

# Oughterside Foundation School - History

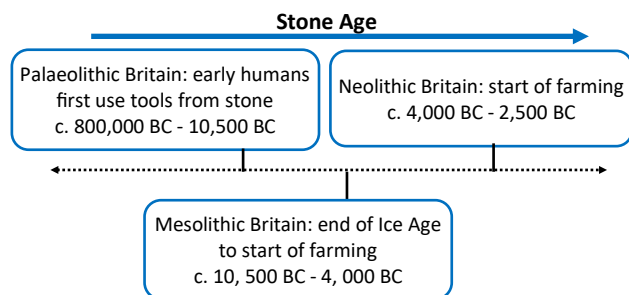
## Topic: Bronze Age and Iron Age

Year: 3

## Strand: Movement (Settlement/Migration/Invasion)

### What should I already know?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This is also known as pre-history.
- At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island.
- The Stone Age had three periods - Palaeolithic ('old' Stone Age), Mesolithic ('middle' Stone Age) and Neolithic ('new' Stone Age).
- Palaeolithic Stone Age lasted until the end of the Ice Age. Early humans used stones as tools. This lasted till about 10, 500 BC
- Mesolithic Stone Age was from about 10, 500 BC to 4, 000 BC. Humans would demonstrate a **variety** of ways to **gather** food including hunting and fishing.
- Neolithic Stone Age was from 4, 000 BC to about 2, 500 BC. This marked the start of farming including land clearance and the keeping of animals.



### Important Facts:

#### Bronze Age:

- The Bronze Age started at different times around the world.
- Tools were made from **bronze** - copper and tin were heated up and poured into casts.
- Evidence of the Bronze Age:
  - Amesbury Archer - the **remains** of an early Bronze Age man who was buried with over 100 artefacts
  - Discovery of round **barrows** and stone circles
- The Bronze Age started when the Beaker People arrived from Europe.
- They brought with them new ways of making metal.
- Bronze Age people lived in **settlements**, which was a group of round houses.
- Houses were made from wattle (sticks) and daub (mud) or dry stone.
- Settlements traded resources** like copper and tin.
- Burials were important to Bronze Age people - they placed **stone circles** where burials took place.

#### Iron Age:

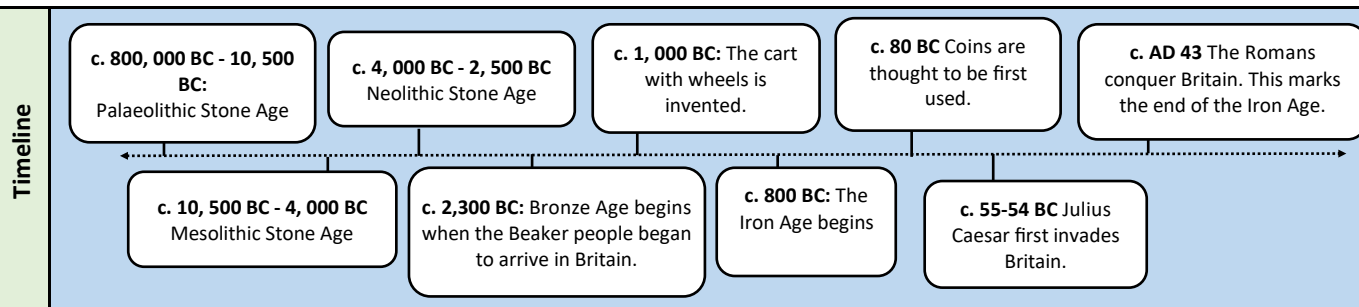
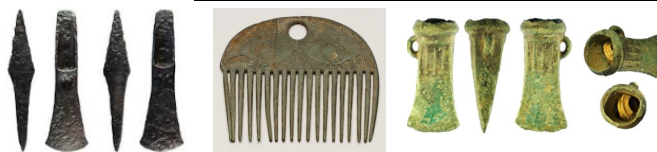
- Tools were made from iron. Iron was heated up then the hot iron was hammered into shape.
- Settlements** became larger because tribes were better able to farm and defend themselves.
- At the end of the Iron Age, coins were made and used as currency.
- There were lots of battles between tribes who fought each other for more land and power.

### Vocabulary

archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old <b>remains</b>
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
barrow	a large structure made of earth that people used to <b>build over graves</b> .
believe	Bronze Age people held religious gatherings, usually around burials. Iron Age people believed in powerful spirits.
bronze	copper and tin are melted together to make a metal called <b>bronze</b> .
century	a period of 100 years
circa	Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.
druids	<b>powerful religious people</b>
gather	collect things together
hillfort	<b>settlements</b> built on hills to provide more protection
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
loom	an apparatus that makes fabric using threads
migration	movement from one place to another in order to <b>settle</b> there
rampart	a defensive wall built for protection
remains	traces of the past
resources	something used to help when needed. Resources are usually traded.
sacrifice	offerings to spirits such as weapons, animals and humans
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
stone circle	burials took place in stone circles.
trade	the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services
variety	things which are different from each other

### Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Describe what life was like for all groups of people during the Bronze and Iron Ages.
- Ask questions and find out the answers about the Bronze and Iron Ages.
- Explain how Britain changed during the Bronze and Iron Ages using a timeline to help.
- Explain how we know about the Bronze and Iron Ages.
- Study Bronze and Iron Age artefacts/tools and explain what their uses were.
- Place events on a timeline using dates
- Compare the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages using a Venn diagram.
- Explain what religious beliefs were during this time.
- Explain how the Roman **invasion** brought an end to the Iron Age.
- Present what you know about the Bronze and Iron Ages using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography English, Maths, Computing)



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Question 1: Place these in order of chronology using the numbers 1-4.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The cart with wheels is invented		
The Romans invade Britain		
Beaker People arrive		
Iron Age begins		

Question 5: Why do we use the word 'circa' to describe when the Bronze and Iron Ages were?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
there were lots of circles around		
we don't know exactly when they were		
they had people from the circus there		

Question 8: The Iron Age ended when ...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Beaker People settled in Britain		
The Romans invaded Britain		
Coins were made and used as currency		
The Amesbury Archer was found		

Question 2: How did Iron Age people protect their settlements? Tick two	Start of unit:	End of unit:
trade		
migration		
hillforts		
ramparts		

Question 6: Somebody who studies the past by exploring old ruins is called...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
an archaeologist		
a settler		
a Beaker Person		
an invader		

Question 9: The discovery of the Amesbury Archer was important because...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
he was an archer		
the artefacts he was buried with told us a lot about the Iron Age		
archaeologists found him		
we know who killed him		

Question 3: Which year did the Bronze Age start?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
2, 500 BC		
0		
AD 43		
AD 2, 500		

Question 7: What is bronze made out of? Tick two.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
gold		
silver		
copper		
tin		

Question 4: A settlement is...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
where people were buried		
where people hunted		
where people migrated to, to live in a community		
where people migrated from		

Question 10: The Iron Age ended in...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
800 BC		
43 BC		
AD 43		
AD 800		