

Year 3

Stone Age to Iron Age

What I should already know:

- History is studying something that has happened in the past.
- What a timeline is used for.
- That an artefact is an object from the past
- Things have happened outside of my living memory.

At the end of this topic, I will know:

- Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age
- Know where the Stone Age gets its name.
- Know how tools changed during the Stone Age to make hunting more
- Explain the different challenges of survival for early man.
- Know the names of some items found at Skara Brae.
- Explain how homes changed from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.
- Explain why children worked in copper mines.
- Name two reasons why Iron Age people wanted to protect their homes.
- Name three reasons why people think Stonehenge might have been built.



Key Facts:

Stone Age was when the first humans began to live in Europe and they used stones as tools.

The Iron Age was when humans now used iron to make tools and farmed land instead of hunting. They also lived in communities.

Bronze Age means that in this era metals were used to make hunting tools. Humans also began to farm land.

A.D. means Anno Domini in Latin which stands for 'in the year of our lord'. These are the years after Jesus was born.

B.C. means Before Christ. Dates such as 2000BC means 2000 years before the year 1 AD.

Vocabulary

Archaeologist	A person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them
Artefact	An object made by a human being
Site	An area of ground where a town/building or monument is built
Pre-historic	Before history was written down
Hill fort	A settlement surrounded by a wall, on top of a hill
Preserve	To keep something in good condition
Tribe	A group of people who live together for protection
Settlement	A place where a group of people live together
Agriculture	The practice of farming and growing crops.
Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
Era	A length of time covering many years