

Subject: History		Year Group: 3		Unit: The Stone Age to the Iron Age	
Key Question: What was 'new' about the New Stone Age (and how do we know)? What was better, the bronze or the iron age?					
First- hand experience: Artefact box					
NC Objectives to be addressed:				Prior Learning required:	
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture				Year 1 – Was there ever a castle in Brackley / Banbury / Sibford? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant historical events, people and places in their own locality Year 2 – Significant buildings around the world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant historical events, people and places in their own locality events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally 	
Local	Regional	National	International		
Key Vocabulary:					
Hafting	Attaching stone tools to handles	Alliance	Where groups agree to work together to help each other		
Flint	A type of stone that was used to make many tools in the Stone Age	Bronze	A metal made by combining copper with tin		
Barrow	A large mound of earth where a person was buried	Iron	A metal found in rocks called iron ore		
Cairn	A pile of stones that marked a burial, a battle or a path	Hillfort	An area of settlement built on high ground and enclosed within a wall		
Grave goods	Objects that were buried in graves alongside a body	Loom	A structure used to weave material from		
Henge	A monument that included a circle of upright stones or pieces of wood	Sickle	A hand-held tool used to harvest crops		
Settlement	The place where people make their homes	Harvest	Where farmers gather the crops they've grown		
Palaeolithic era	The Early Stone Age	Celts	People who lived during the iron age (made up of a group of people)		
Mesolithic era	Middle of the Stone Age	Summer solstice	The longest day of the year		
Neolithic era	New Stone Age	Winter solstice	The shortest day of the year		
BC and AD	The birth of Jesus Christ separates time into two eras, BC, before Christ, and AD, after Christ was born	BCE and CE	Sometimes, BC and AD are replaced by BCE and CE. BCE stands for 'before common era 'and CE stands for		

			'common era'. Therefore, 1 BC is the same as 1 BCE and AD 1 is the same as 1 CE
era	An era is a period of history that begins with a significant event. The birth of Jesus Christ was a significant event that started a new era	century	A century is 100 years. The first century AD was AD 1–AD 100. The first century BC was 100 BC–1 BC.
millennium	A millennium is 1000 years. The first millennium AD was AD 1–AD 1000. The first millennium BC was 1000 BC–1 BC	prehistory	Prehistory is the time before written records were created. In Britain, prehistory ended in AD 43, when the Romans invaded
prehistoric	The word prehistoric relates to any object, animal, person or place that existed before written records began		

Sequence of learning:

Session 1 – Tools and Weapons

- **Stone Age**
 - Tools were made from stone, wood and bone.
 - They were used for digging, hunting and chopping.
- **Bronze Age**
 - Bronze tools were sharper, stronger and more efficient than stone tools.
 - Bronze tools were owned by the wealthy
- **Iron Age**
 - Iron tools and weapons were sharp and strong.
 - Everyone could own iron tools and weapons, not just the wealthy.

Session 2 – Everyday life

- **Stone Age**
 - Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers.
 - They followed and killed animals and gathered seasonal food.
 - They made clothes from animal skins and created cave art
- **Bronze Age**
 - The Beaker folk brought their knowledge of metalworking and pottery making to Britain.
 - Bronze tools made farming more efficient, so there was more food and the population grew.
- **Iron Age**
 - Iron tools made farming more efficient and iron weapons were available to everyone.
 - Tribes attacked each other to steal their land, food and possessions. People created art, music and poetry.

Session 3 – Settlements

- **Stone Age**

- People lived in temporary shelters or caves in the Palaeolithic.
- People lived in more permanent settlements in the Neolithic
- **Bronze Age**
 - People lived in permanent settlements, in roundhouses.
 - They used walls and fences to protect their homes.
- **Iron Age**
 - People lived in hillforts surrounded by ditches and fences to stop attacks from enemy tribes.
 - People lived in roundhouses inside the hillfort and farmed the land outside.

Session 4 – beliefs

- **Stone Age**
 - People built monuments, including stone circles, henges and earthworks.
 - Historians believe that they used these monuments for gatherings and worship.
- **Bronze Age**
 - People were buried with objects, including Bell Beaker pottery, to use in the afterlife.
 - They threw weapons and objects into rivers as offerings to the gods.
- **Iron Age**
 - Priests called druids led worship. Humans were sacrificed as offerings to the gods.
 - People threw votive offerings into rivers and lakes.

Session 5 – The end of the ‘age’

- **Stone Age**
 - The Beaker folk arrived from Europe and brought their knowledge of metalworking to Britain.
- **Bronze Age**
 - – People stopped using metal during a time called the Bronze Age collapse.
- **Iron Age**
 - The Romans invaded and conquered Britain in AD 43.
 - They created written records, so this event ended prehistory in Britain

Session 6 – Archaeological evidence

- **Skara Brae** is a Neolithic settlement in the Orkney Islands, Scotland. It has well preserved, interconnected houses made of stone.
- **Stonehenge** is a stone circle in Wiltshire, England. It is made of stones from the local area and Wales. The stones line up with the Sun during midsummer and midwinter.
- **The Amesbury Archer** was buried near Stonehenge with his tools, including arrowheads, a metalworking stone and some Bell Beaker pottery.
- **The Mold cape** was made from one piece of gold the size of a golf ball. It is finely made and archaeologists believe that it was worn by a wealthy tribe leader.
- **The Snettisham Great torc** was made during the Iron Age. It was worn around the neck and is crafted from twisted gold stands.

- **The Battersea shield** was found in the river Thames. Archaeologists believe that it was put in the river as a votive offering to the gods in the Iron Age.

Session 7 – assessment week – to be confirmed

Stone Age			Bronze Age	Iron Age
Palaeolithic c750,000–c10,000 BC Duration: 740,000 years	Mesolithic c10,000–c4000 BC Duration: 6000 years	Neolithic c4000–c2500 BC Duration: 1500 years	c2500–c800 BC Duration: 1700 years	c800 BC–AD 43 Duration: 843 years

Key Dates		Key Dates	
1.7 Million years ago	Early people being shaping stone tools into handaxes	4,000 BCE	Start of the 'New Stone Age'
1 Million years ago	First use of fire found in South Africa	3,100 BCE	Stonehenge is built
1 million years ago	Early humans begin living in Britain	2,500 BCE	Beaker people came to western England – they are skilled with metal and pottery
300,000 years ago	Hafting is first used	2,000 BCE	Start of the Bronze Age, people start to make metal tools
70,000 years ago	The first symbols are drawn	1,650 BCE	People begin to trade their items along trade routes
35,000 years ago	Modern humans live in caves and make paintings in them	750 BCE	Start of the Iron Age
12,000 years ago	People start farming and keeping animals	50 CE	Trade increases with Roman Gaul and Britain
2,000 BCE	Start of the Bronze Age, people start to make metal tools	43 CE	Romans invade – end of the iron age

Exploration	Invasion	Cultural Change	Rebellion	Empire	Technological Advancement	Crime and Punishment
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Resources and teacher subject knowledge: