

YEAR 3: SPRING 1 – TIME COP: SOLVING MYSTERIES OF AN ANCIENT WORLD

HISTORY: STONE AGE TO IRON AGE BRITAIN

CHRONOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING:

To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British history (10,000BC – 43AD):

Learning links:
History:
Y4: The Roman Empire – Invaded Britain in AD43 to end the Celts/Iron Age

Chronological order	BC = Before Christ	AD = Anno Domini 'In the year of our Lord'	Timeline	Homo sapien	Ancestor	Evolve
Hunting	Gathering	Farming	Fishing	Doggerland	Community	Settlements

The **Stone Age** was a time in history when **early humans** used **tools** and **weapons** made from **stone**. It lasted from when the **first stone tools** were made, by our ancestors, about **3.4 million years ago**, until the introduction of metal tools a few thousand years ago.

The Stone Age is split in to three **periods**:

The **Early Stone Age** was when Britain was **part of mainland Europe**. The **first humans** probably arrived in Britain around **900,000 BC**. Early Stone Age people lived in **caves** or very **simple shelters**. They made **stone tools** and survived by **hunting** and **fishing**.

The **Middle Stone Age** began at the end of the last **Ice Age**. During the Middle Stone Age, Britain was not attached fully to Europe and was now **linked to Europe** by a **strip of land** called the **Doggerland**. **People** in Britain began to set up **camps** along the **British coast** and **river banks**. **Hunters** worked in **teams** using **spears, bows and arrows**.

The **final period** is known as the **New Stone Age** and this is when humans began to **farm**. **Britain** became an **island** at the start of the period. People **learned to farm**. They **cleared large areas** of land and **settled in small communities**. These Stone Age people used **flint, antler** and **bone** to make **tools** and developed the skill of **making clay pots**.

THINKING POINT:



Did the Stone Age begin before or after the Ice Age?

Name 2 differences between the Early and New Stone Age.

Around 450,000 B.C.
Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age)

- People lived in caves.
- They were 'Hunter Gatherers'.





Around 25,000 B.C.
The Ice Age.
Huge ice sheets covered the land and sea.

Around 12,000 B.C.
The Ice Age ended.



Around 8,000 B.C.
The Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) began.
People were still 'Hunter Gatherers'.
They had better tools for hunting.



Around 4,000 B.C. The Neolithic (New Stone Age) began



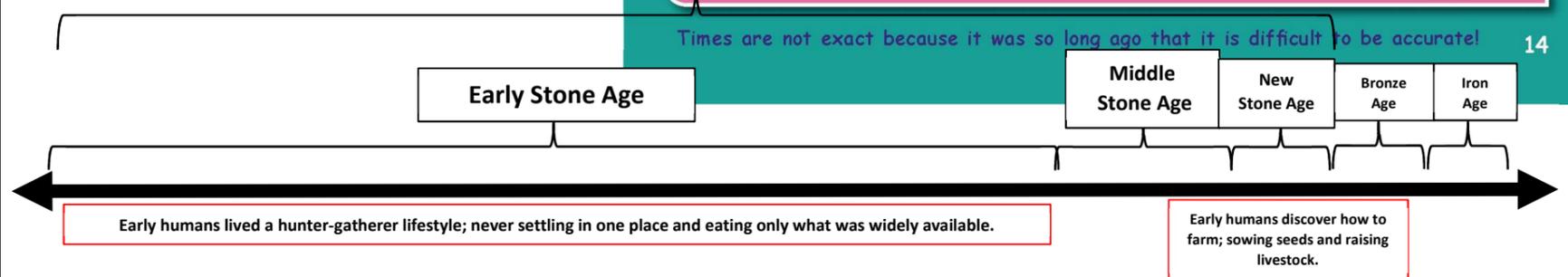
Also around 4,000 B.C.
People began farming crops and animals.



From about 4,000 B.C. until 2,500 B.C.

- Pots made from clay.
- Sharper tools made from flint.
- Houses built from clay, straw and dung.
- Wood used for fencing and boats.
- Lived in settlements.

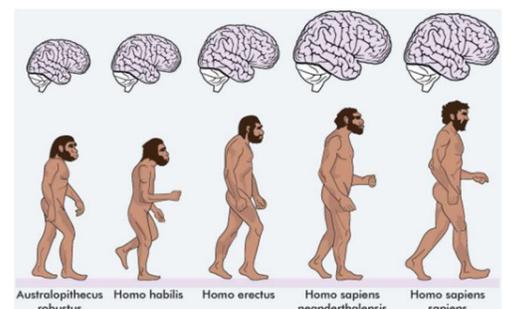




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Modern Humans – Homosapiens (24,000 years ago – present day):

Everyone in the world today belongs to one group, **Homo sapiens**, meaning "**wise man**". The first modern humans **evolved** in **Africa** about **200,000 years ago** when there were about **six other kinds** of **human-like beings** alive at the same time. By about **24,000 years ago**, **Homo sapiens** were the **only humans left on Earth** and they lived on **every continent** in the world, **except Antarctica**. **Homo sapiens** had **large brains** for the size of their slender bodies.



TO UNDERSTAND AND DESCRIBE: THE STONE AGE

To understand and describe the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age:				<i>Hunter-gatherer</i>	<i>Shelter</i>	<i>Mammoth</i>	<i>Spear</i>	<i>Farming</i>
	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Settle</i>	<i>Settlements</i>	<i>Animal hide</i>	<i>Pigment</i>	<i>Jewellery</i>	<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Megalith</i>
<p>Learning links:</p> <p>Enquiry:</p> <p>Y3-6 Science</p> <p>Y3-6 History</p> <p>British History:</p> <p>Year 3: Stone Age to Iron Age Britain (3.4mBC – 43AD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasion • Settlements • Technology • Leaders • Religion/ beliefs <p>Year 4: Roman Britain (43AD – 410AD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasion • Settlements • Technology • Leaders • Religion/ beliefs <p>Year 5: Anglo-Saxon Britain and the invasion of the Vikings (410AD – 1066AD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasion • Settlements • Technology • Leaders • Religion/ beliefs <p>Year 4: William Shakespeare and the end of the Tudors (1564AD – 1616AD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements • Technology • Leaders • Religion/ beliefs <p>Year 6: The English Civil War and the Stuarts (1603AD – 1714AD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements • Technology • Leaders • Religion/ beliefs <p>Year 6: World War 2 and modern Britain (1939AD – 1945AD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements • Technology • Leaders • Religion/ beliefs 	<p>A Stone Age Diet:</p> <p>Hunting and Gathering:</p> <p>For most of the Stone Age, humans lived as hunter-gatherers. This means that instead of growing their food, they went out and found it. They hunted and fished for food, especially during the Ice Age.</p> <p>Later, they learned to gather edible plants, collect eggs from birds' nests, and, for a sweet treat, they took honey from wild beehives.</p> <p>What hunter-gatherers ate depended on what they could find each season, eating fruit and berries when they ripened and eating meat from animals when they were most plentiful.</p> <p>They travelled from place to place in search of the best hunting grounds, living in temporary shelters.</p> <p>Many large and dangerous animals lived in the last Ice Age. People hunted some of these huge animals, such as mammoths, for food. Hunters probably targeted young, sick, or lone animals that had become trapped or stuck in a muddy swamp. After wounding their prey by using pointed sticks and simple arrows, the hunters waited until it collapsed, then moved in for the kill.</p> <p>Humans who lived by the sea, rivers, or lakes used spears to catch fish and, later, traps to catch eels, crabs, and lobsters.</p> <p>Farming:</p> <p>Eventually, humans learned to grow their own crops and began to settle in one place. These people became the first farmers. Around 10,000 BC (12,000 years ago), hunter-gatherers made an incredible discovery. They dug up the ground, scattered a few wild grains, and learned how to farm. Farming meant that early humans could control their sources of food by growing plants and raising animals. They no longer had to move in search of food and eventually began to settle in one place all year round.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THINKING POINT:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What did early Stone Age humans eat?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Where did they get their food from?</p> <p>Stone Age Clothing:</p> <p>The cold climate during the Ice Age made clothing essential.</p> <p>Early humans cleaned, prepared, and wrapped animal skins around themselves to keep warm.</p> <p>Early man made clothing by using sharp, pointed tools to punch small holes in animal skins and then simply laced them together with natural thread. It is likely that a tunic was first made from two pieces of rectangular animal hide bound together on one short side with a hole left for the head. The arms stuck through the open sides and the tunic was either closed with a belt or similar. Shoes were made from a single piece of animal hide and were shaped to fit the wearer's foot.</p> <p>Examples of this have been found to date back to around 5,000 BC (7,000 years ago).</p> <p>Early humans may have also decorated their faces and bodies with paints made from natural pigments.</p> <p>Around 75,000 years ago, humans strung shells together to make some of the first jewellery.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THINKING POINT:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What did early humans wear?</p> <p>Cave</p> <p>Early humans may have used art as a way of helping themselves in their struggle for survival. Paintings of animals on cave walls are common. Perhaps this was thought to bring success when hunting or may have acted as a call for help from a spirit world the people believed in. The famous cave paintings at Lascaux in southwest France are about 18,000 years old. Stone Age artists also created sculptures from clay, ivory, bone, or carved stone.</p> <p>Stone age artists used their fingers, as well as twigs, moss and horse-hair brushes, to dab paint on the cave walls. They also blew paint through bone tubes or reed pipes. They would grind up coloured rock (yellow ochre, red oxide rocks, and charcoal) in to a powder and make a paste by mixing it with spit, water or animal fat which helped the paint stick to the cave walls.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THINKING POINT:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What evidence of Stone Age life might we still find today?</p> <p>Stone Age Beliefs: Early humans developed religious beliefs to help explain the world around them. Hunters and gatherers tried to make contact with the spirits of the animals they hunted. As people began to settle and farm, they made tombs for their ancestors. They became aware of the changing seasons and made up stories about why the Sun rose in the morning or why there were thunderstorms, and started worshipping such forces of nature. To keep their gods happy, they offered gifts and performed ceremonies. Tombs made of large boulders called 'megaliths' were a link between the living and the dead.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THINKING POINT:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What evidence of early humans' religious beliefs might we still see today?</p>	  						
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EXIT QUESTIONS:

EXS:

What might I find in and around a 'New Stone Age' home? Explain how you know.

GDS:

As the Stone Age was so long ago, how can historians make any judgements about what life was like back then? Explain with evidence.

TO UNDERSTAND AND DESCRIBE: THE BRONZE AGE

To understand and describe the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age:	Bronze Age 2,500BC – 800BC	Metal	Bronze	Community	Trade	Copper	Tools	Weapons
	Armour	Jewellery	Valuable	Settlements	Round houses	Grains	Defence	Warriors

Learning links:
Science:
Year 4:
States of Matter: Solids, liquids and gases
Year 5: Properties and changes of materials

The **Bronze Age** began when people in **South Eastern Europe discovered** how to **make** a **metal** called **bronze**.

The **invention of bronze changed** the **lifestyles** of early man by introducing **stronger**, more **reliable tools** and **weapons**. **Humans** became more **efficient** and we saw the development of **larger communities** living across **Europe**. Communities began to **trade** with each other. However, they also became **competitive** and began to **compete** for **land, wealth** and **power**. During times of **war**, the community's **strongest leaders** were highly regarded and **valued**.

The use of **bronze** spread throughout **Europe**, and to other parts of the **world** by **2,000 BC (4,000 years ago)**. **Decorative metal** objects had **previously** been made out of **copper**, but this metal was too **soft** to make useful **tools** and **weapons**, which needed re-sharpening regularly. **Bronze** was a **hard metal**, made by **combining copper** and **tin**, and could be used to make **tools, weapons, armour**, and beautiful **jewellery**. Soon, **bronze** was being used **throughout** the **ancient world**.



Bronze Age Settlements:

A **settlement** is a place where a **community** of people **live**. At the **beginning** of the **Bronze Age** in **Europe**, most people lived in **small villages** or on **farms**. They **built houses** from **materials** that could be **found nearby**, such as **wood** or **stone**. Most people in **Western Europe** lived in **small round houses**. **Farmers** grew cereal **grains** such as **wheat** and **barley** and kept **cattle** and other animals. **Communities** began to **compete** with each other **for land** and **fighting** broke out. This led to people **building large fences surrounding** their villages to **keep enemies out**. These were some of the **first defensive settlements**.



Bronze Age Warriors:

European **Bronze Age burials** show a **society** led by **warriors**. The **high status** of **warriors** in **Europe** was displayed in the **richness** of their **personal items**, which included **fancy jewellery** such as **bangles** and **pins**, and beautifully **decorated weapons**. **Bronze Age warriors** wore **armour** and **carried swords, spears**, and **shields**. **Spears** were used for **stabbing** as well as **throwing** at enemies from a **distance**. **Swords** and **axes** were used for **hand-to-hand** fighting. Very **important warriors** would have also **ridden on horse-drawn chariots** during **fight**s.



Bronze Age Travellers and Trade:

During the **Bronze Age**, people **travelled** huge **distances** to **trade tin** and **other objects**, including **salt**. **Boats** were used to **transport** things like **tin, copper**, and **finished bronze** objects. Although **copper** was found in **many parts of the world**, **tin** was **only found** in some parts of **Europe**, so had to be **taken to other countries** where people wanted to **make bronze**. People **traded** their own **un-wanted** goods for **items** they **wanted**, like **tin** or **amber** (a precious stone). **Some items** for trading were **carried** over **huge distances**, which probably would have **increased how much** they were **worth**.



THINKING POINT:

How is the way Stone and Bronze Age people ate different?

How is the way Stone and Bronze Age people lived different?

