

Set in Stone, Y3 - History

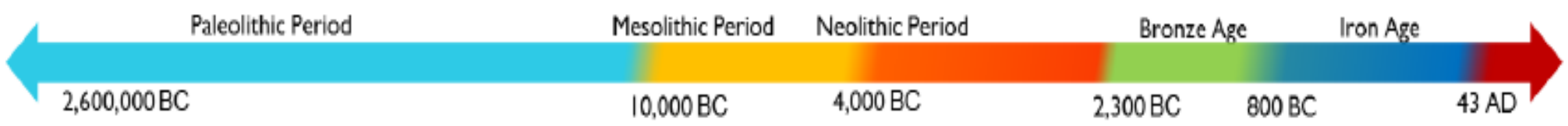
Vocabulary	
Word	Definition
stone	A hard solid non-metallic mineral matter of which rock is made.
bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze .
civilisation	The society, culture, and way of life of a particular area.
tribe	A group of people often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.
artefact	An object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
settlement	A place where people have established a community.
excavation	The process of digging out material from the ground.
flint	A very hard greyish-black stone that was used in former times for making tools.
fort	A strong building or place, protected by a wall or fence.

Previous Knowledge: In years 1 & 2, you learnt about changes within and beyond living memory and significant historical events in your local area.

Future Knowledge: In year 4, you will learn about the Anglo Saxons, the Vikings and the Romans.

Key Changes and Events	
3000 BC	The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.
	Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.
2500 BC	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
2100 BC	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
1800 BC	The first large copper mines are dug.
1200 BC	'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.
800 BC	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze .
	The first hillforts are constructed.
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain.

Hillforts – people in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things. In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. Between 300 and 100 BC many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts.



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Stone Henge - a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 4 metres high. Its purpose and how it was built remains uncertain.



Skara Brae - a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located in the Orkney region in Scotland. It is a cluster of eight houses, which was occupied between 3000 and 2500 BC.



Cave paintings - Early humans may have used art as a way of helping themselves in their struggle for survival. Paintings of animals on cave walls are common. The famous cave paintings at Lascaux in southwest France are about 18,000 years old.

Palaeolithic Period

People were nomadic hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.

Neolithic Period

People began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.

Mesolithic Period

Sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time, Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). Tools were developed to become smaller and finer. The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.

Bronze Age

People discovered how to get metals out of rocks. Bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools. People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons.

Iron Age

Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons. People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other. Iron Age people began to protect themselves in hillforts. Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called 'Celts'.

Key Questions:

- Who lived in Britain during the Stone Age, Bronze Age & Iron Age?
- How did they live and how do we know?
- What are primary & secondary sources?
- What key changes happened between the Stone Age and the Iron Age?
- What was found at Skara Brae and why is it important?

Spellings: build, century, different, early, earth, history, imagine, interest, knowledge, natural, position, remember

Place Names: Skara Brae, The Indus Valley, Stonehenge