

Topic: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	Year group	Term Autumn
Stone Age to Iron Age	Year 3	10 sessions

Background knowledge

The three main periods of prehistory are generally divided into Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. The hunter-gatherers were from the Mesolithic age (Middle Stone Age) and farming started to develop towards the end of this period. The Neolithic (New Stone Age) saw farming take the place of hunter-gathering. This period is known as the Neolithic revolution.

What should I already know?

Some knowledge that Britain, and the wider world, hasn't always been the way we see it today. Some understanding that humans did not have the technology in the past that we currently use today.

National Curriculum Objectives / Key Skills	The Journey
Pupils should be taught about changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. <u>Change and continuity</u> I can see simple changes between beginning and end of a very long period e.g. differences between Old Stone Age and Iron Age. I can recognise changes over shorter period e.g. between Old Stone Age and New Stone Age and between the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. <u>Characteristic features</u> I can understand some of the key characteristics of the period being studied and can spot anachronisms e.g. <i>They wouldn't have had these things in those days, such as shops in Stone Age times.</i>	1. Place the Stone Age onto a timeline. 2. Is it true that Stone Age man was just a hunter gatherer? (<i>Keystagehistory</i>) 3. What can we learn about life in Stone Age from a study of Skara Brae? (<i>Keystagehistory</i>) 4. Why did they build Stone Henge? (<i>Keystagehistory</i>) 5. <i>To research the Stone Age and answer questions using art drawings.</i> 6. What was life like in the Iron Age and how do we know? (<i>Keystagehistory</i>) 7. Which artefact would improve an Iron Age settlement? (<i>Keystagehistory</i>) 8. What was a hill fort? 9. Who were the Druids? (supporting Twinkl resources) 10. Ask and answer our own questions about the Stone/Bronze/Iron Age.

I am secure in understanding the main differences between today and the period being studied.

Enquiry

I can make simple deductions from sources. e.g. *I can tell this is shaped like an arrow head, maybe it was used for hunting.*

KPIs

Change and continuity:

I can see simple changes between beginning and end of a very long period e.g. differences between Old Stone Age and Iron Age.

I can recognise changes over shorter period e.g. between Old Stone Age and New Stone Age and between the Bronze Age and the Iron Age.
(see assessment grid)

Characteristic features:

What would make the ideal hill fort? (see assessment grid)

Black History month activity - Who were the Windrush generation?

Remembrance Focus: Why Remember?

Comparisons/links with other topics:

Comparing achievements:

Once children have learnt about the major achievements in the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages, these can be compared with those of Scott of the Antarctic / Grace Darling so that they can see that they would not have achieved what he did without the advancements made in these ages. Comparisons can be made about the significance of these achievements and which they think is more impressive; Scott attempting to explore new and inhospitable places, or the ability to control fire? Which do they think has more impact on them now?

Outcomes

An overview of what children will know / can do

Working towards: Children are still developing their responses to meet the KPIs. They have some substantive knowledge about the topic they are studying.

Expected: Children will have demonstrated the KPIs in their work and in assessments. They have good substantive knowledge about the period they are studying.

Exceeding: Children will have demonstrated the KPIs and other historical skills in their work and assessments. They have a secure and deep substantive knowledge about the topic they are studying.

Key Vocabulary	Timeline / Diagrams
Stone Age: The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used. Bronze Age: The Bronze Age is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons. Iron Age: The Iron Age is the time period when iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools. Neolithic: The Neolithic is the youngest part of the Stone Age. The word "neolithic" comes from two words in Greek: "neo", meaning "new" and "lithic", meaning "stone". The neolithic period is the time when farming was invented and when people started caring for animals, such as cows, sheep and pigs. Forage: To look widely for nourishment or other provisions. Thatched: A thatched house or a house with a thatched roof has a roof made of straw or reeds. Prehistoric: Prehistoric means the time before recorded history. Monument: A group of huge stones, often set up in a line or circle. Tribe Iron age people who lived in the same area and did similar things.	<u>Timeline</u> The diagram is a vertical timeline. At the top, it is labeled 'Prehistory'. Below this, the timeline is divided into three sections: 'Stone Age', 'Bronze Age', and 'Iron Age'. The 'Iron Age' section is further labeled 'Celts'. Below the 'Iron Age' section, the timeline is labeled 'History'. The 'History' section is divided into two parts: 'Romans' and 'Saxons'. The timeline is marked with vertical lines and numbers. On the left side, the numbers are 500,000, 2,000, 700, 43, and 410. On the right side, the numbers are 43 and 410. The timeline is labeled 'BC' on the left and 'AD' on the right. A horizontal line is drawn across the timeline at the 43 mark, labeled 'The birth of Christ.'.

Key people / places

Star Carr: A Mesolithic settlement dating back to around 9000 BC. Star Carr is situated in North Yorkshire. It was excavated in 1948. Lots of artefacts were found here from the Mesolithic era.

Skara Brae: In 1850, a storm in Orkney off the north-east coast of Scotland revealed a Neolithic village called Skara Brae. It was inhabited between 3200 and 2500 BC. It was used as a base for farming cattle and sheep, fishing and growing barley and wheat.

Celts: The Celts originated from central and western Europe before arriving in Britain in around 500 BC. They had been the dominate race in Europe and soon became the same in Britain.

Stonehenge: Stonehenge was built over many hundreds of years. Work began in the late Neolithic Age, around 3000 BC. Over the next thousand years, people made many changes to the monument. The last changes were made in the early Bronze Age, around 1500 BC.

Maiden Castle: An Iron Age castle - originally built around 3000 BC. It covers about 47 acres and has ramparts rising to 20 foot.

Hill fort: Built on high ground, with ditches and banks of earth for protection.

Assessment questions / outcomes

- What other things would a hunter-gatherer want?
- How did farming change life for Stone Age man? Was it for the better?
- What conclusions have archaeologists made about Skara Brae?
- What purpose do you think Stone Henge was built for?
- What evidence do we have from the Iron Age?
- What do you think would've improved an Iron Age Settlement the most?
- How do you think the people died at Maiden Castle? What evidence makes you think this?
- Did you get a full answer to your question? Which website did you use? How reliable do you think it is? If you didn't find an answer to your question, why do you think this is?
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