

History Year 3 /4 Cycle A Spring1– The Bronze and Iron Age

Key Vocabulary:

Generic: change, period, era, decade, century, BC (before Christ), AD (Anno Domini), significant, evidence, source, reliable, artefact, archaeologist, community.

Topic specific:

Bronze: A metal made from heating copper and tin.

Iron: A stronger metal made from iron ore.

Furnace: A place where objects can be heated to very high temperatures.

Societies: People living together in organised groups often with a leader.

Trade: Buy, sell or exchange goods.

Custom: A traditional way of doing something.

Approximately: nearly.

Significant: important.

Archaeologist (recap from prev learning): People who excavate (dig) up artefacts and look carefully at them to learn about the past.

Artefacts: An object from the past.



Key Learning/activities

Stage 1: H1 Understand Chronology

-Children place the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the start and end dates of Stonehenge being built and images of stone, bronze and iron artefacts on a timeline using dates where appropriate.

-Children discuss which things have remained the same over time and which things have changed.

Stage 2:H2 Build an overview of world history

-Children describe the lives of people in the Bronze and Iron Age with a focus on tools/technology, farming and housing.

Stage 3: H3 Investigate and interpret the past

-Children use evidence (Stonehenge and the Amesbury Archer) to ask questions and find answers about Bronze and Iron Age.

-Children suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries.

-Children use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.

-Children suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in this time period i.e. why did their homes/settlements change so much?

Stage 4: H4 Communicate historically

-Children create a verbal presentation to show their understanding of an area of this time period i.e. farming/tools/houses/Stonehenge.

Must happen:

-Build a miniature model of Stonehenge.

-Archaeological dig experience.

Key Facts

Bronze Age

-The Bronze Age is the period straight after the Stone Age 3000BC to 800bc. (TEACHER NOTE: The Bronze Age started and ended at different times around the world as different societies started using bronze at different times).

-The Bronze Age is when metals such as bronze started to be made and used.

-Bronze is made through mixing copper and tin together in a furnace.

-Other significant changes in The Bronze Age include the beginning of writing and the invention of the wheel.

-Bronze Age people travelled great distances, to trade with other settlements, they even built boats.

-Stonehenge took hundreds of years to build, this suggests that it was very important, it started at around 3000BC and was finished at around 1500BC.

The Iron Age

-The Iron Age in Britain comes straight after the Bronze Age approximately 800BC until the Roman conquest of 43AD.

-In this time, iron, a much stronger metal than bronze was being made and used.

-Iron weapons meant fighting became more deadly.

As a consequence of this battling, the Iron Age people built stronger and safer places to live.

-Farming became so effective, they could make more than they needed to survive and trade the rest.

Useful Resources/Links

See shared area, Plan Bee, Chris C resources, Topic box

<https://www.wessexarch.co.uk/our-work/amesbury-archer>

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/iron-age/hill-forts/>