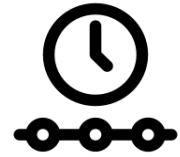









Year 3 Autumn Term 1 Stone Age to Iron Age

How did Britain change thousands of years ago?



<p>KQ1 Was Stone Age man simply a hunter and gatherer, concerned only with survival?</p>	 <p>Sources and evidence</p>	<p>The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive.</p>	<p>stone flint tool bow and arrow</p>
<p>KQ2 How different was life in the Stone Age when man started to farm?</p>	 <p>Technical advancement</p>	<p>At the end of the Stone Age, around 3,500BCE, people started to farm</p>	<p>plough oxen crops settlements</p>
<p>KQ3 What can we learn about life in the Stone Age from a study of Skara Brae?</p>	 <p>Settlement and settlers</p>	<p>The archaeological evidence at Skara Brae shows us that people were beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.</p>	<p>archaeologist farming remains settlements</p>
<p>KQ4 How should we remember the Bronze Age?</p>	 <p>Technical advancement</p>	<p>The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal for tools, weapons and farming.</p>	<p>bronze metalwork archaeologist</p>
<p>KQ5 How much did life really change during the Iron Age and how can we possibly know?</p>	 <p>Sources and evidence</p>	<p>People in the Iron Age lived in roundhouses in hillforts, which were like small towns built on top of hills.</p>	<p>roundhouse hillfort</p>
<p>How did Britain change thousands of years ago?</p>	 	<p>Key concept - Change and continuity Key learning - Life changed over thousands of years, People evolved from hunter-gatherers to farmers to metal users. They discovered new tools and materials, built homes and began farming and settling in villages.</p>	<p>stone, flint, tool, hunter-gatherer, farm, plough, hillfort, roundhouse</p>
<p>archaeologists</p>	<p>People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.</p>		

artefact	An object made by human beings, Neolithic - Is the later part of the stone-age and follows the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age.
bronze	A mixture of copper and tin
flint	The most popular stone used to create tools
hillfort	Small towns on top of hills.
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
iron	The most common metal.
plough	A farm tool.
prehistoric	Before the Romans and written records.
ritual	A ceremony, often religious.
roundhouse	Circular houses popular from the Bronze Age.
stone	Rock.
tool	Something that makes it easier to build or farm.
tribe/tribal	A group of people, often of related families, who live in the same area and share the same language, culture and history.

