



# Year 3 - Term 3 and 4 History

## Changes in Britain from the stone Age to the Iron Age



Britain has changed between the beginning of the stone age and the iron age by the use of **herd animals, growing crops, making bronze and iron, tools** for agriculture, **weapons, jewellery** and **buildings**.

The main differences between stone, bronze and iron ages are: stone tools and weapons, bronze tools and weapons, iron tools and weapons, each material has led to improvements in food, inventions and made goods.

**Hunter gatherers** are people who roamed from place to place looking for food - hunting and gathering different types of food.

Some of the major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the **control of fire, agriculture, metalworking and the wheel**. The buildings tombs, forts and monuments that lasted thousands of years.

### What do you already know?



- What were toys made from in the past (in living memory)?
- What weapons did they use in Norman times? What were they made from?

#### Stone Age Homes



Typical Palaeolithic home



Typical Mesolithic home



Typical Neolithic home (1)



Home in Skara Brae (Neolithic home 2)

#### The Bronze Age

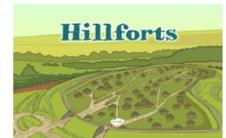
Bronze tools and weapons replaced stone in the Bronze Age. People had something valuable to trade. Navigation improved as a result.



#### The Smelting Process

#### The Iron Age

##### The development of Hill Forts



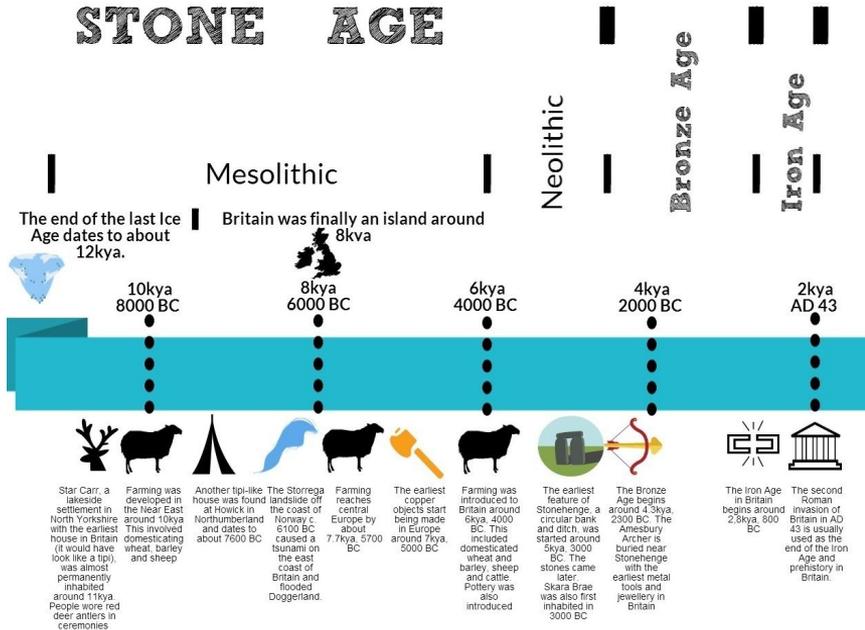
By the end of the Iron Age many people lived in hill forts. The forts were surrounded by walls and ditches and warriors defended their people from enemy attacks.

## Vocabulary



<b>AD</b>	Anno Domini - "in the year of our Lord". AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2020.
<b>archaeology</b>	The study of history through excavation and artefacts
<b>artefact</b>	Object made by humans
<b>BC</b>	Before Christ. A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was.
<b>chronology</b>	The arrangement of dates or events in the order in which they occurred.
<b>historical evidence</b>	Anything left over from the past is a source of evidence.
<b>hunter-gatherers</b>	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild
<b>settlement</b>	A place where people establish a community
<b>tribe</b>	A group of families or communities that share a common culture and language, usually with one leader

# STONE AGE



### Skara Brae

A Neolithic village built on the Orkney Islands, Scotland. It was uncovered during a storm in 1850.



Dinosaurs	Stone Age	Bronze Age	Ancient Egypt	Ancient Greece	Iron Age	Romans	Vikings	Anglo-Saxons	Mayans	Normans	Tudors	Victorians	WWII
145 million years ago	30,000 - 3,000 BC	3300 BC - 1200 BC	3100 BC - 332 BC	900 BC - 320 BC	800 BC - 43 AD	750 BC - 47 AD	793 BC - 1066 AD	410 BC - 1066 AD	250 BC - 900 AD	1066	1485-1603	1837-1901	1939 - 1945
BC means before the birth of Jesus						AD means after the birth of Jesus							



# Year 3 - Term 3 and 4 Geography

## Changes in Britain from the stone Age to the Iron Age



An **earthquake** is caused by volcanic eruptions and movements of tectonic plates.

The **parts of a volcano** are the magma chamber, vent, crater, lava flow, ash cloud and conduit.

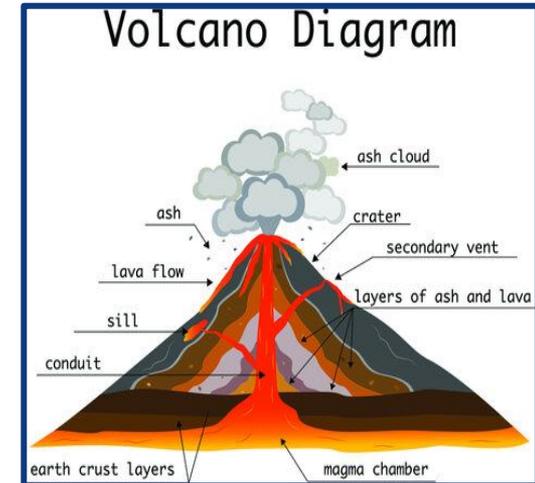
The names of eight counties are:  
**Kent;**  
**Norfolk;**  
**Cornwall; Cumbria;**  
**Cheshire; Surrey;**  
**Leicestershire; Essex.**

Six cities of the United Kingdom are **London, Birmingham, Truro, York, Portsmouth and Cardiff**

### What do you already know?



- Where the countries England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are?
- What is a city?
- What are the capital cities of four countries of the United Kingdom?



## Vocabulary



ash	Volcanic ash is a mixture of rock, mineral, and glass particles expelled from a volcano during a volcanic eruption.
ash cloud	A cloud of ash ejected from a volcano.
crater	A crater is formed when the volcano literally blows its top, pushing away anything on the Earth's surface.
conduit	The conduit of a volcano is its central vent, sometimes called a pipe
magma chamber	The location beneath the vent of a volcano where molten rock (magma) is stored prior to eruption
vent	Any opening at the Earth's surface through which magma erupts or volcanic gases are emitted.

