



# St. Francis Xavier's RC Primary School

## History Unit Guidance and Formative Assessment

<b>Year Group:</b>	<b>Year 3 Autumn</b>	<b>Subject:</b>	<b>History</b>
<b>Unit:</b>	Stone Age to Iron Age	<b>Prerequisite Learning and Curriculum Links</b>	<p><b>EYFS ELG Past and Present</b> Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society; know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.</p> <p><b>Year 1</b> Life in the past</p> <p><b>Year 2</b> The Great Fire of London</p> <p><b>Curriculum Links in Year 3</b> D&amp;T: Stone-Age stew, Stone Age caves, music: Stone-Age composition</p>

### ROCKS (Remembering Our Curriculum Knowledge and Skills)

Prehistoric is before writing and recording took place.

Stone Age people lived in caves or shelters- houses built by Stone Age (Skara Brae, Orkney Islands)

At the end of the New Stone Age tribes came to Britain from Europe – they were farmers but had skills for making and using a metal called Bronze. They first used copper found in stone to make knives etc. Then later discovered tin and began to mix copper and tin to make Bronze.

There are some Stone Age stone circles still standing today. Historians do not know exactly why they were created but they are quite a mystery. Some ideas historians have had are: to measure the movement of the sun and moon; to create a special meeting place; for spiritual worship

The Celts. Farming. Roundhouses. Hillforts. Link the Romans to the Druids.

### Progressive Journey:

Topic timeline- introduce the Stone Age.  
 Skara Brae  
 To know how the Bronze Age began.  
 Stonehenge and theories surrounding stone circles.  
 Celtic Farming, Roundhouses and hillforts- The Iron Age.  
 The Druids.

### Skills:

Use dates and terms relating to the time period.  
 Compare with our life today.  
 Build a picture of life in the time period using sources of evidence.  
 Identify and give reasons for the different ways in which the past is represented.  
 Observe small details e.g. on artefacts and pictures.  
 Select and record information.  
 Begin to use the library and internet for research.

### Key Vocabulary

**Chronology** - The arrangement of dates or events in the order in which they occurred.

**BC - Before Christ.** A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the greater the length of time.

**AD Anno Domini** - “in the year of our Lord”. AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2019.

**Archaeology** - Study of buildings, graves, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, to learn about culture and society.

**Historical evidence** - Anything left over from the past is a source of evidence.

**Hunter-gatherers** - People who found food in their local environment and moved from site to site with the seasons to gather food.

**Farmers** - The Neolithic or new Stone Age - the beginnings of agriculture. Animals such as the cow and sheep were domesticated and provided a ready supply of meat, milk, wool, leather and bone. Grain was the first food that could be stored for long periods of time.

The term 'Stone Age' refers to a very long period of time that we can break up into three sections.

In the **Early Stone Age**, the **Paleolithic**, people were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.

The **middle Stone Age**, called the **Mesolithic**, began at a time when sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). During the Mesolithic period, tools were developed to become smaller and finer. The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.

In the **late Stone Age**, which is called the **Neolithic**, the way people lived changed a lot because they began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.