

Subject: History

Year: Y3 UNIT 1

NC/PoS: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

- **Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age**
- The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor
- A local history study
- A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066
- The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer, The Indus Valley, Ancient Egypt, The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China
- Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
- A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-130

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

- Know events can happen beyond living memory and understand this means nobody alive today can remember the event.
- Know how things have changed over time beyond living memory
- Know how artefacts are used to support our understanding
- Know that there are similarities and differences in aspects of life in different periods
- Know what a settlement is
- Know there are significant changes that happen nationally and globally after a significant event
- Know what a historical source is

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

- Know that prehistory is the time before written records.
- Know that the period of prehistoric Britain ends with the Roman invasion
- Know that there are different periods of time in prehistory Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- Know what primary and secondary sources are and know how we use artefacts to find out about the past.
- Know how tools have advanced from wood to metal, settlements have advanced from temporary shelters to hill forts and people have advanced from hunter – gatherers to farmers
- Know historians think stone circles were built for religious purposes
- Know in Iron Age people began to live in large tribal groups in hill forts led by warrior kings
- Can make comparisons with other civilisations studied e.g. settlements, religion, beliefs, and political systems.

Key Vocabulary archaeology, artefacts, prehistory, survival, hunter-gatherer, climate, tools, weapons, migration, agriculture, domestication, settlement, land use, religious beliefs, migration, metal work, trade, hill fort, coinage, governance, tribal, invasion

Enquiry question: **How did Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?**

Session 1: **What is prehistory?**

Chronological knowledge –

Review prior learning and place chronology of units already learnt on wider timelines discussing 'within' and 'beyond living memory'.

Present children with a set of pictures with archaeologists and discuss how historians use archaeology when interpreting the past.

Discuss prehistory

Place 3 periods of The Stone Age on timeline

Vocab: archaeology, artefacts, prehistory

Session 2: **What was life like in the Stone Age?**

Explore each period of time through Prehistoric Britain, Middle Stone, and Neolithic Stone Age.

Prehistoric- First humans arrived

Stone Age people were hunter gatherers before farming was introduced. They survived by **hunting animals** and **finding food to eat**. Look at animals they would have hunted e.g. mammoths, aurochs.

Explore the development of settlements through the stone age focusing on the 'Neolithic' period.

Prehistoric people could not write, there were no written records, they created Stone Age art (prehistoric art) between 4000 BC to 3000 BC ending with the Bronze Age.

Prehistoric people were incredible builders, they built tombs, forts and monuments.

Tools used were spears, arrows, scrapers, hand axes, harpoons and nets

Introduce archaeologists, evidence finding to find out things from the past.

Explore place- Skara Brae – Artefacts found to prove factual knowledge.

Explore primary and secondary source and information. Know that historians draw different conclusions from the same source.

The Stone Age ended when humans learnt how to smelt metal for making tools out of bronze rather than stone.

Link to what is happening in world history at the same time (prior knowledge: early civilisations).

Make reference to conflict, political systems (power), settlements, religion and beliefs.

Vocab: survival, hunter-gatherer, climate, tools, weapons, temporary

Session 3: **What was life like in the Bronze Age?**

Bronze age lasted approximately 3300 BC to 1200BC. Around 2500BC settlers from mainland Europe brought new skills to Britain. They travelled across the sea in long wooden boats.

- Metal workers made objects from copper, gold and bronze.
- Tools used were Barbed and tangled arrowheads, piercers, side scrapers, edge-trimmed knives and thumbnail scrapers. Tools were more advanced and sophisticated.
- Begin to trade to support the development agriculture
- Developed the wheel and a farming economy.

Research Amesbury Archer who was found by archaeologists at Amesbury.

The first round houses were built. Explore Stone Henge

Most people lived in villages or farms. They mainly lived in small round houses.

Bronze age society developed a ruling class supported by military power.

Link to what is happening in world history at the same time (prior knowledge: early civilisations).

Make reference to conflict, political systems (power), settlements, religion and beliefs.

Vocab: migration, metal work, trade

Session 4: **What was life like in the Iron Age?**

Approximately 800BC people learnt how to use iron.

- People lived in clans that were led by the warrior kings.
- Rival tribes fought using weapons.
- Tools were more advances- Rotary Quern, Swords, potter's wheel, Iron tipped plough, Pole Lathe, loom.
- Many people lived on hill forts surrounded by walls and ditches to help to keep them safe from attacks. People lived in round houses. Walls made from Wattle and Daub (Science link)
- Farming became more advanced. Farmers grew crops and vegetables.
- Farmers kept geese, goats, pigs, cows and sheep.
- Iron Age people believed in powerful spirits and druids (priests) led religious ceremonies.

Explore the culture of Celtic people – Feasting music and poetry (difference between periods of time)

The end of the iron age came when the Romans invaded Britain in 55BC

Link to what is happening in world history at the same time (prior knowledge: early civilisations).

Make reference to conflict, political systems (power), settlements, religion and beliefs.

Vocab: hill fort, coinage, governance, tribal, invasion

Session 5: **What changed from the Stone Age through to the Iron Age?**

Recap key learning from each period of time Stone, Bronze and Iron.

Discuss similarities and differences over time relating to;

Tools

Settlements

Agriculture

Beliefs (religion and beliefs)

Power (political systems)

Conflict

Which period would you prefer to live and why?

Future learning this content supports:

- Roman Britain unit LKS2