



Holly Park Learning Organiser

Year 3 - History



Stone Age to Iron Age: Would it be easier to survive in the stone age or iron age?

History Thread & Prior Knowledge: [Significant Changes](#)

Florence Nightingale, First Flight, Fashion

Key Vocabulary

archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	An object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place
era	A period of time in history. An era often begins or ends with an important event.
extinct	No longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place
flint	A piece of stone used in fire-starting and as a tool
nomad	A person or a group of people with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter
settlement	People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
pre-history	A period in history before official written records.
hunter gatherers	People who hunt animals and gather plants for their food.
wattle	Wooden strips used to build houses
daube	A mixture of mud, manure and stones used to hold the wattle in place and protect the home from the wind and rain

Key Points

What?	What were the people like during this time period?
When?	When did this all happen?
Who?	Who else was in the world at this time?
Why?	Why is this important in British history?
And/So?	So how did it shape life in Britain, what were the changes that took place?

Core Knowledge:

National Curriculum Link: changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

1. When was the Stone Age?
2. What was everyday life like during the Stone Age?
3. How do the Bronze Age and Iron Age compare to the Stone Age?
4. How would everyday life have changed for people during these times?
5. Why is Cheddar Man an important Historical figure?
6. How do we know about these time periods? How can we find out answers to our questions?

Key People

Cheddar Man



Cross Curricular Links

When was the Stone Age?

The Stone Age began when the first tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools. At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island.

The Stone Age is split into three parts: The Palaeolithic (old stone age) The Mesolithic era (middle stone age) The Neolithic era (new stone age) At the start of the Stone Age, humans were nomadic hunter-gatherers, Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals, such as mammoths. At around 2100BC, people started to discover that they could make a new metal by mixing together copper and tin. This new metal, bronze, was stronger and easier to use and so the Stone Age end & the Bronze Age began

What was everyday life like in the Stone Age?

Homes: **Stone Age** - They slept in tents or caves. We know this because cave paintings have been discovered in many parts of Europe, Later, they learned how to farm and started to build houses and settle in villages. Stone age houses were made of wattle and daub, with one room and a fire in the centre. Skara Brae is one of the biggest Neolithic settlements anywhere in the world. It is located on the Orkney Islands, which lie off the North-East coast of Scotland. It was built and occupied between about 3200 BC and 2200 BC **Clothes:** **Stone Age** - Skins from dead animals were used once the meat had been removed. Leather is hard wearing and protects from the cold. Fur also kept them warm. Initially skins were worn like blankets that were wrapped around the body and held in place by leather strips used like straps. Later the needle and thread were invented. Jewellery was made from animal bones. Tunics were made from flax plants.



How do the Bronze Age and Iron Age compare to the Stone Age?

Iron Age - called **roundhouses**. These homes had a pointed roof, attached to circular walls. Inside there was space for storing food, beds made from straw and animal skins, and a small kiln. In the centre, you'd cook over an open fire.

Iron Age - organic local materials like wool, linen and animal skins and were dyed bright colours, like blue, yellow and red, using natural vegetable dyes made from plants and berries.

Tribes—One of the most notable tribes to have lived during the Iron Age were the Celts. They lived in Britain and Ireland from 750 BC until 43 AD. The Celts came from all over Europe and settled in Britain, creating their own hill-forts. Each Celtic tribe had their very own king or queen.

How would everyday life have changed for people during these times?

Tools: Dead animals proved to be useful resources because they provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools.

Food: Initially they were hunter gatherers and had to find their own food. They would have used axes, spears and rocks to hunt. To cook they made simple fires. They hunted mammoths, deer, fish and hares. They ate seeds, nuts, roots, nettles. They also ate snails, insects and caterpillars.

Why is Cheddar Man an important historical figure?

Cheddar Man lived around 10,000 years ago and is the oldest almost complete skeleton of our species, Homo sapiens, ever found in Britain.

Research into ancient DNA extracted from the skeleton has helped scientists to build a portrait of Cheddar Man and his life in Mesolithic Britain.

However, Cheddar Man has the genetic markers of skin pigmentation usually associated with sub-Saharan Africa.

How do we know about these time periods, how can we find out the answers to our questions?

We know about life in the Stone to Iron Age through archaeological discoveries including tools - flints, fossils, cave paintings, human remains, settlements

When:	65 million years ago:	800,000 BC	Stone Age	Stone Age	Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age	AD 43
	Dinosaurs existed	Archaeologists believe humans first arrived in Britain	800,000 BC – 10,000 BC Palaeolithic era. Old or 'Ancient' Stone Age: Neanderthals and modern humans used ancient tools and simple ways of living to survive the Ice Age	10,000BC – 3,000 BC Mesolithic era Middle Stone Age: as the climate got warmer, Humans would demonstrate a variety of ways to gather food including hunting and fishing.	3,000BC – 2100BC Neolithic era New Stone Age: from the start of farming including land clearance and the keeping of animals. This lasted till the first use of metal	2100BC – 750BC	750BC – 43AD Romans invade Britain	Romans invade Britain

Year 3 History Skills Progression—Disciplinary Knowledge

Chronological understanding Relevant topics here...	Can place the time studied on a timeline Can use dates and terms related to the study unit and passing of time Can sequence several events or artefacts
Range and depth of historical knowledge An overview of world history Relevant topics here...	Can find out about everyday lives of people in time studied Can compare with our life today Can identify reasons for and results of people's actions Can understand why people may have wanted to do something
Investigation and Interpretations of history Relevant topics here...	Can identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented Can distinguish between different sources – compare different versions of the same story Can look at representations of the period – museum, cartoons etc
Historical enquiry Relevant topics here...	Can use a range of sources to find out about a period Can observe small details – artefacts, pictures Can select and record information relevant to the study Can begin to use the library and internet for research
Organisation and communication Relevant topics here...	Can recall, select and organise historical information Can communicate their knowledge and understanding – Discussion Drawing pictures Drama/role play Making models Writing Using ICT

SEND concepts and understanding:

SEND core skills:

Possible Adapted learning for SEND & EAL: