

Stone Age to Iron Age - Year 3 - Autumn 2

Historical Themes		Tier 2	Key Vocabulary			
innovation	migration	chronological	prehistory	archaeologist	nomadic	hunter gatherer
A new idea, a new product or a new way of doing something.	The process of moving from one place to another	Following the order in which something happened.	The time in history before any information was written down.	A person who digs in the ground to find out about the past.	People who travel from place to place rather than living in one place all the time.	People who live by hunting and gathering food.
In Year 1, you learnt that houses were built from brick after the Great Fire of London. This was a new innovation .	In Year 2, you learnt that Joseph Jackson Fuller migrated to Britain.	In Year 1, you learnt about the events of the Great Fire of London in chronological order.	During the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age, writing had not yet been invented. This period is called prehistory .	Archaeologists at Skara Brae were able to uncover the remains of a Stone Age settlement.	During Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Britain, people were nomadic and had to travel from place to place to find food.	During Paleolithic and Mesolithic period, hunter gatherers would hunt wild animals, fish and birds. They would gather leaves, roots and fruit from plants.
The innovation of farming meant that people could stay in one place and grow their own food.	The migration of Beaker People from mainland Europe to Britain enabled the British people to learn about the benefits of bronze.	By studying the Stone Age in chronological order, we can understand how people moved from being hunter gatherers to farmers.	We can learn about prehistoric farming by looking at tools that archaeologists have found.	Beakers found by archaeologists in Britain helped historians to learn that the Beaker people migrated to Britain.	During the Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods, people lived in temporary houses because they were nomadic .	Hunter gatherers in Palaeolithic Britain used hammerstones to break apart nuts, seeds and bones.
Iron was made from iron ore which could be found easily in Britain. This innovation meant that people could make plenty of tools.	When the Celts migrated to Britain, they taught the British people to make iron.	A chronological timeline shows us that the Stone Age lasted far longer than both the Bronze Age and Stone Age.				
How this connects with previous learning			How this connects with future learning			
In Year 1, you learned about the chronological events of the Great Fire of London.	In Year 2, you learned about the history of Hackney.	In Year 2, you learned about innovations in nursing.		In the Spring Term, you will learn about the Bronze Age in Ancient Egypt.	In the Summer Term, you will learn about other ancient civilisations across the world.	In Year 4, you will learn about the Roman invasion of Britain which ended the Iron Age in Britain.