

History

Topic: Stone Age to Iron Age

Year 3

What should I already know?	Bronze Age to Iron Age	Vocabulary								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life existed before your grandparents were born. Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. Evidence of this was found by Mary Anning, who discovered fossils. What climate means and an example of it. <p>What was the Stone Age?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Stone Age began when the first tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools. At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island. Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals, such as mammoths. Dead animals proved to be useful resources because they provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools. Evidence of the Stone Age includes discoveries of: cave paintings, early tools, fire hearths, settlements and Cheddar Man. At the same time in another part of the world was the Egyptian civilisation - the Egyptians were building the pyramids around the same time as the Neolithic era. <p>Key Events in the Stone Age</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>65 Million Years Ago</td> <td>Dinosaurs existed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. 800,000 BC – 10,500 BC. Palaeolithic Stone Age. (Old or Ancient Stone Age)</td> <td>Neanderthals and modern humans used ancient tools and simple ways of living to survive the Ice Age. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. 10,500 BC - 4,000 BC Mesolithic Stone Age. (Middle Stone Age)</td> <td>Middle Stone Age: from the end of the Ice Age, as the climate got warmer, to the start of farming. Humans would demonstrate a variety of ways to gather food including hunting and fishing.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. 4,000 BC - 2,500 BC Neolithic Stone Age (New Stone Age) </td> <td>New Stone Age: from the start of farming including land clearance and the keeping of animals. 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Evidence of the Bronze Age: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 started when the Beaker People arrived from Europe. They brought with them new ways of making metal. Bronze Age people lived in settlements, which was 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. <p>The Iron Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools were made from iron. Iron was heated up then the hot iron was hammered into shape. Settlements became larger because tribes were better able to farm and defend themselves. At the end of the Iron Age, coins were made and used as currency. There were lots of battles between tribes who fought each other for more land and power.  	<p>ancient belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>Archaeologist someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.</p> <p>Artifact an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like.</p> <p>Barrow a large structure made of earth that people used to build over graves.</p> <p>Believe Bronze Age people held religious gatherings, usually around burials. Iron Age people believed in powerful spirits.</p> <p>Bronze copper and tin are melted together to make a metal called Bronze.</p> <p>Century a period of 100 years.</p> <p>Circa latin meaning 'around' .c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.</p> <p>Civilisation a human society with its own social organization and culture.</p> <p>Climate the general weather conditions that are typical of a place.</p> <p>Discovery if someone makes a discovery, they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance or scientific fact that no one knew about before.</p> <p>Druids powerful religious people.</p> <p>Era a period of time in history. An era often begins or ends with an important event.</p> <p>Extinct no longer has any living members, either in the world or a particular place.</p> <p>Farming when an area of land is used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.</p> <p>Flint a piece of stone used in fire-starting and as a tool.</p> <p>Gather collect things together.</p> <p>Hearths the floor of a fireplace, or the stone or brick area in front of it.</p> <p>Hillfort settlements built on hills to provide more protection.</p> <p>Invasion to try and take over a place by force.</p> <p>Island a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water.</p> <p>Land clearance the removal of trees, or other things that are not wanted from an area to clear the land.</p> <p>Loom an apparatus that makes fabric using threads.</p> <p>Mesolithic Middle Stone Age.</p> <p>Migration movement from one place to another in order to settle there.</p> <p>Neanderthal an early species of human being, now extinct.</p> <p>Nomad a person or a group of people with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter.</p> <p>Palaeolithic Old or 'ancient' stone age.</p> <p>Rampart a defensive wall built for protection.</p> <p>Remains traces of the past.</p> <p>Resources something used to help when needed.</p> <p>Sacrifice offerings to spirits such as weapons, animals and humans.</p> <p>Settler/ settlement people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community that is a settlement.</p> <p>Stone circle burials took place in stone circles.</p> <p>Trade the activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services.</p> <p>Variety things which are different from each other.</p>
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Significant Places and Objects	Historical Skills and Enquiry
 <p>Skara Brae – Orkney Islands, Scotland</p>  <p>Cave Art (Lascaux, France)</p>	 <p>Stonehenge – Amesbury, England</p>  <p>Bronze Age Hut</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe what life was like for all groups of people during all three stages of the Stone Age, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. Use word mats to understand the meaning behind the words, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. Ask questions and find out the answers about the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Explain how Britain changed during the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age using a timeline to help. Explain how we know about the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. Study Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age artefacts/ tools and explain what their uses were. Place events on a timeline using dates. Compare the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age using Venn Diagrams. Explain what religious beliefs were like during this time. Look at pictures of Skara Brae and describe the features of the settlement. Present what you know about the Stone Age using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography, English, Maths and Computing). Explain how the Roman invasion brought an end to the Iron Age.

