






Summer 1: Year 3-Through the Ages: Stone Age

<p>Concepts</p>	 Perspective Knowing about the past, chronological order, asking and answering questions, using sources	 Leadership Knowing about significant people and leaders from the past	 Legacy Knowing how events and people from the past shape society and the world today
<p>This is the first chance that children have to explore pre-history, looking at Britain's changes from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. Children will use their knowledge of London from KS1 to explore what societies were like during this time to what they are now and build a foundation for a timeline of civilisations throughout time. Children will identify what the difference is between the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age. This topic starts children off on a learning journey of ancient history, with a number of civilisations being learnt about in KS2.</p> <p>Within the topic, children will have the opportunity to explore what their local area was like during this period of time, understanding the change in location from then to now. They will also learn about the Nok Culture, an Ancient African civilisation in what is now Nigeria. They will learn about the iron tools found, along with other archaeological finds that tell us about the settlement at that time. The children will be able to make comparisons between the iron age in England and Nigeria, building upon the prior knowledge they have of both places.</p>			
<p>National Curriculum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can use an increasing range of common words and phrases relating to the passing of time • I understand different ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented • I can ask and answer questions when observing different sources • I can identify some similarities and differences between sources • I can explain what I have learnt and can use the vocabulary about a topic • I know about changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age 			

**Year 3
History
Through the Ages: Stone Age**

Foundation subject Knowledge and skills

When did this happen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the Stone Age lasted from approximately 13,000BC to 3000BC • Know the Bronze Age lasted from approximately 2500BC to 800BC • Know the Iron Age lasted from approximately 800BC to AD43 • Know that the numbers seem to get smaller in 'BC' and bigger in 'AD' • Know why Skara Brae was important for understanding life in the Stone Age • Know that Skara Brae is well-preserved Stone Age village in the Orkney Islands, to the north of Scotland • Know that Skara Brae provides evidence that Stone Age people were beginning to settle down in one place, making homes and farming, rather than being on the move all of the time • Know that the Bronze Age lasted around 1700 years • Know that between 500 and 100 BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts with settlements providing a home for hundreds, and later thousands of people • Know that England is not the only country to have had a stone age, bronze age or iron age • Know that the people of Nok (in what is now Nigeria) went from a stone age straight to an iron age • Know that there is evidence of iron working dating back to at least 400 BCE and possibly even further, in Africa
Who were the significant people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the people living in Britain during the Iron Age were called Celts Know that the first hillforts were constructed around 800 BC. These were defended settlements that made use of natural rises in the landscape for defensive advantage. • Know that William Watt spent 18 years investigating the site and found four Stone Age houses in 1850 • Know that in 1925 an archaeological dig began and uncovered more houses • Know that archaeologists have found evidence of an Iron Age from around 1000BC in Nigeria • Know that in, what is now Nigeria the Nok people also had an Iron Age from around 500BCE to 200CE • Know that they have found stone circles which would have been settlements and suggests that they were a community in this area • Explore the finds from digs in Nigeria to show that Ancient Africans also used iron to make weapons and tools • Know that this tells us that they would have been a hunting and farming community • Explore the terracotta artefacts that have been found in Nok and know that they were skilled people who create statues from clay and iron • Know that they used furnaces to smelt iron and fire clay and they have been found in the village of Taruga, Nigeria • Know that the Nok farmed crops and used iron tools • Know that many Nok artefacts have been discovered and tell us about the Nok people- Nok culture is unique for terracotta sculpture and iron working • Know how important Druids were in Iron Age Britain • Know that The Shang Dynasty is also well known as the Bronze Age in China and ran from 1600BC to 1046BC • Know that the Shang people used bronze was used for crafts, weapons and everyday items such as cooking utensils and pots. The use of bronze continued into the age of the Zhou Dynasty (the children will learn more about the Shang Dynasty in Year 4) • Know that the Druids were the priests of the Celts. The Celts were a group of the most powerful tribes in Europe during the Iron Age.

What was life like then?

- Understand how the weather played a significant part of shaping culture during the Stone Age period
- Know that the Stone Age was called that as all tools were made out of stone
- Know that the earliest humans managed to survive by using sharp stone tools to kill animals
- Know that the dead animals provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools, such as needles, to sew animal skins together
- Know how weapons changed; spears, axes, bows and arrows were developed to make hunting quicker and better.
- Know that the layout of Stone Age houses is very similar
- Know that the Bronze age was called the Bronze Age because humans started making tools from bronze
- Know that bronze was an alloy made from copper and tin
- Know that an alloy is a metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties
- Know that the copper and tin had to be mined separately and then melted down and combined to make bronze
- Know that bronze was used for tools, weapons and armour as well as building materials like decorative tiles
- Know that daggers, blades, spearheads, chisels, axes and anything that used to be made from stone or flint was then made from stronger and more durable bronze
- Know that iron was a stronger, harder metal than the bronze previously used. It was worked into shape by hammering it against an anvil – a process known as smiting – and was used to make objects such as ploughs, armour and coins
- Know that during the Iron Age, Britain consisted almost entirely of settled farming communities. This meant that nearly everyone would have lived on a farm. The people worked together in small communities, tending their livestock and growing crops
- Know that the roundhouse was the typical Iron Age home. Some of these were very large and would have housed many people. The frame of the house was constructed out of large timbers and the walls were made out of wattle and daub. In the centre of the roundhouse would have been a fire for cooking and providing light and warmth. Beds may have had hay or feather mattresses and placed on top of a wooden frame and animal skins or woollen blankets would be used to keep the people warm.
- Know that the Celts believed in over 400 gods and goddesses that lived in rivers, cliffs, springs, lakes, bushes and other natural places.
- The only people who could communicate with the gods were the Druids
- Know that the main religious festivals for the Celts were based around important times
- Know that Britain is not the only place in the world where they have had a stone age or iron age
- The Nok are significant for being one of the very few civilisations in the world that transitioned from stone tools straight to iron tools without first learning how to make copper or bronze tools
- Identify main similarities and differences between different periods of time in The Stone Age
- Identify main similarities and differences between the Iron Age in Britain and the Iron Age in Africa
- Identify and evaluate the benefits of tools created during the Stone Age
- Know how the Stone Age to Bronze Age period impacted on life in Britain
- Know how early man survived in a harsh environment
- Know that they move around from place to place in order to stay safe and warm, according to the time of year
- Know that the Bronze Age saw another change in climate
- Know that wetter weather forced people to move from the hills, which were easier to defend, and into the valleys where it was easier to grow food and find shelter

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that in the Bronze Age, people no longer used one dwelling for everything. A farming household might have consisted of two houses; a main house would be used to live in and an out-house would be used for cooking and textile production • Know why copper mining was crucial to the Bronze Age • Know that by the Bronze Age, wool was being woven into sheets of fabric and used to make clothes • Know that Iron Age followed the Bronze Age. The Iron Age took its name from the iron that was being used for tools, weapons and technology at the time • Know why Iron Age people developed hillforts
<p>How did this period effect today's world?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that Stonehenge is a massive stone circle built on the site of an earthwork and burial ground from the Stone Age in South West England. It was in the process of being built and adapted for over 1000 years and some of the original stones came all the way from South Wales. No one really knows why it was built • Know that we do not need to make weapons now and that it is against the law to carry weapons • Know that the Stone Age was the beginning of humans using tools and over centuries these have evolved and now we have a wide and vast number of tools • Consider modern day equivalent tools for those made in the stone, bronze and Iron Age and make comparisons between.