

What we already know:

- Life existed before your grandparents were born.
- Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. Evidence of this was found by Mary Anning, who discovered fossils.
- Historians and Archaeologists use artefacts - items that they have dug up to tell us about the past.



Subject: History

Unit: The Stone Age to Iron Age

Year: 3

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Evidence Artefacts - an object that has been made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest: Hearth - the area around a fireplace or the area of floor in front of it. Tribes - a group of people, often of related families, who live together, sharing the same language, culture, and history. Settlements – a place where people come to live.	Nomadic – moving from one place to another rather than settling in one place. Weapons : Axes Hammers Spears Bow Arrows Midden – waste, shells and soil	B.C Before Christ A.D Anno Domini Ancient Century – 100 years Circa (c.) – About when Pre-history – History before written records. Palaeolithic – Old Stone Age Mesolithic – Middle Stone Age Neolithic – New Stone Age Solstice - These are the times in the year, in the middle of the summer or winter, when there are the longest hours of day or night.

What's next?

Once you've found out all about The Bronze Age and the Iron Age in Britian, you'll be ready to find out what was happening in other places around the world. Later this year, you'll look at Ancient Greece which happened at the end of our Bronze Age and during our Iron Age.

In Year 5, you'll look at another ancient civilisation - the Ancient Egyptians and in Year 6, you'll explore the Mayans. Looking at their societies and religious beliefs will be eye opening.

At the end of The Iron Age, the Romans invaded Britain. In Year 4, you'll be finding out all about them helping you to fill in the next part of the story of our British Isles.



Timeline													
Pre-historic	Ancient History				Modern History						Present		
			Ancient Greece 1200 BC BC – 146 BC										
Dinosaurs extinct 65,000,000 BC	Stone Age +3,500 BC – 2,500 BC (around 2.5 million years ago)	Bronze Age 2,500 BC – 800 BC	Iron Age 800 BC – AD43		Christopher Columbus born 1451	Great Fire of London 1666	Victorian Era 1837-1901	WW2 1939 - 1945	Queen Elizabeth II Coronation 1953	1 st Moon Landing 1969	We were born. 2014/ 15	King Charles Coronation 2023	Year 3 2023/2024



Chronology	Society and Government
•The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This is also known as pre-history. •Prehistory is the period of human history between the first known use of stone tools by humans 3.3 million years ago and the beginning of recorded history with the invention of writing systems. •The Stone Age had three periods - Palaeolithic (‘old’ Stone Age), Mesolithic (‘middle’ Stone Age) and Neolithic (‘new’ Stone Age). The arrival of the Beaker People: Bronze is made from copper and tin. The UK has copper and tin in the ground. A celtic tribe called ‘The Beaker people’ taught British people how to make bronze. Strong weapons, wheels and tools were made from bronze. The Beaker people encouraged trade with other countries. The Celts: The Celts lived within tribes without a central government and brought iron working to the British Isles	Cave art: There is no evidence of language being written down during the Stone Age. In the Stone Age, they painted pictures on the walls of caves. These pictures represent animals, flowers and trees  Stone Age Food: I know Stone Age hunter-gatherers had to catch or find everything they ate. Most of their food was either dead animals, berries, grass, seeds and nuts I know that as they developed their weapons, the bigger the animals they could hunt and kill I know that they used bows and arrows and spears tipped with flint or bone.  The Celts: Celts lived within large tribes. They taught the British people how to extract iron. I know that the Celts lived in hill forts. Each tribe was led by a Chieftain. Farming tools were created from iron. Farming became organised and people could grow more crops and farm more animals for food. Celtic tribes fought one another for land and resources.. 
Significant people/events	
Skara Brae: Skara Brae is a Stone Age archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland. The homes had kitchens with fires and bedrooms. A communal workshop may have been present. They found various artefacts including dice and jewellery.  Stonehenge: Stonehenge is a famous monument located in Wiltshire, England. It is a circle of very large stones standing upright. It was made in the Bronze Age. It is the largest ancient burial site in the UK. We do not know how it was formed or why it was put there. People visit Stone Henge to celebrate the winter and summer solstice. 	