



# St Lawrence C of E (Aided) Junior School: History

<b>Module</b> <b>Stone Age to Iron Age – (Spring 1)</b>	<b>Substantive Concepts</b> <i>(Main concepts running through history curriculum)</i>	Civilisation Government <b>Society</b> Belief Monarchy Trade Empire	Law Power Communication War Hierarchy	<b>Disciplinary knowledge</b> <i>(Knowledge of how historians investigate the past)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sources and evidence</li> <li>Historical interpretations</li> <li><b>Cause and consequence</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Change and Continuity</b></li> <li><b>Similarity and difference</b></li> <li>Historical significance</li> </ul>
--	--	---	---	--	--	---

## Prior learning (Memory Moment)

In KS1, children will have an awareness of the past and the passing of time. They have begun to identify similarities and differences between different ways of life in different periods. They have been introduced to a variety of ways to find out about the past.

Declarative Knowledge (know)	Procedural Knowledge (able to)	Assessments and Records (inc. mind-maps and extended writing)
I understand what is meant by 'pre-history' and can explore the timeline of Britain from 100,000BC to 43AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand that pre-history occurred before historical records were kept.</li> <li>Understand that prehistorical periods (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic) occurred over many thousands of years.</li> <li>Analyse and sequence changes in human's existence from hunter/gatherer, settlement building to the beginnings of agriculture.</li> <li>Compare stone age existence with our life today.</li> <li>Explain how changes over time made an impact on the way humans survived and developed.</li> <li>Select and record information for study, begin to use library and internet resources to build upon knowledge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mind map</li> <li>Photos in books</li> <li>Outdoor learning</li> <li>Worksheets</li> <li>Presentation</li> </ul>
I know that the Stone Age lasted for many thousands of years and is divided, by historians, into 3 periods: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic		
I know how people lived in the stone age.		
I understand that our knowledge of this time is based on evidence which still exists: e.g. cave paintings, Stonehenge, flint and bone tools.		
I know how and why humans changed from hunter/gatherers to farming and fixed settlements.	<b>Links (across history and across the general curriculum)</b>	
<b>Chertsey Museum Workshop – looking at artefacts and historical sources.</b>	<b>English:</b> Presentation on the Skara Brae Settlement	<b>DT:</b> Pinch pots, weaving

<b>Vocabulary/Terms</b>	BC/BCE/AD, Prehistory, Stone Age, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, hunter gatherer, nomadic, agriculture, round houses, Skara Brae, Stonehenge
<b>Next Steps</b>	Continue to develop an understanding of how the people of Britain developed, in chronological order. Yr5 Anglo Saxons/ Vikings.

## Year 3 – History – Spring 1 – The Stone Age to Iron Age

### Key Vocabulary

<b>BC/ BCE</b>	BC stands for 'Before Christ' or BCE stands for 'Before the Common Era' and means the number of years before the year 0 – when Christians believe Jesus was born.
<b>AD</b>	AD stand for 'Ano Domini' – which means 'in the time of our Lord'. AD is used for all years after the year 0.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	A time before information was written.
<b>Nomadic</b>	Living the life as a 'wanderer' with no set residence.
<b>Agriculture</b>	Farming and the methods used to farm.
<b>Round house</b>	A standard form of housing during this time.
<b>Settlement</b>	A place where people build a community.
<b>Flint knapping</b>	The shaping of flint to make tools

#### Prior Knowledge

In KS1, chn will have an awareness of the past and the passing of time. They have begun to identify similarities and differences between different ways of life in different periods. They have been introduced to a variety of ways to find out about the past.



**Stonehenge**

### Sticky Knowledge

- ✓ I understand what prehistory means.
- ✓ I can explain the three periods of the stone age.
- ✓ I understand how hunter-gathers lived.
- ✓ I can use historical sources to understand the time period.
- ✓ I know why farming and fixed settlements became preferable over hunting and gathering.



**Skara Brae**

### Key Facts

#### **Stonehenge**

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.

#### **Stone Age**

Before humans discovered how to farm, they were nomadic and moved around from place to place with the seasons, to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

Caves were used and in summer seasons, shelters were made from wooden poles covered in animal skins or turf which were easily moved.

#### **Skara Brae**

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in 1850AD removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger, but they have very similar features, such as a central firepit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.

### Key Events

