

# Catton Grove Primary School - History

Year 3

Topic: Stone Age to the Iron Age

Strand: Prehistory

## What should I already know?

- Chronological means time order.
- That people have not always lived in towns and cities as most of us now do now.
- Who some famous people are from Norfolk who have influenced and changed how we live now.
- What farming is and what it looks like now.

## Historical Skills and Enquiry:

What does prehistory mean?  
How did hunter-gatherers survive in the Stone Age?  
What was Stone Age cave art?  
What kind of sources tell us about the Stone Age?  
What was Skara Brae?  
Why are there so many mysteries about Stonehenge?  
How did bronze replace stone in the Bronze Age?  
What do grave goods tell us about the Bronze Age?  
What was life like in an Iron Age hill fort.

## Interesting Facts:

**The Stone Age has been divided into three distinct periods:**

Paleolithic Period or Old Stone Age (30,000 BCE–10,000 BCE)

Mesolithic Period or Middle Stone Age (10,000 BCE–8,000 BCE)

Neolithic Period or New Stone Age (8,000 BCE–3,000 BCE)

## Important Places:

**Stonehenge** - a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire England. It consists of a ring of standing stone around 4 metres high.



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



## Core Knowledge for the Stone Age to the Iron Age:

- The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used.
- At the end of the Stone Age, people had begun to settle in one place rather than move around.
- The Bronze Age is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.
- During the Bronze Age, people had learnt how to cross seas, migrate from Europe and bring new technologies and skills with them such as pottery.
- They learnt how to mine copper and tin and create a stronger alloy in bronze.
- The Iron Age is the time period when iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.
- Hill forts were communities which were surrounded by walls and ditches and warriors defended their people from enemy attacks.

Historical Vocabulary:
AD- used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2021. The modern use is CE - common era
Ancient - belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
Archaeology - the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.
Archaeologist - a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.
BC- a way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was. The modern use is: BCE - before common era
Chronology/ Chronological - in time order starting with the earliest time.
Era - <b>a period of time in history.</b> An era often begins or ends with an important event.
Forage - to look widely for nourishment or other provisions.
Hill Fort- a settlement surrounded by walls to defend the people living in it.
Migrate- move from one part of the world to live in another.
Monument- something built to remember an important person or event
Prehistoric- the time before recorded history.

Historical Vocabulary:
Settlement – a place where a group of people live together in many buildings
Source -
Summer Solstice- the longest day of the year.
Time Period - an amount of time
Winter Solstice- the shortest day of the year.

