

Subject: Geography	Year Group: 3	Unit: Stone Age to Iron Age
<p>Key Question: Where is Stonehenge and Skara Brae? Are there any other Stone Age sites in the UK? Are there any Iron Age sites in the UK?</p>		
First- hand experience:		

NC Objectives to be addressed:				Prior Learning required:	
<p><u>Locational Knowledge:</u> -name and locate counties of the UK and their key topographical features</p> <p><u>Geographical skills and Fieldwork</u> -use maps and digital/computer mapping to locate and describe features studied</p> <p><u>Human Geography,</u> -including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>				<p>Year 2 Term 5/6 The British Coastline - counties of the UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geographical of the small area of the United Kingdom • use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage • key physical features 	
Local	Regional	National	International		

Key Vocabulary:					
Features	Characteristics of a place.			Restoration	The act of returning something to its former condition.
Sketch map	A roughly drawn map with basic detail.			Tourism	People visiting and exploring new places.
Human Features	A human feature is a <u>Man-made</u> characteristic of a place. Examples: <u>Stonehenge, Skara Brae, Cadbury Castle, Maiden Castle</u>			Settlement	A place where people inhabit and build a community.
Excavation	The process of excavating. A form of cutting, digging or scooping.			Settlers	People that move to a new place to inhabit.
Constructed	To build or make something			Hill Forts	A fort built on a hill enclosed by a system of defensive banks and ditches.
Roundhouse	A circular <u>dwelling</u> or house.			Castle	A large building or fort built in the medieval period. They were built for Defence.

			Examples: <i>Cadbury Castle, Maiden Castle</i>
County	A territorial division of countries.	Island	A piece of land surrounded by water
Community	A group of people living in the same place.	Population	The amount of people in a particular place or area.
Situated	Located in a specific place.	Aerial photo	A photo taken from above.

Sequence of learning:

Knowledge to be taught (Sequential):

Stone Age

1.

Stonehenge

- Stonehenge is situated on the Salisbury plain in the county of Wiltshire in England.
- Stonehenge is a human feature
- Stonehenge attracts many visitors every year to sightsee, worship, history and relaxation (contemplation)
- Some of the stones used came from Wales
- The stones had to be floated along the river and then dragged with ropes by men and oxen

2.

Skara Brae

- Orkney is a group of islands, off the north coast of Scotland, in the North Sea
- Orkney is made up of 70 islands
- Skara Brae is a very old Stone Age village on the largest island of Orkney
- It is possible to see what life was like in the village due to the excavation and restoration
- Many people visit Skara Brae every year to understand about the way of life in the Stone Age as the settlement is well preserved
- Stone Age settlers would have used the land for farming
- The farming included growing crops and rearing cattle and sheep
- The way of life indicates that they were peaceful people

3.

- Information about the geography of an area can be obtained through aerial photographs and sketch maps

Procedural Knowledge to be taught:

- Use maps.
- Explore aerial images
- Create sketch maps
- Human geography

- Sketch maps are **simple drawings of the landscape**.
- They show things that are sometimes hidden in photographs or maps, eg the impact of previous settlers on a landscape
- Sketch maps may be shown as a birds eye view or as a drawing of the horizon
- Stonehenge, Belas Knap, Uffington, Great Rollright white horse are all good examples of stone age sites from which to draw own sketch maps

4.

Iron Age

- During the Iron age, settlements were constructed as hill forts for defence
- They provided homes for many people
- Iron Age homes were called roundhouses
- Hill forts in the UK:
 - Maiden Castle in Dorset
 - Danebury in Hampshire
 - Traprain Law in East Lothian, Scotland
 - Cadbury Castle in Somerset
 - Old Oswestry in Shropshire
- The communities concentrated on farming, land was used for crops and animals used for meat, milk and wool (cows, sheep and pigs)
- The population grew during this time due to people migrating to the UK from Europe

Place Knowledge	Locational Knowledge	Human and Physical	Skills and Fieldwork
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Information for teachers:

[What is Stonehenge? - BBC Bitesize](#)

[BBC History - Ancient History in depth: Stonehenge and Stone Age life](#)

Skara Brae: [Who were the first farmers? - BBC Bitesize](#)

[10 British Iron Age Hill Forts - HeritageDaily - Archaeology News](#)