



Lyng Primary School Knowledge Organiser



History Topic:

Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

Year 3
Battles, Beliefs and Buildings

Autumn 1





Background information for parents and teachers

Prehistory in Britain began with the arrival of groups of hunter-gatherers from further south in Europe around 900,000 years ago and ended with the Roman invasion in AD43. During this huge amount of time, humans developed from hunter-gatherers moving around a sparse country, to people who erected great monuments which still survive today. Prehistory is usually divided into three periods; the Stone Age, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age (and each of these periods can be subdivided). These periods are named after the materials used to make tools and weapons



What Step On and Goldilocks words will use?



Spelling	Definition
agriculture 	Farming
anachronism	An anachronism is something in a book, play, or film that is wrong because it did not exist at the time the book, play, or film is set.
archaeologists	The study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture. The archaeological record consists of artefacts, architecture, bio facts or Eco facts and cultural landscapes.
climate	The weather conditions in an area (during the last ice age the temperature in Britain was extremely cold).
flint	Flint is a very hard greyish-black stone that was used in former times for making tools.
fossil 	The preserved remains of plants or animals.
hand Axe	A weapon and tool made from stone and wood.
human	We are human, but there have been different humans over time.
hunter gatherers	Groups of people who get food by hunting, fishing and foraging rather than by farming.
prehistory	The time in the past before people could write.
Skara Brae	Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement.
Stonehenge	A group of standing stones in Salisbury Plain, in Southern England

When? (Timeline of key events)

814000 BCE	Evidence of flints made into tools in Britain.
40000 BCE	Homo Sapiens arrived in Britain.
33000 BCE	Ice Age drove humans out of Britain.
11,000 BCE	Humans returned to Britain.
4400 BCE	People began to settle across Britain, building farms
3180 BCE	Skara Brae village was built in the Orkney Islands, Scotland
2200 BCE	Bronze Age began in Britain
2000 BCE	Stonehenge was completed and stone walls built.
800 BCE	The Iron Age began
100 BCE	Coins were used for the first time in Britain
55 BCE	Britons in war chariots defeated the Romans
43AD	The Romans invaded Britain again and the Iron Age ended

Hook

Archaeological Dig (LOTC)

Discovering prehistoric tools and weapons and predicting their use in the forest area



TRIP/VISITOR

Outback2Basics

Immersive experience, shelter building like prehistoric humans and ensuring they were waterproof.



Great Quotes

Charles Darwin – “It is not the strongest of the species that survives, not the most intelligent that survives, It is the one that is the most adaptable to change.

Our Storytelling Approach to enhance engagement

People:
Stone Age Boy



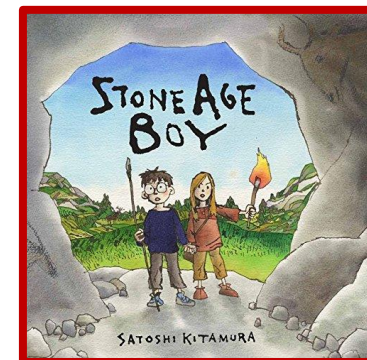
Place:
Prehistoric world with prehistorical creatures



Problem:
A battle/hunt involving a woolly mammoth



Focus Text



Key Facts and Famous Figures

Homo erectus was the first human to come to Europe about 2 million years ago. Homo neanderthalensis are also known as Neanderthals. Homo sapiens is us! We arrived 40,000 years ago.

Skara Brae is a prehistoric stone settlement on the coast of the Orkney islands in Northern Scotland. It sits on a bay and is constantly exposed to the wind and waves of the Atlantic Ocean. It was in 1850 that a storm with high tides and wind uncovered Skara Brae. The storm had stripped a lot of grass from the mounds on the beach, revealing the outlines of stone structures.

If you went to Skara Brae today you'd see eight buildings from a path that winds through the site. Each of the dwellings is connected by a series of passages, a bit like alleyways. The passages have stone roofs that allowed the residents to go from house to house even in bad weather.



Key skills – Taken from Milestone 2 – Sequence of Learning



- I can use evidence to ask questions and find answers about the past.
- Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.
- I can describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.
- I can use dates and terms to describe events.
- I can use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate
- I can use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a good standard in order to communicate information about the past.

Agreed Outcome

Stone Age shelter



Lyng Primary School Knowledge Quiz



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1. What does BC stand for?	S	E
a) Before Christ		
b) Before Christmas		
c) Before churches		

2. What did flint knapping create?	S	E
Tools.		
Water.		
Animals.		

3. Give an example of a weapon that was used in the Stone Age....	S	E

4. Somebody who studies the past by exploring old ruins is called...	S	E
Archaeologists		
Settler		
Invader		

Our Stone Age Quick Quiz



5.. A settlement is...	S	E
Where people were hunted		
Where people got lost.		
Where people migrated to and live in a community		

6. Name an invention from this era.	S	E
Start:		
End:		

7. Name a prehistoric animal.		
Start:		
End:		

8. What was the correct order of these events...	S	E
Stone Age, Iron Age, Bronze Age		
Bronze Age, Stone Age, Iron Age		
Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age		

9. Where in the UK is Skara Brae?	S	E
Wales		
Scotland		
Ireland		