



Endpoints for History

Year 3 – Through the Ages



We will be learning about life in Britain from prehistory, through the Stone age and into the Iron Age. We will be learning about how lifestyles changes were brought about by ingenuity, invention and technological advancement.

What I know and can explain

Historical terms to describe periods of time include millennia, era, BC (before Christ) and AD (in the year of our Lord)

Stone Age tools and weapons were made from stone, wood and bone. They became more sophisticated and efficient over time

The Bell Beaker folk introduced metalworking, Bell Beaker pottery and new religious beliefs to Britain

The discovery of bronze and how it could be used changed the way that people lived, farmed, fought, traded and dressed

Bronze Age tools and weapons were made from metals, such as bronze. They were more efficient than stone, so farming, trade and wealth increased

The Iron Age in Britain started c800 BC when Celts from Europe settled in Britain and brought their ironworking skills with them

Iron Age hillforts were protected settlements containing roundhouses built on hilltops

The Iron Age in Britain ended after the Roman invasion in AD 43

Useful Vocabulary

Archaeologist - Someone who studies artefacts from the past

Artefact - A human-made object that is of historical interest

Celt - One of a group of people who travelled from Europe and brought their ironworking skills to Britain

Circa - Abbreviated to 'c' and used before a date to show that the date is approximate

Homo sapiens - The only species of human left on Earth today. The name means 'wise man'.

Millennium - A period of 1000 years