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| **Year 3** | | | | **HISTORY Spring 2** | | | | | **The changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age** | | | | |
| **Conflict and resolution** | | | **Leadership** | | | | **Lifestyle** | | | | **Technology** | | |
| **Key Vocabulary** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **durable:** an object that is able to survive wear, pressure or damage. | | | **valley:** a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it. | | | | **hill fort:** a settlement built on top of a hill with a defence system at the bottom. | | | | **armour:** the metal coverings worn to protect the body in battle. | | |
| **trade/trading:** buying or selling or exchanging goods. | | | **ceremony/ceremonies:** a set of acts performed on important religious occasions. | | | | **pottery:** objects made out of clay by hand / the activity or skill of making clay objects. | | | | **herd:** a large group of animals that live and feed together. | | |
| **smithing:** the process of mixing copper and tin. | | | **warrior:** experience and skill in fighting | | | | **bronze:** a metal made by mixing copper and tin. | | | | **steel (iron):** a hard, strong and grey metal. | | |
| **Statutory Words** | build | | caught | | history | | natural | | | Circle | material | | various |
| **Lifestyle**  What were the prehistoric times? | | **Lifestyle**  Who were the Bronze Age people? | | | | **Lifestyle**  How was the Bronze Age different from the Stone Age? | | **Lifestyle**  Who were the Iron Age people? | | | | **Lifestyle**  How was the Iron Age different from the Stone Age and Bronze Age? | |
| **Did you know?**  The word prehistoric means everything that happened before people started writing about things that happened.  The prehistoric era started with the Stone Age people in 450,000 BC and ended with the Roman Invasion in AD43.  The earliest humans survived by hunting animals and finding food to eat. Gradually people learned new skills such as how to herd **animals**and **grow crops**. Later they discovered how to make metal.  Pre history is usually divided into 3 periods. The Stone Age, The Bronze Age and the Iron Age. These periods are named after the materials they used to make tools and weapons.  Prehistoric people couldn't read or write, but they were **astonishing builders.** Their tombs, forts and monuments have survived for thousands of years. | | **Did you know?**  The Bronze Age is the name given to the people who lived and found settlement from 2100 to 750BC.  The Bronze Age in Britain lasted for around 1500 years. It was called the Bronze Age because humans started to make tools from bronze.  The Bronze Age started at different times in different countries because as people travelled, the knowledge of how to make bronze was shared.  The Bronze Age was the beginning of making metal in Britain. Britons would dig for copper and tin in the mines to make metal.  Trading ships travelled to Europe carrying copper, tin and objects made by metalworkers.  Some settlers belonged to the **Beaker** culture. Beaker people lived in tribes led by powerful chiefs. They held religious ceremonies at stone circles. | | | | **Did you know?**  The Bronze Age people made various weapons such as daggers, blades, spearheads, chisels and axes from bronze.  Bronze is a metal that is much harder and more durable than stone.  The climate after the Stone Age became wetter so people were forced to find settlement away from the hills.  The Bronze Age people moved to the valleys to find better shelters. They built houses with materials that could be found nearby such as wood or stone.  They also moved to the valleys because it was easier to grow crops such as wheat and barley. The spread of farming meant that woodlands were cut down.  The **potter's wheel** and **textile production** meant that better pottery and clothing could be produced. | | **Did you know?**  The Iron Age is the name given to the people who lived and found settlement from 800bc until the Roman invasion in AD 43. The Iron Age people were also known as the **Celts**.  The Iron Age in Britain lasted for around 900 years.  It was called the Iron Age because humans started to make tools from steel (iron) and objects such as ploughs, armour and coins were first used.  Iron was tougher than bronze and could be shaped into finer and sharper objects. It required **smithing** to make into tools and implements.  Iron Age farmers grew crops and vegetables. They kept geese, goats, pigs and had herds of cows and flocks of sheep. Significant changes in farming and technology meant that there was an increase in population. | | | | **Did you know?**  The celts loved brightly coloured clothes. They used the juice from berries and plants to dye wool.  They used the wool to make tunics They used bone or metal needles to sew it together.  Iron Age Britain was a violent place. People lived in **tribes led by warrior kings.** Rival tribes fought with deadly iron weapons. Men and boys trained as warriors. They had to be prepared to fight at any time.  Iron Age people built large settlements on higher land called hill forts for protection from attackers.  Inside the hill forts, families lived in simple one-roomed houses with a pointed thatched roof and walls made from **a** mixture of mud and twigs.  As well as farming, people worked as potters, carpenters and metalworkers. | |