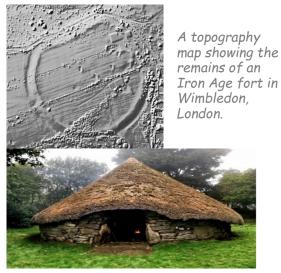
Year 3 Autumn Unit: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

Key Unit Vocabulary

AD - Anno Domini (Latin) meaning in the vear of the Lord BC - Ante Christum (Latin) meaning before Christ BCE - before the common era **CE** - the common era Architecture - the design of buildings Bronze - a yellow-brown metal **Copper** - a red-brown metal Flint - a stone that can be made into a sharp point using a harder stone Forage - to obtain food by searching Hunter-gatherer - a human who gathers most of their food through hunting Iron - a strong hard grey metal Monarch - a king, queen or emperor **Prehistory** - the period of time before written récords

Smelt - extract metal from its ore by a process involving heating and melting



A Bronze Age roundhouse

<u>Enquiry Question:</u> How did life change from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age to the Iron Age?

Historical Concept: change & continuity, evidence, similarity & difference

<u>Key Unit Facts</u>

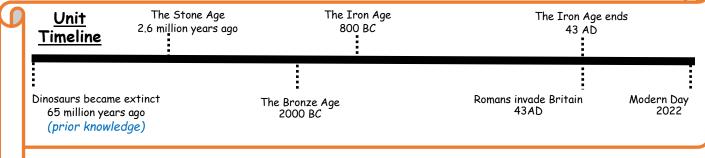
- Human prehistory is divided into the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- These periods of history are named after the different materials humans used for tools.
- During the Stone Age, humans hunted large animals and acquired lots of their food by foraging. They did not settle in one place and instead slept in caves and temporary shelters. They used wood, bone and flint for their tools.
- In the Bronze Age, humans smelted copper ore and added tin to make bronze which could be used to make tools in many more shapes than stone.
- In the Iron Age, iron was easier to manufacture and was much stronger than bronze, which allowed for advancements in architecture.

Stone Age artefact - the pictured flint tools are considered to be some of the earliest historical artefacts ever found in London.

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Bronze Age artefact found in London. This was the largest hoard found in London and the third largest in the UK.



Camelot Primary School History Knowledge Organiser 2022-2023 Autumn Unit