



Year 3 Autumn 1st half
Would you rather live in the Stone Age or Iron Age?

Week	NC objectives	Big question	REMEMBER (prior knowledge)	KNOW (new knowledge)
1	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.	When was the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age?	History can be organised into within and beyond living memory. Dates from KS1: Before Christ's birth: Celtic period. 1485: Battle of Bosworth. 1666: Great Fire of London. 1820: Florence Nightingale was born. 1903: first aeroplane flight.	BC: Before Christ. AD: Anno Domini (refers to after Christ's birth). Stone Age: Paleolithic ~ early Stone Age Mesolithic ~ middle Stone Age Neolithic ~ new Stone Age Bronze Age: Started around 2000BC in Britain. Iron Age: 800BC-43AD in Britain.
2		How did Stone Age people live?	Stone Age was split into Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.	Used stone, such as flint, for tools and weapons and to light fires. They were hunter gatherers. Lived in caves. They moved around ~ no permanent settlements.
3		What was new about the 'new' Stone Age?	Stone Age was split into Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. How they used stone. Stone Age people were hunter gatherers. They moved around. Wattle and daub was used to make huts.	Stone tools were shaped by polishing or grinding. Started cultivating plants and breeding animals for food (farming). Started to settle in permanent villages in huts made from wattle and daub.
4		How did life change for people living in the Bronze Age?	New Stone Age ~ started farming, permanent villages, shaped stone tools. Bronze Age started around 2000BC.	Bronze was invented and used to make weapons, armour, tools and building materials. Also began to use copper, tin and gold. Built better farming equipment.

5		<p>How did life change for people living in the Iron Age?</p>	<p>Iron Age: 800BC – 43AD. Celtic period was before Christ's birth. Celtic houses were called roundhouses. They were made of wattle and daub. Cooked on a fire in the middle of the roundhouse. Celts were often at war with different tribes. Celts relied on farming and ate what they could grow or hunt.</p> <p>Tools and weapons were made of stone and then bronze. Farming was starting to be developed in the New Stone Age and Bronze Age. Change from hunter gatherers to farmers.</p>	<p>Known as Celts. Used iron to make tools and farmed land instead of hunting. New technologies improved lives (e.g. chariots, rotary querns, the pole lathe and the potter's wheel). Lived in groups or tribes with tribal leaders, both men and women. Women could be influential as leaders, warriors and judges. Settled in hillforts protected by stone walls.</p>
6		<p>What do prehistoric sites tell us about life in prehistoric times?</p>	<p>Ways that life was different in each age and the improvements that were made.</p>	<p>Skara Brae ~ Neolithic era. Revealed how the Neolithic people built their homes, the work they did, the tools they used, the food they ate. Stonehenge ~ Started in Neolithic age, finished in Bronze Age. No clear answers about why it was built. Was used as a burial site. Might have been used as a calendar to show shortest and longest day or as a place of healing. Lascaux, France ~ Paleolithic cave paintings. Tell us about the minds of prehistoric people and how their brains were developing.</p>