



Knowledge is Power...

Ivington C of E Primary and Preschool

Reaching together



SUBJECT: History - Stone Age and Iron Age

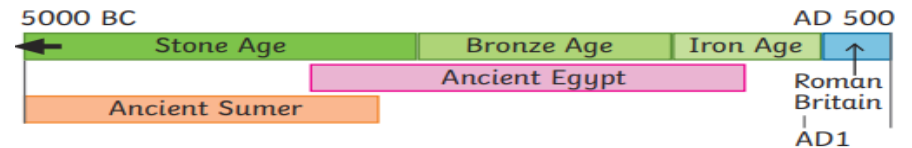
YEAR: A

TERM: Autumn

YEAR GROUP: 3/4

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE: An awareness of the past and the passing of time; and understanding of how to identify similarities and differences between different ways of life in different periods; Understand how to find out about the past and different ways of representing that.

Stone Age to Iron Age



Key Vocabulary	
AD	AD stand for 'Anno Domini' - which means 'in the time of our Lord'. AD is used for all years after the year 0.
Alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
Archaeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.
Artefact	An object made by a human being.
BC	BC stands for 'Before Christ' and means the number of years before the year 0 - when Christians believe Jesus was born.
Bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper.
Druid	People who would do jobs like a priest, doctor and a lawyer.
Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting
Hillfort	A community of roundhouses usually on a hill.
Hunter Gatherer	People who found their food by hunting animals or gathering nuts and berries.
Iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.
Mesolithic	The second era of the Stone Age - or 'The Middle Stone Age'.
Neolithic	The third and final era of the Stone Age - or 'The New Stone Age'
Palaeolithic	The first era of the Stone Age - or 'The Old Stone Age'.
Prehistoric	Before people could read or write. We only know what happened thanks to artefacts left behind.
Roundhouse	A home during the Bronze and Iron Age.
Settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings.
Tribe	A group of people that live together for protection.



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Stone Age – Mesolithic and Neolithic life

13,000 BC



The first cave paintings were drawn

10,000-3,500 BC



People learn to 'farm' different foods

3,500 BC



The first pottery is made and used

Bronze Age

2500 BC



Metal starts to be used to make weapons and tools

1800 BC



The first copper mines are dug

1200-800 BC



Tribal kingdoms and Celtic culture

Iron Age

800-700 BC



The first hill forts are made

600 BC



Coins are made and used for the first time

AD 43



The Romans invade Britain. Iron Age ends.

The Stone Age:

Lasted a very long time. It began about 2.7 million years ago when the first humans started to make tools out of stone. The first people came to Britain in around 900,000 BC and marked the start of **Palaeolithic** Britain.



Stone Henge

The Bronze Age:

During this era, people discovered how to make **bronze**. This was a huge development and meant their tools would be much stronger.

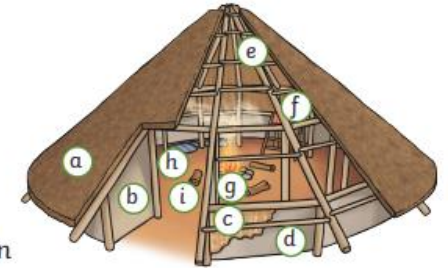
Skara Brae



The Iron Age:

This was the last period of **prehistoric** Britain before the Romans arrived. People were making even more useful tools and learned to make them out of **Iron**.

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



Aims

- Identify some key features of Stone Age life and know what people needed to survive as hunter-gatherers.
- Note connections and contrasts between life in the Palaeolithic (or Old) and Neolithic (or New) Stone Age, recognising significant changes and developments like technology, growth of new settlements and agriculture.
- Understand some of the ways in which historians and others investigate the past through exploring evidence from Skara Brae.
- Research aspects of life in the Bronze Age, making clear comparisons with these aspects of life in the Palaeolithic (or Old) and Neolithic (or New) Stone Age.
- Address questions relating to the building of Stonehenge and give explanations that show their reasoning.
- Evaluate the impact on daily life of changes in metalworking skills in the Iron Age.
- Recognise the significance in the arrival of Celtic tribes to Britain, including their impact on the landscape in the Iron Age.
- Recognise and describe the chronology of Prehistoric Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.