



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

<b>Module</b> <b>Stone Age to Iron Age – (Spring 2)</b>	<b>Substantive Concepts</b> <i>(Main concepts running through history curriculum)</i>	<b>Civilisation</b> Government <b>Society</b> <b>Belief</b> Monarchy <b>Trade</b> Empire	Law Power Communication War <b>Hierarchy</b>	<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>• Cause and consequence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change and Continuity</li> <li>• Similarity and difference</li> <li>• Historical significance</li> </ul>
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<b>Prior learning (Memory Moment)</b>		
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.		
<b>Declarative Knowledge (know)</b>	<b>Procedural Knowledge (able to)</b>	<b>Assessments and Records (inc. mind-maps and extended writing)</b>
I know how discovery of bronze caused change and allowed further human development.	<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> </ul> <p><b>Select and record information for study, begin to use library and internet resources to build upon knowledge.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mind map</li> <li>• Extended writing – bronze age information text</li> </ul>
I can describe a Bronze Age burial and what it shows us about their beliefs.		
I can compare how home life differed between the Stone Age and Bronze Age.		
I know why iron helped further human development and the reasons why it was better than bronze.		
I know how society changed from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.	<b>Links (across history and across the general curriculum)</b>	
I can recall some key features of the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages. (Mind map, quiz etc)	<b>English:</b> Bronze Age non-chronological report.	<b>Art:</b> Cave painting

<b>Vocabulary/Terms</b>	Bronze Age, Settlement, round houses, Hillfort, round barrows, grave goods, trade, artefacts, Iron Age, Maiden Castle.
<b>Next Steps</b>	Develop a better understanding of the Celtic people in Britain. Understand why the Roman empire changed Britain (yr4).

# Year 3 – History – Spring 2 – The Stone Age to Iron Age

## Key Vocabulary

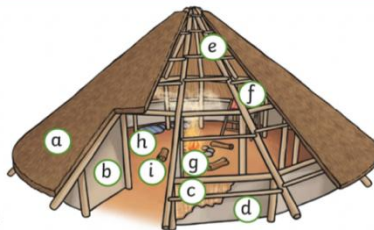
<b>Bronze</b>	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone of copper alone.
<b>Iron</b>	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.
<b>Trade</b>	The buying and selling of goods and/or services.
<b>Society</b>	A group of people who live and work together, sharing beliefs and goals in order to survive.
<b>Smelting</b>	The extraction of metal from its <u>ore</u> by a process involving heating and melting.
<b>Ore</b>	A naturally occurring solid material from which a metal or valuable mineral can be extracted.
<b>Tribe</b>	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language
<b>Comparison</b>	To seek what is the same or different about the two or more things.

### Prior Knowledge

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. Children were introduced to Prehistory in the previous unit (The Stone Age).

### Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daub
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



## Core Knowledge

- ✓ I understand what the discovery of bronze meant for human development.
- ✓ I can explain a bronze age burial and what it tells us about Bronze Age beliefs.
- ✓ I understand the changes in homelife from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age.
- ✓ I understand why the discovery of Iron led to further human development.
- ✓ I understand why Iron was better than bronze.
- ✓ I can explain some changes in society from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.

### Maiden Castle









Maiden Castle in Dorset is one of the largest and most complex Iron Age hillforts in Europe – the size of 50 football pitches. Its huge multiple ramparts, mostly built in the 1st century BC, once protected hundreds of residents. When it was first built, the gleaming white chalk ramparts would have towered over the surrounding landscape.

## Key Facts

<b>Hillforts</b>	People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts'. They were designed to be in an elevated position for protection from enemy tribes.  Between 500 and 100 BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts. These settlements provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands, of people.
<b>Round Barrow</b>	A Bronze Age burial mound. They are round mounds, often surrounded by a 'ring ditch' from which the earth and stone for the mound was dug.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	The Bronze Age was the time from around 2,000BC to 700BC when people used bronze.
<b>Iron Age</b>	In Britain, The Iron Age lasted from around 800 B.C. to 43 A.D. and followed the Bronze Age. The Iron Age was marked by the widespread use of iron and steel and ended with the invasion of the Romans.

## Key Events

<b>Bronze Age</b>			<b>Iron Age</b>		
<b>2500 BC</b>	<b>1800 BC</b>	<b>1200-800 BC</b>	<b>800-700 BC</b>	<b>600BC</b>	<b>AD 43</b>
					
Metal starts to be used to make weapons and tools	The first copper mines are dug	Tribal kingdoms and Celtic culture	The first hill forts are made	Coins are made and used for the first time	The Romans invade Britain. Iron Age ends.