






Year 3

Autumn Term

The Stone Age

The period of prehistory in Britain generally refers to the time before written records began. It begins when the earliest hunter-gatherers came to Britain from Europe around 450,000 BC and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43. The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age covers 98% of human history in Britain. The evolution of humans from the earliest hominins to Homo sapiens occurred in this period. Some of the major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the control of fire, agriculture, metalworking and the wheel.

Key Vocabulary

1	A.D	AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2019
2	Agriculture	The process of cultivating land to grow crops and rearing animals for food
3	BC	BC is a way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was.
4	Chronology	In time order starting with the earliest time.
5	Evolution	A gradual process of change over time.
6	Hillfort 	A fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches for defensive purposes.
7	Settlement	A place where people establish a community
8	Archaeology	The study of the buildings, graves, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society.
9	Hunter Gatherer	A human living in a society in which most or all food is obtained by foraging (collecting wild plants and pursuing wild animals).
10	Stone Age	A time in history where humans made tools and weapons from stone.
11	Skara Brae 	 A stone-built Neolithic settlement, located in the Orkney region in Scotland. It is a cluster of eight houses, which was occupied between 3000 and 2500 BC.
13	Volcano	A mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust
14	Earthquake	An earthquake is an intense shaking of Earth's surface.

Timeline of Key Events

All dates shown below are approximate.

800,000 BC	Earliest footprints in Britain
400,000 BC	Earliest hearth in Britain
10,000 BC	End of the last Ice Age
6,000 BC	Land bridge to Europe flooded
4,000 BC	Adoption of agriculture
3,000 BC	Stonehenge started
3,000 BC	Skara Brae built
2300 BC	Bronze working introduced
1600 BC	Stonehenge abandoned
1200 BC	First hillforts
900 BC	Ironworking introduced
120 BC	Coins introduced from Europe
54 BC	First Roman invasion (Julius Caesar)
AD 43	Second Roman invasion (Claudius)



Key Art/Design and Geographical knowledge we will gain from this unit.

- ❖ Locate places in the world where volcanoes and earthquakes occur.
- ❖ Know that Mount Kilimanjaro is a Volcanic mountain in Africa.
- ❖ Understand the cause of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, and the processes that occur before these happen.
- ❖ Experiment with different textures and effects such as blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint to create textual effects. Mix colours and use a range of wet and dry media – such as PVA, sand, salt, sawdust to create cave paintings.
- ❖ Prepare a Stone Age meal.
- ❖ Use different materials to make 3D models of Skara Brae and Stone Henge.



Key Knowledge

Palaeolithic Period to 10,000 BC

People were nomadic hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.

Mesolithic Period to 4000 BC

Sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). Tools were developed to become smaller and finer. The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.

Neolithic Period to 2300 BC

People began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.

Bronze Age 2300 BC to 800 BC

People discovered how to get metals out of rocks. Bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools. People were able to build better farming equipment.

Iron Age 800 BC to AD 43

Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons.