



St Paul's Primary School, Newcastle. Glorifying Almighty God, and serving our community.

Investigate and interpret the past		Build an overview of world history	Understand chronology	Communicate historically
Class: 3 and 4			Title: The Stone Age to the Iron Age	
Topic summary: The stone age lasted a very long time (approximately 2.5 million years ago). Weapons and tools were made from stone to help people hunt and eat food. As consequence of changes in global climate, crops became more readily available, and Stone Age humans began to farm the land. The Stone Age ended when humans began to use metal to make tools and weapons. The Bronze Age followed and metals like Bronze started to be commonly used. Well preserved metal artefacts have also provided us with lots of evidence of how connected societies were in these ancient times. The Iron Age in Britain was from 800 BC (approximately)until the Roman Conquest in 43 BC. In this period, iron was much stronger than bronze and was used across Europe to make weapons and farming tools.				
History Objectives			Unit of work end points	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe changes that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history.Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates.Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: date, time period, era, change, chronology.Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Create and annotate a timeline with dates of the three different ages <p><u>Stone age:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain how people used stone weapons and tools to help them survive (for agriculture, hunting and building)Investigate what a settlement from the stone age was like using the remains of Skara Brae as evidence <p><u>Bronze Age:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Investigate artefacts that have been found in Amesbury and describe what they tell us (the Amesbury Archer)Use evidence to make observations about society in the Bronze Age <p><u>Iron Age:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Summarise the key features of an iron Age settlement including why settlements need to be fortifiedSuggest why conflict was part of everyday life in Iron Age Britain and how the Celts had an advantage in battleCompare and contrast the key changes from the stone age to the iron age focusing on food, farming and settlements	
<u>Deeper learning:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Investigate Stonehenge and suggest why it was built				
Key vocabulary			Important Dates	Questions?
Nomadic	Something done successfully after lots of effort		c.15000BC: Lascaux cave paintings created c.6000 BC: Humans began using and extracting copper c.3000 BC: Stonehenge first built c.2100 BC: Bronze Age began in Britain c.800 BC: First hill forts built in Britain c.500 BC: Celts arrived in Britain 43 BC: Second Roman invasion of Britain marked the end of the Iron Age c.1930 AD: Oldowan toolkit identified c.1940 AD: Lascaux caves discovered	What does the discovery of Skara Brae tell us about how people from the stone age lived? What artefacts were found at Skara Brae? What evidence can we use to find out about the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages? What was significant about the Bronze Age? Why is Must Farm Quarry a significant site? Why is a hill a good place for a fort? What sources of evidence tell us about the Stone Age and the Iron Age?
BC	A term used to describe before Christ was born			
Ancient	A long time ago			
Artefact	An object from the past			
Settlement	A place where a community has settled			
Archaeologists	People who study the past by examining remains and objects			
Fortified	Protected against attack			
Fortification	Buildings, walls and ditches built to protect a place			