

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

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

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'.

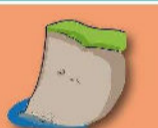




**Around 25,000 B.C.**  
 The Ice Age.


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.**

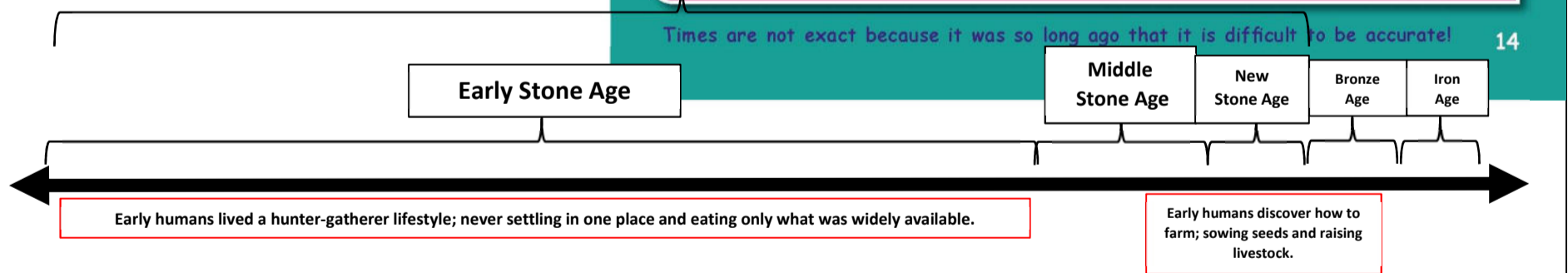
People began farming crops and animals.



**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.

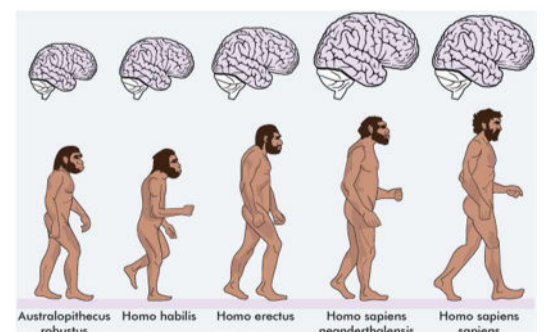




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**Modern Humans – Homosapiens (24,000 years ago – present day):**

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

## 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:	<b>Bronze Age</b> 2,500BC – 800BC	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Bronze</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Trade</b>	<b>Copper</b>	<b>Tools</b>	<b>Weapons</b>
	<b>Armour</b>	<b>Jewellery</b>	<b>Valuable</b>	<b>Settlements</b>	<b>Round houses</b>	<b>Grains</b>	<b>Defence</b>	<b>Warriors</b>

**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?

