

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 year 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 records

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

Enquiry Question: How did life change from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age to the Iron Age?

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

Key Unit Facts

- 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.



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

Unit Timeline

