What we already know:
Millions of years ago dinosaurs lived on Earth
Mary Anning discovered fossils from the Dinosaur Era
Metal can be found across the land in Britain
Britain has nutrient rich soil which is good for farming animals and plants

Year 3 History: Stone Age to Iron Age

What's next?
Romans invade Britain
The Iron Age Celts surrender to the Romans
Britain's town are established and connected with roads
Study the Ancient Egyptians who were living in the same period as the Stone – Iron age.

Timeline

Pre-historic	Ancient History				1 CE		Modern History					Present
Dinosaurs Extinct	Stone Age		Bronze Age	Iron Age					Victorian Era		1900	2022
65,000,000 BCE No humans on Earth	800,000 BCE Used stones tools, lived in caves and simple hunts	10,000 BCE Started to farm the land and settle	2,100 BCE Metal was used for the first time	750 BCE Large organised tribes Used Iron for tools	43 CE End of Iron Age		1451 Christopher Columbus	1666 Great fire of London	1799 Mary Anning	1820 Florence Nightingale		Yr3

Story of Britain

Stone Age
- They were hunter gathers
- They travelled around to find food and shelter
- Made tools out of stone and wood
- Moved around in small tribes
- After 790,000 years, started to farm the land and settle in areas with fresh water and good land to farm

Bronze Age
- Britain had lots of tin and copper in the ground
- The Beaker people travelled from Europe to Britain
- Beaker people settled and taught how to make Bronze from tin and copper
- Made tool, weapons and wheels out of bronze

Iron Age
- Iron was discovered in Britain from the rock Iron Ore
- Iron was strong and made good weapons and farming equipment
- Now able to farm more land, create better crops and build large armies with strong weapons

Society and Government

Stone Age
- Small nomadic groups
- Travelled around Britain and Europe for the best weather, best food and fresh water to survive

Iron Age
- Tribes were called Celts
- Each Celtic Tribe had its own land to settle on and farm
- Each Tribe protected their land
- A man or a women became a Chieftain and ruled the tribe
- Women were treated equally to men. They owned property and could lead

Iron Age - Celtic Tribes UK

Economy and Trade

Bronze Age
- The invention of the wheel helped to transport goods to different tribes and to Europe
- Sold food, bronze weapons, jewellery and tools
- Needed to trade with other tribes to survive and become wealthy

Bronze Age Axe head

Iron Age
- Traded across Europe
- Known for well made, expensive goods
- Traded with Romans and the Roman Empire
- Britain was known as a wealthy country with good resources

Wool Tin Jewellery

- Coins were first made in Britain in 80 BC. Britain made a lot of money

Iceni Tribe Coin 40BC

Beliefs

- Beliefs were based on nature
- They believed the Sun was the God or Goddess
- They worshiped the stars and moon

A Bronze Age Jewellery of the stars, moon and Sun

- Buried the dead in barrows
- People were buried with weapons, jewellery or important tools
- They believed that there was an afterlife when they died
- Stonehenge is a famous Stone Age – Bronze age stone circle
- The stones are arranged to celebrate the Sun in the winter and summer

Stonehenge in England, UK

Vocab

Tier One

Stone	Farming
Metal	Weapons
Wealthy	Travel

Tier Two

Nomadic	Moves around the country to find food and shelter every day
Tin	A metal found in the UK
Copper	An orange coloured metal that turns green over time
Bronze	A strong metal made from tin and copper
Iron	A very strong metal found over large areas of the UK.
Crops	wheat, corn, vegetables to eat
Army / Armies	Organised soldiers for protection and attacking other tribes or countries
Ancient	Over 2000 years ago
BCE	Before Common Era (Ancient)
CE	Common Era (Since year 1 to the present 2022)
Tribe	A group of people that work together to survive
Trade	Buy and Sell goods you need for money
Afterlife	A belief that when you die your body lives on in a new place

Tier Three

Equality
Migrated
Warfare
Iceni
Territories
Summer Solstice
Winter Solstice