## Alexander Hosea Curriculum Map - Y3

## Subject: History - Stone Age/Bronze Age/Iron Age

# Enquiry Question: How did life in Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

**Disciplinary Concepts:** change and continuity

Substantive Concepts: settlement, invasion, invention

## **Programme of Study Statements:**

· changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

## Examples (non-statutory) This could include:

- late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae
- Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge
- Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture

#### **Disciplinary Knowledge**

- use a range of primary and secondary sources to find out about the past
- construct informed responses about one aspect of life or a key event in the past through careful selection and organization of relevant historical information
- sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time
- understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini)
- note key changes over a period of time and be able to give reasons for those changes
- find out about the everyday lives of people in time studied compared with our life today
- identify key features, aspects and events of the time studied
- use and understand appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate information

#### **Key Vocabulary**

Year 3 Curriculum Mapping Resource folder:

- Vocabulary list
- Glossary

#### **Substantive Knowledge**

- To understand the period of pre history is broken into 3 historical divisions: Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age
- To understand the three defining features of the Stone Age:
  - Paleolithic

People were nomadic hunters and found food by roaming

Mesolithic

Invention of canoes meant people could hunt for fish aswell as animals

Neolithic

People began to settle into farming villages, look after their own animals and grow crops

## **Bronze Age**

- People discovered how to get metal out of rocks
- People were able to build better farming equipment and make bronze tools and weapons.

## **Iron Age**

- Iron was discovered and became the preferred metal to use for tools and weapons
- People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other.
- Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts. Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called 'Celts'.

#### **Prior Knowledge: Future Knowledge:** • understand the term invention • to know and understand why these lands were invaded and settled understand the concept of exploration by others understand the concept of a settlement and a farming community Timeline /chronology c. AD 43 The Romans conquer Britain. This marks the end of the Iron Age. c. 80 BC Coins are thought to be first used. c. 1,000 BC: The cart c. 800, 000 BC - 10, 500 c. 4, 000 BC - 2, 500 BC Paleolithic Period c. 800 BC: The c. 55-54 BC Julius 2,600,000 BC 4,000 BC 43 AD **Cultural Capital Visits and visitors Experiences** Yate Heritage Centre – Stone Age Workshop/Loan Box Making Stone Age huts Stonehenge School trip Cave paintings – charcoal School Workshops.com: Stone Age Workshop **Community Events and links Global Issues** Links to what was happening globally at the same time: **Ancient Egyptians** Rise of the Roman Empire **Famous People Key texts** Stone Age Boy –Satoshi Kitamura Stig of the Dump - Clive King The Boy With The Bronze Axe – Kathleen Fidler The Secrets of Stonehenge – Mick Manning & Brita Granstrom The Stone Age & Skara brae – Time Travel Guides Stone Age Sentinel – Fergus Flemming & Paul Dowswell Skara Brae – Dawn Finch