

Unit Title: How did life in Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

History
Y3
Autumn 1

End Point:

Change:

Children are able to explain the changes from a nomadic hunter gather existence to using fire, making iron tools, domesticating animals and becoming farmers

Cause and Effect:

Children can articulate the reasons for the changes from stone age to iron age in Britain

Significance:

Children are able to explain that the advancement in technology leading to better tools, settlements and the change to farming from a nomadic lifestyle was a significant advance towards a more modern society that followed.

End of unit outcome:

1. How did life change in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?
2. Why did life change in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

Links:

Text- Stone Age Boy by Satoshi Kitamura




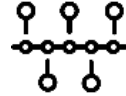

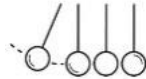

Text – The Wild Way Home by Sophie Kirtley

Geography- Know that land use changed from Stone Age to Iron Age

Understand how physical features impact where settlements are established

Prior Learning:

- Children will further develop the skills of historians by using sources of evidence and how these can inform our understanding.
- Children will understand historical events beyond their lifetime and living memory (Y2 – Mary Anning, Captain Cook, Y1 -Fire of London)

Key Aspects of the Unit: Skills:  	Knowledge:  	Concepts (end points):   
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Key Historical Knowledge:

- Children will understand that the Stone Age was when early humans started using stone, such as flint for tools and weapons.
- This time period is known as pre-history
- The Stone Age had 3 different periods.
- Palaeolithic ('old' Stone Age), Mesolithic ('middle' Stone Age) and Neolithic ('new' Stone Age).
- Palaeolithic Stone Age lasted until the end of the Ice Age. This lasted till about 10, 500 BC
- Mesolithic Stone Age was from about 10, 500 BC to 4, 000 BC. Humans would demonstrate a variety of food gathering techniques including hunting and fishing.
- Neolithic Stone Age was from 4, 000 BC to about 2, 500 BC. This marked the start of farming including land clearance and the domestication of animals.
- During the Stone Age people were nomadic.
- The Beaker People brought knowledge of bronze to Britain from Europe in about 2500BC.
- Iron Age tools and weapons were stronger than stone or bronze.
- Iron Age people lived in hill forts for protection.

Historical Skills:

Historical Enquiry

- Children will construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation.
- Children will develop appropriate use of historical terms, such as Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

Using Sources as evidence

- Children will use a range of sources such as artefacts, photographs, images and written information to understand how life in Britain changed from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.

Constructing the past

- Children will develop chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of pre-historic Britain.
- Children will establish clear narratives within and across the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages in Britain.
- Children will have an overview of the significant changes that occurred in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.
- Children will study elements of the pre-historic period in depth, such as The Amesbury Archer and what we can learn from archaeological finds such as this.

Sequencing the past

- Children will develop chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of pre-historic Britain and will understand what was happening in other places in the world at this time, for example the Ancient Egyptian civilization.

Vocabulary

archaeologists	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
artefact	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.
Palaeolithic	The old Stone Age.
Mesolithic	The middle Stone Age.
Neolithic	Is the later part of the stone age and follows the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age.
B.C.	Before Christ. A date like 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.
chronology	The ordering of events, for example the stone, bronze and iron age.
tribe	A group of people who live together.
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
shelter	A house where stone age people would have lived.
civilisation	A civilisation is a group of people that live in a town and have leaders. They have laws, culture, a regular way of getting food and protecting the people.
Prey	An animal that is hunted for its food.
nomadic	To move from place to place with no permanent home
flint	A hard stone used to make tools