



Year 3 History - Autumn Term 2: Through The Ages



1. Historical terms to describe **periods of time** include decade, century, millennia, era, **AD**, **CE**, **BC** and **BCE**.

2. The lives of people in the Stone Age, the Bronze Age and Iron Age changed and developed over time due to the discovery and use of the materials **stone**, **bronze** and **iron**. These developments made it easier for people to **farm**, create permanent **settlements** and **protect** their land.

How did people's lives develop over the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age?

3. Humans in the Stone Age made a range of **monuments**, including long barrows, henges, cursus monuments, standing stones and stone circles. **Hillforts** were Iron Age settlements that were built on top of a hill, which were also used for protection.

4. **Tribal communities** appeared around 4000 years ago in Britain and supplanted the **hunter-gatherer** lifestyle. **Communities** created permanent, organised settlements.

5. **Cheddar Man** was discovered in Gough's Cave in **Cheddar Gorge, Somerset** in 1903. Archaeologists have discovered that he lived over **10,000 years ago**.



6. The Stone Age ended when **metalworking** skills were introduced to Britain by the **Bell Beaker folk**, c2500 BC. The weather, natural disasters in Europe and rebellion by the poor against the rich are all theories given for the Bronze Age **collapse**. The Iron Age ended in AD 43 when the Roman emperor, Claudius, successfully invaded Britain.

AD	Settlements	Monuments	Hunter-gatherer	Metalworking	Bell Beaker folk
BC	Protect	Hillforts	Communities	Cheddar Man	Collapse