

Autumn 1	Lostwithiel Primary School	YEAR THREE - Beech Tree Class
Big Question - 'How has Britain changed from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?'	History Knowledge Organiser	

350,000 BC	38,000 BC	10,000 to 4000 BC	4000 to 2300 BC	2500 BC	2300 to 800 BC	800 BC to 43 AD	43 AD
Paleolithic era begins	Humans discover fire	Mesolithic era	Neolithic era	Stonehenge is constructed	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman Invasion of Britain

Prior Learning

The children will begin to have an understanding of chronology and are able to order a simple sequence of dates from the past. They will have learnt about significant explorers in the past and begin to understand their influence over time. They are able to identify and discuss some similarities and differences about historical periods. They will begin to consider evidence from the past and ask questions to further their historical thinking.

Significant Events and Archaeological Sites	Key Vocabulary	
The earliest settlers were nomadic hunter gatherers who moved with seasonal changes and animal migration.	hunter gatherer	A person who meets their food needs by hunting animals and gathering plants. They built temporary shelters from tree branches and animal skins or lived in caves.
<p>The Stone Age is divided into three time periods or eras:</p> <p>Paeolithic, meaning the old stone age</p> <p>Mesolithic, meaning the middle stone age</p> <p>Neolithic, meaning the new stone age</p>	<p>microliths</p> <p>bolas</p> <p>flaking</p> <p>flint</p>	These are the names of some of the tools and weaopns made from stone. A large stone such as flint would be flaked (pieces chipped from the edges) to make smaller, sharp stones or microliths to be used as arrow and spear heads.
The majority of evidence for this time period comes from archaeological discoveries and sites, such as Stonehenge, Skara Brae, Star Carr and Lascaux.	archaeologist	A person who finds out about prehistory by looking for the physical evidence left behind, often buired in the ground.
Farming began in the Neolithic era and humans began to live in small permanent settlements.	agriculture	The raising of animals and crops for human use.
Bronze was mined and used to make tools and weapons which greatly advanced farming methods. Settlements began to grow and there was wider deforestation of Britain.	bronze	This is a metal made from copper and tin. It can be melted and poured into molds to make tools, weapons and jewellery.
Iron was mined which replaced bronze as the most important metal. Money began to be used for trading across Europe. Iron Age hillforts were built and Iron Age (Celtic) tribes fought each other.	iron	This is a metal which is extremely strong. It was used to make very efficient farming tools such as sickles and ploughs.
The Romans invaded Britain.	invasion	This is when one group of people take over the land from another group of people by force.

Key Historical Concepts	Cross Curricular Links
<p>To understand and order the key events and dates from the Paleolithic era (350, 000 BC) to the Roman Invasion (43 AD).</p> <p>To understand the trend of moving from a nomadic hunter gatherer culture to a permanent agricultural society.</p> <p>To understand some of the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age, such as the growth of settlements, development of tools and establishment of trade links.</p> <p>To learn about archaeological evidence from sites such as Stonehenge, Skara Brae and Star Carr.</p> <p>To understand the development of Iron Age hill forts, tribal kingdoms and how this lead to conflict and invasion at the end of this historical period.</p> <p>To continue to develop the appropriate use of historical terms:</p> <p>Prehistory, archaeology, chronology, BC, AD, era, millennium, evidence, sources, physical, interpretation, remains, trends, change, impact, society, artefact</p>	<p>Class novel: Stone Age Boy and Ug</p> <p>English: Back in time story, Prehistoric animal report</p> <p>Science: edible parts of plants, seasonal changes</p> <p>Georaphy: Climate change, Ice Age and human migration</p> <p>Art: Cave painting, mixing natural pigments, Aboriginal art</p> <p>DT: Designing and making a bag for a hunter gatherer</p> <p>Computing: internet research on aspects of Stone Age life</p> <p>Linked documents:</p> <p>Year Three Class Overview, History Whole School Progression document, Class Medium Term Planning, weekly Smartboard presentations, history assessment grid.</p>

<i>Stone Age</i> (From 350,000 BC) Year 3	<i>Ancient Egypt</i> (3100BC— 395BC) Year 3	<i>Maya Civilisation</i> (2000BC— 1500AD) Year 4/5	<i>Ancient Greece</i> (776BC— 146BC) Year 4/5	<i>Ancient Rome</i> (800BC— 500AD) Year 4/5	<i>Anglo- Saxons</i> (450AD— 1066AD) Year 4/5	<i>Christopher Columbus born (1451)</i> Year 2	<i>Tudor Period</i> (1485— 1603) Year 1	<i>Great Fire of London</i> (1666) Year 1