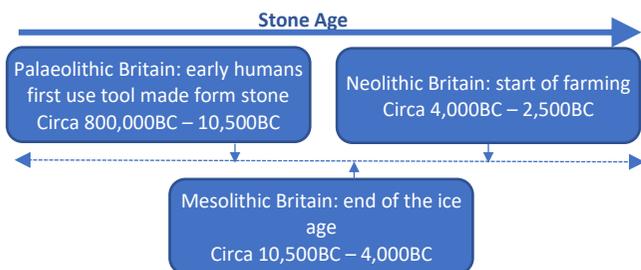


History Autumn Term 1

What should I know already?

Stone Age

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools made from stone. This is also known as pre-history.
- At the end of the ice age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island.
- The Stone Age has three periods: Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age); Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) & Neolithic (New Stone Age)
- Palaeolithic Stone Age lasted until the end of the ice age; around 10,500 BC. Its start was marked by the use of stone tools.
- Mesolithic Stone Age was from 10,500 BC to about 4,000 BC. Humans demonstrated a variety of ways to gather food including hunting and fishing.
- Neolithic Stone Age was from about 4000 BC to about 2,500 BC. This marked the start of farming including land clearance and the keeping of animals.



Bronze & Iron Age Prehistoric Britain (Movement: Settlement-Migration-Invasion)

Important facts

Bronze Age

- The Bronze Age started at different times in different parts of the world.
- Tools were made from bronze, a mixture of copper and tin which was poured into casts.
- Evidence of the Bronze Age:
 - Amesbury Archer – the remains of an early Bronze Age man who was buried with over 100 artefacts,
 - Discovery of round barrows and stone circles.
- The Bronze Age in Britain started with the Beaker People who arrive from mainland Europe.
- They brought with them new ways of making metal.
- Bronze Age people lived in settlements which were a group of round houses. Houses were made from wattle (sticks) and daub (mud) or dry stone.
- Settlements traded resources like copper and tin.
- Burials were important to Bronze Age people; they placed stone circles where burials took place.

Iron Age

- Tools were made from iron. Iron was heated up and the hot iron was then formed in shapes to make tools and other artefacts.
- Settlements became larger because tribes were better able to farm and to defend themselves.
- At the end of the Iron Age, coins were made and used as currency.
- There were a lot of battles between tribes who fought each other for more land and power.

Year 3

Key vocabulary

archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
barrow	a large earth structure that people used to build over graves
beliefs	bronze age held religious gathering, usually around burials. Iron age people believed in spirits
bronze	copper and tin melted together to make the metal bronze
century	a period of 100 years
circa	Latin word for 'about', 'around' or 'approximately'
druids	powerful religious people
gather	collect things together
hillfort	settlements built on hills to provide protection
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
loom	an apparatus that makes fabrics from threads
migration	movement of people (or animals) from one place to another to settle there
rampart	a defensive wall built for protection
remains	traces of the past
resources	something used to help when needed. resources are commonly traded
sacrifice	offerings to spirits such as weapons, animals or humans
settler / settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
stone circle	burials took place in stone circles
trade	the activity of buying and selling, or exchanging goods or services
variety	things which are different from each other

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Describe what life was like for all groups of people during the Bronze Age and the Iron Age.
- Ask questions and find out the answer about the Bronze and Iron Ages.
- Explain how Britain changed during the Bronze and Iron Ages using a timeline to help.
- Explain how we know that the Bronze and Iron Age were evident in Britain.
- Study Bronze and Iron Age artefacts and tools and explain what their uses were.
- Place events on a timeline using dates.
- Compare the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages using a Venn diagram.
- Explain what religious beliefs were present during this time.
- Explain how the Roman Invasion brought an end to the Iron Age.
- Present what you know about the Bronze and Iron Ages using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography, English Maths, Computing).

