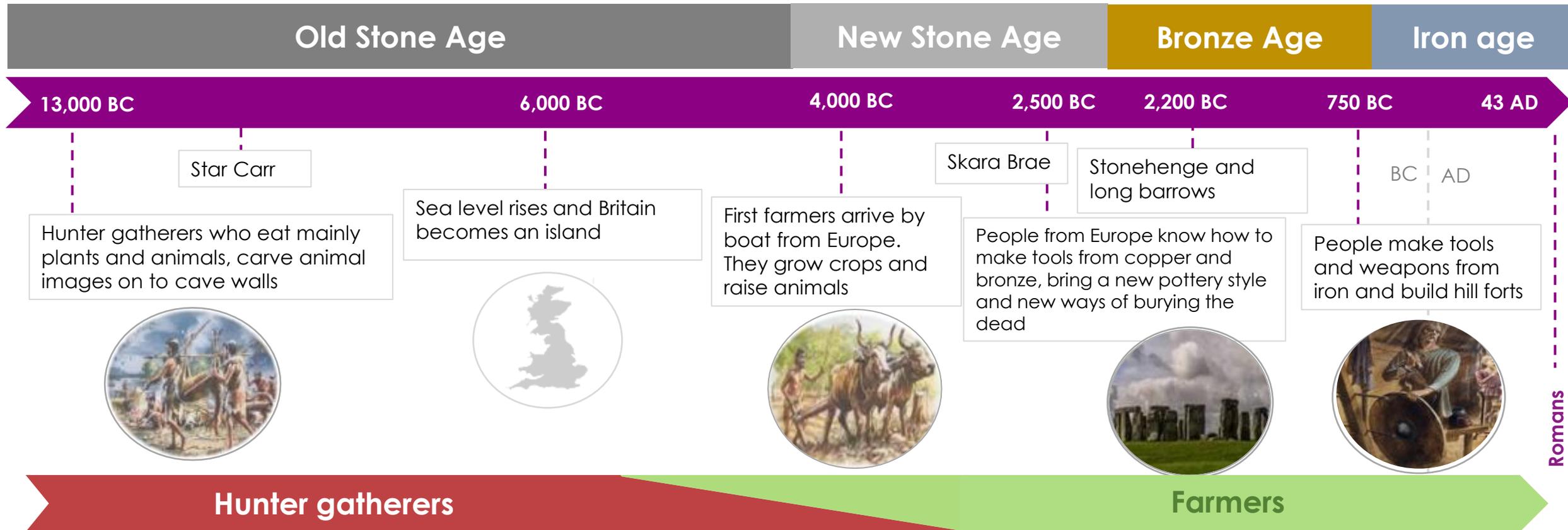


# From Stone Age to Iron Age – Y3

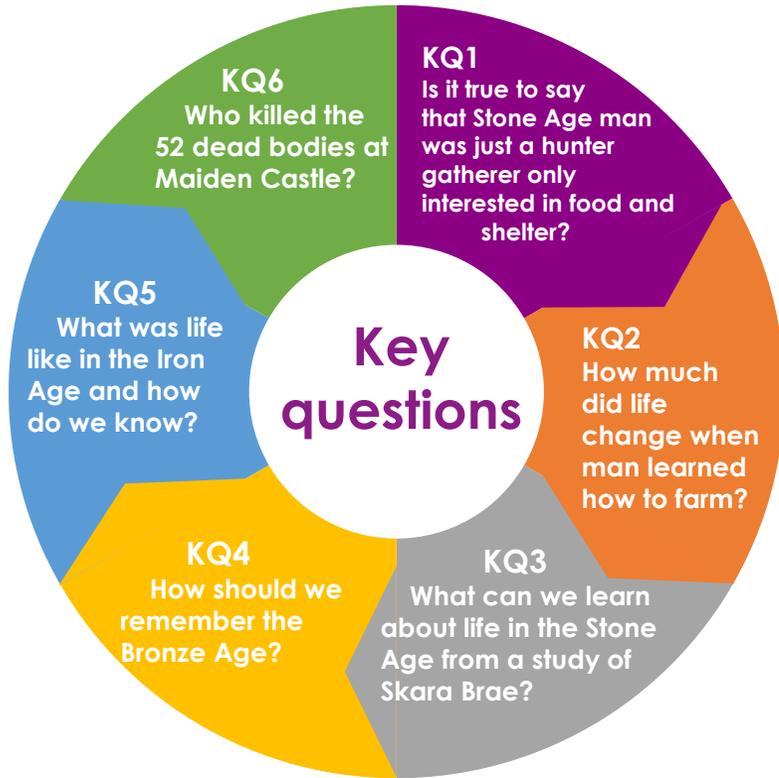


## Why this period is important

The earliest known humans arrived in these lands around 900,000 years ago. During this time there were huge changes: the ice covering Britain melted; instead of hunting all the time, people learned to farm and make metal tools; they found time to worship. There is still evidence we can see around us today, such as Stonehenge, long burial mounds and hill forts which are thousands of years old. This, before the Romans invaded is often called prehistoric.



# From Stone Age to Iron Age – Y3



## Books to read

- Stone Age Boy by [Satoshi Kitamura](#)
- The Boy with the Bronze Axe by Kathleen Fiddler
- The First Drawing by Mordicai Gerstein
- Stig of the Dump by Clive King
- The Stone Age: Hunters, Gatherers and Woolly Mammoths by Marcia Williams

## Key vocabulary

- **Archaeologists** - People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
- **Artefact** - An object made by human beings, Neolithic - Is the later part of the stone-age and follows the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age.
- **Barrow**- long mound where bodies were buried
- **B.C.** - Before Christ. A date like 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.
- **Forge**- where heating melts and allows metal to be made
- **Henge**- upright stones ditches and mounds
- **Hunter-gatherers** - People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
- **Mesolithic.** Middle Stone Age
- **Neolithic** New Stone Age
- **Paleolithic** Earliest period of the Stone Age when chipped stone tools were used
- **Prehistoric**- before the Romans and written records
- **Prey** - An animal that is hunted for its food.
- **Ritual** A ceremony , often religious
- **Tribe/Tribal** group of people, often of related families, who live in the same area and share the same language, culture, and history

**NB** *Lithic* at end of word means stone

## Websites

- [English Heritage](#)
- [British museum](#)



## Top takeaways

Having studied this topic you should be able to:

1. Sequence in the correct order the names used by historians to describe different periods during this time
2. Say what was distinctive about 3 different periods from this time e.g. Bronze Age
3. Explain what the two biggest changes that developed in Britain during the New Stone Age were and describe the impact on daily life
4. Explain the different theories as to why Stonehenge was built
5. Describe the ways in which life changed during the Iron Age
6. Explain how we can know so much about a time that happened thousands of year ago.



## Previous Learning

In Year 1 and 2 children are taught to:

- Children sequence events within the last few hundred years, building sense of now/then.
- Children notice how toys, homes and transport has changed over time.
- Children use photos, simple artefacts and stories to learn about the past (old toys, diaries).
- Children ask simple questions like “What was it like to live in a castle?” or “Why did the fire spread?”
- Children explore homes, jobs and clothing in more recent times.

## Future Learning

In Year 4, Year 5 and Year 6

- Children understand how civilisations overlap and identify legacy across time.
- Children begin to analyse evidence reliability e.g. Greek myths vs historical records.
- Children recognise different viewpoints, compare perspectives e.g. Romans vs Celts, Analyse propaganda,
- Children explore longer-term consequences e.g. Roman roads, Treaty of Versailles leading to WW2.
- Children compare cultures e.g. Greek democracy vs today, Roman citizens vs slaves