 BC to 43 AD in Britain) where iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools. In Britain the end of the Iron Age is linked to the spread of*[*Roman culture*](https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/roman-life-and-culture)*following the*[*Roman invasion*](https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/roman-empire)*of 43 AD*.
2. Iron was tougher than bronze and could be shaped into finer and sharper objects. It required smithing (heating and hammering) to make into tools and implements. The manufacture, casting and trading of bronze had required special skills and made those people who possessed these skills wealthy and powerful. Iron was more readily available than bronze and was easier to work.
3. As farming became more productive the population began to rise. One of the most important and time-saving inventions of the Iron Age was the rotatory quern which was used for grinding grain to make flour. The grain was placed between two circular stones and the top stone was turned or rotated using a handle.
4. *Back in the Iron Age, people used to live in clans. These clans belonged to tribes and were led by warrior Kings*. Life was dangerous back then as rival tribes would battle against each other using the dangerous weapons they had made. The diets people ate, the houses they lived in and the customs they followed varied depending on which part of the country they inhabited.
5. *One of the most dominant features of the Iron Age countryside was the hill fort. Hill forts were where people lived. They were on top of a hill so that they could see when enemies were approaching. There were lots of houses and the forts were almost like little towns. They were surrounded by ditches and wooden walls to make it harder for their enemies to attack.*
6. Coins were first invented in the Iron Age. They were made from gold, silver and bronze.
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| **SEND expectations** | 1. *To understand the term prehistoric and know that this refers to the progression of the stone age, bronze age and iron age. It is called prehistory because we have no written records.*
2. An artefact is an object made by a human being. We can use artefacts to tell us what people did and what their lives were like.
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