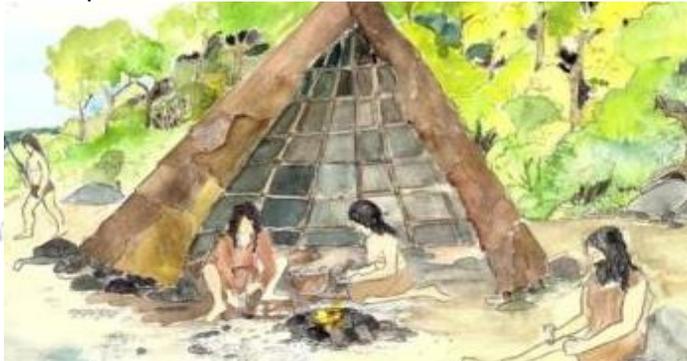




Y3 Stone Age to the Iron Age

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Key Knowledge	What do I already know?
AD	Anno Domini means 'In the year of our Lord' and is used to refer to the years after Christ was born.	<p>The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million years ago when humans started to live in Europe.</p>  <p>During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the Stone Age) humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.</p> <p>The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal.</p>	<p>I know that Great Britain is the island consisting of England, Scotland, and Wales. (Y1)</p> <p>I know that flint is a sedimentary rock. (Y3)</p> <p>I know that a settlement is a place where people establish a community usually close to a river. (Y3)</p> <p>I know that BC means 'Before Christ.' The Ancient Egyptian period started in 3150 BC. This means 3150 years before Christ was born. (Y3)</p> <p>I know that rich Egyptians were buried in pyramids and Egyptian afterlife beliefs involved complex rituals. (Y3)</p>
agriculture	The raising of crops and animals for human use.		
ancestors	A person from whom one is descended and who lived several generations ago.		
archaeologists	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		
artefact	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.		
BC	Before Christ. The date 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.		
chronology	The ordering of events, for example the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.		
civilization	When people live in a large society with a shared culture and rules.		
hill fort	Places built on top of hills used as settlements and defensive spaces.		



Y3 Stone Age to the Iron Age.

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Key Knowledge	How do we know about prehistoric Britain?
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.	<p>The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming, hunting and fighting.</p> <p>Important Places</p> <p>Skara Brae is found on the Orkney Islands off the north of Scotland. Skara Brae is a one of Britain's most fascinating prehistoric villages. The village is older than the pyramids and Stonehenge.</p> <p>Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous monuments. It stands on Salisbury Plain, in Wiltshire, and its giant stones can be seen from miles around. It is believed that it was first built in the late Neolithic Age and the last changed were made to it in the early Bronze Age.</p> <p>Danebury Hill Fort Danebury is an Iron Age fort found in Hampshire. Evidence found suggests that the fort was built 2500 years ago and was occupied for nearly 500 years.</p>	<p>Archaeologists work like detectives looking for evidence. They use this evidence to build up a picture of the past. The remains of homes and temples show how people lived and worshipped. Tools and weapons give clues about the way people worked and fought. Bumps and ridges in the landscape show the layout of ancient villages, fields and forts.</p>   
flint	A sedimentary rock that was widely used historically to make stone tools and start fires.		
monument	Something built in memory of a person, event, or special deed.		
Neolithic	The later part of the Stone Age and following the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Age.		
period	A section of time in history.		
prehistoric	Belonging to a time before written history.		
settlement	A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.		
shelter	A place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger.		
summer solstice	The longest day.		
winter solstice	The shortest day.		
tribe	Groups of people who share the same language, customs and ancestors.		