



MEDIUM TERM PLAN

Subject: History	Topic: Stone Age to Iron Age	Year: 3
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For children – Learning outcomes

Vocabulary		Additional information: e.g. diagrams/timelines.	Learning outcomes
AD	This means 'Anno Domini' which is Latin for 'in the year of our Lord'. A date such as 2020AD means 2020 years after Jesus is believed to have been born.		<b>Knowledge:</b> Know what the term 'prehistory' means Know the names of the three periods of prehistory Understand how we know about the prehistoric past Know when people first come to Britain and where they lived. Know what life was like in the different 'Ages'. Know when and why people in Britain started farming
Archaeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.		
Artefact	An object left as evidence of life in an earlier time		
BC	Before Christ (time periods before Jesus was on Earth) A date such as 3000BC means 3000 years before the year 1AD		
Bronze Age	A period where bronze (a metal) was used to make items such as tools and weapons – from approx. 2200BC to 750BC.		
Homo sapien	The type of human we are today		
Hunter Gatherer	A person who hunted and foraged for food in the wild.		
Iron Age	A period when iron (a metal stronger than bronze) was used to make tools and weapons – around 750BC.		
Neanderthal	An early species of human beings		
Prehistory	The time in history before people wrote things down.		
Settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings		
Skara Brae	An archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland. It is a Stone Age village. It is famous because it has been well preserved and has taught us a lot about life in the Stone Age		
Stone Age	A period of history where tools were made out of stone, wood and animal bone. It is divided into 3 parts - Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic.		
Stonehenge	A famous monument located in Wiltshire, England. It is a circle of very large stones standing upright that was built in the Stone Age		
Tribes	A group of people that live together for protection		

**Skills:**  
 Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.  
 Suggest reasons why events happened in the past and why things changed.  
 Describe the differences between groups of people in the past.  
 Place events on a timeline using dates.  
 Use dates and historical terms to talk about events in the past.  
 Understand and use history vocabulary such as dates, time periods, change.



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## For teachers – learning sequence

Starting points: What knowledge is required to access?		
BC and AD Time line and some famous people, events and periods in history.		
Sequence of learning:		
	Destination questions/learning outcome/what is being taught?	Activity/resources to support learning
1	<b>DQ – What does the term ‘prehistory’ mean ?</b> <u>L.S. To place events on a timeline using dates.</u> Look at class timeline – what do you know about already? Explain BC and AD. Explain that Britain has only had written history for 2,000 years. (Other parts of the world have historical records going back around 3,000 years). Prehistory is the time before written records - 998,000 years in Britain. Look at timeline of prehistory – order of ‘Ages’ and dates.	<u>Activity</u> Complete individual Stone Age-Iron Age timelines in books.  <u>Resources</u> Timeline flipchart. Plan Bee ‘Slides 1’ (up to end of timelines) Blank timelines for books.
2	<b>DQ – How can we find out about prehistoric times?</b> <u>L.S. To understand how we can find out about the past</u> Ask ‘if there is no written history, how can we find out about the past? And who finds out about it?’ Invite children to share ideas, then look at Slides to teach about different archaeologists and what they do.	<u>Activity</u> Children to match pictures of archaeologists and descriptions of what they are doing. Stick onto large paper to create poster for working wall.  <u>Resources</u> Planbee ‘Slides 1’ (from timelines part onwards) Planbee ‘Work 1’ (archaeologist and their work to find out about the past – matching game)
3	<b>DQ - When did people first come to Britain and where did they live?</b> <u>L.S. To use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.</u> Explain that in the Palaeolithic period, there were different species of humans on the planet. Show children the pictures on the slides and explain how the first people came to Britain. Discuss term ‘cavemen’. Look at what life would have been like – homes, food ,etc	<u>Activity</u> Look at photo of objects found in a cave. Children to write a description of what they think happened in the cave and why, based on what they can see. Then write any questions that they would like to know the answer to based on what is in the cave.  <u>Resources</u> Planbee ‘Slides 2’ Planbee ‘Work 2’ – just take the photo to stick in books.
4	<b>DQ How did life change after the Paleolithic period of the Stone Age?</b> <u>L.S. To understand the ways in which life changed during the Stone Age.</u> <u>L.S. To Look at map of Britain in the last Ice Age. Explain that this is when the Mesolithic period begins. Look at how climate affected flora and fauna.</u> Star Carr - important archaeological site and we can find out a lot about this period from objects that have been found. Look at info on Slides.	<u>Activity</u> Provide info about Starr Carr. Chn to read and then draw a picture to show what Star Carr might have looked like. Label / annotate. Ext: Research Starr Car on laptops / ipads.  <u>Resources</u> Stone Age Boy book (English) Planbee ‘Slides 3’ Planbee ‘Work 3’ – info about Starr Carr.



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	<p>Show children an illustration of a Mesolithic camp. What can you see in this picture? How is this different to life in the Palaeolithic period? Link to Stone Age Boy book in English.</p>	
5	<p><b>DQ - When and why did people in Britain start farming?</b>  <u>L.S. To suggest causes and consequences of changes in the Stone Age.</u>            Explain that the Neolithic period was a time of developing technology and discuss changes that happened during this period – farming began which led to change in lifestyles - settlements, houses, religion, etc.            Explore Stonehenge –why was it important to Neolithic people? What was it used for? How was it built?</p>	<p><u>Activity</u>            Speech bubbles activity – Mesolithic or neolithic?            Children to write about key changes that happened during Neolithic period.            Extra activity - reconstruct Stonehenge as a class using biscuits.            Art – painting (See Art plan)</p> <p><u>Resources</u>            Neolithic flipchart            Speech bubbles activity            Hamilton Trust lesson – Stonehenge from biscuits.</p>
6	<p><b>DQ How did life change in the Bronze Age?</b>  <u>L.S. To investigate the ideas, beliefs and experiences of people in the Bronze Age.</u>            Go through the information on the slides about what life was like in Britain at the time, how bronze was made and what it was used for and about how the climate changed at the end of the Bronze Age.            Use Hamilton plans to discuss what people made from bronze, their significance and how they are important to religion &amp; rituals.</p>	<p><u>Activity</u>            (Art) E2bn planning – design and make bronze age jewellery (using air dry clay or salt dough)            Link to DT – making bag to store jewellery in?</p> <p><u>Resources</u>            Planbee 'Slides 5'            Hamilton Trust lesson plans – Bronze Age</p>
7	<p><b>DQ How did life change in the Iron Age?</b>  <u>L.S. To understand how life changed in the Iron Age</u>            Go through the information on the slides about how iron is made and what life was like in Iron Age Britain. Explain that towards the end of the Iron Age, there were lots of influences from the continent and the ancient Romans had travelled to Britain.            Make notes showing all that we have learnt about the Iron Age so far – including from the school trip.</p>	<p><u>Activity</u>            Write a report about aspects of life in The Iron Age – eg houses, hillfort, iron, tools, etc.</p> <p><u>Resources</u>            Planbee 'Slides 6'</p>
Extra	<p>School trip to Chiltern Open Air Museum – Stone Age and Iron Age workshops</p>	