

# The Stone Age to The Iron Age -Year 3 Autumn 1

Vocabulary	Definition (meaning of the word)
<b>BC</b>	<b>Before Christ</b> - A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history is was.
<b>bronze</b>	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
<b>Celt</b>	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes.
<b>directions</b>	North, East, South and West are all directions on a compass.
<b>farmers</b>	The early farmers chopped down trees so they could grow crops and vegetables. They kept cattle, sheep and pigs. People began to settle down in one place and build permanent homes.
<b>historical evidence</b>	Anything left over from the past is a source of evidence.
<b>hunter-gathers</b>	People who found food from their local environment and then moved from site to site depending on the season. They moved wherever they needed to get food from.
<b>iron</b>	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.
<b>Iron age</b>	a prehistoric period that followed the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools came to be made of iron
<b>pulse</b>	the regular heartbeat of the music; its steady beat.
<b>rhythm</b>	long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.
<b>sacrifice</b>	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.
<b>settlement</b>	a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community
<b>Stone age</b>	a prehistoric period when weapons and tools were made of stone or of organic materials such as bone, wood, or horn.
<b>tribe</b>	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.

## Books and Reading:



## 'As a Learner':

As a **historian** I will be able to talk about the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.

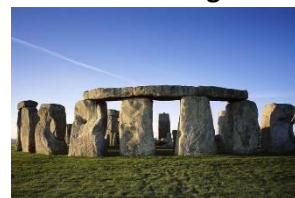
As a **historian** I will be able to talk about places of interest and describe changes (farming, hunting and housing) from the Prehistoric period.

As a **designer** I will create and evaluate a model of a dwelling from our Prehistoric past.

As a **musician** I will learn to play, rehearse and perform a song using the glockenspiel.

## Places of Interest:

### Stonehenge

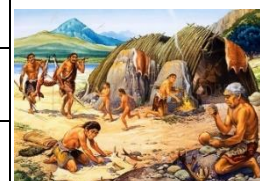


**Stonehenge** is a circular group of huge stone blocks in southern England. It is located near the city of Salisbury in the county of Wiltshire.

### Skara Brae



**Skara Brae** is a Neolithic Age site, consisting of ten stone structures, near the Bay of Skaill, Orkney, Scotland.



## Key Questions:

1. How do we know about pre-historic life?
2. Where did pre-historic people get their food from?
3. How did the dwellings change from the Stone Age to Iron Age?
4. What were the technological advances from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?
5. Why did people build Stonehenge?

**The Big Question-** What amazed you about Stone Age life and why?