

Bishop Bronescombe C of E Primary School

Topic: Stone Age to Iron Age

Year 3/4

Strand: History—Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age



What your child should already know:

- Events beyond living memory, where they have studied The Great Fire of London.
- Remembrance Day and the events that occurred.
- Know the main jobs that people would have in different periods of history (i.e. castles).
- Place key events on a timeline of British history.
- Use words such as before, after, past, present, then and now to describe the history of space travel.
- Find answers to simple questions about the past from a range of sources.

By the end of the unit, your child will know:

- Prehistory is the time before written records began and prehistoric times went through a period of ages.
- Key features of Stone, Bronze and Iron Age life.
- Connections and contrasts between the ages, recognising significant changes and developments.

Key Knowledge

Key Changes and Events

3000 BC	The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place. Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.
2500 BC	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
2100 BC	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
1800 BC	The first large copper mines are dug.
1200 BC	'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.
800 BC	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze. The first hillforts are constructed.
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain.



An Iron Age hillfort



Skara Brae, Orkney

Key Vocabulary

bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
bone marrow	The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.
earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes. The word 'Celt' comes from a Greek word.
sacrifice	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.

Timeline



Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on

