



Knowledge Organiser	Subject: History	Topic: The Stone Age to the Iron Age	Year: 3
----------------------------	-------------------------	---	----------------

Key Knowledge/Prior Knowledge

The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age. **The Bronze Age** began when settlers arrived from Europe to Britain. These settlers brought with them ways of making tools from metal like bronze. **The Iron Age** lasted from 800 BC till the **Roman Invasion** (AD 43). This was when people used tools from iron. In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.

Being an Historian/Key Skills Developed

- use a range of evidence to interpret events, linking this to factual understanding about the past;
- evaluate the usefulness and reliability of primary and secondary sources;(Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, Sutton Hoo artefacts, the writings of Bede).
- pose and address questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance;
- develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British and world history; (Know why different peoples invaded Britain, the growth of Christianity at this time, conversion of Christianity in Britain all happened in this time).
- identify connections, contrasts and trends over time (Roman invasion of Britain)

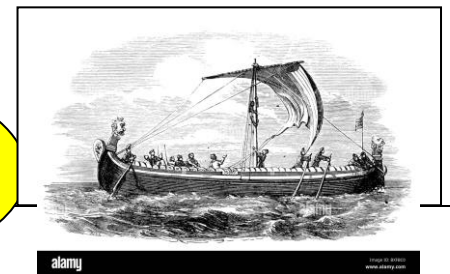
Multi-Disciplinary Skills

The pupils develop a sense of chronology through the use of timelines; children need to have an understanding of number in relation to dates, and its place in time.

The pupils need to have an understanding of locational knowledge and be able to identify the parts of the UK (knowing Anglo-Saxon Britain was not the UK back then) and Western Europe.

The pupils will use the skill of cause and consequences to explain the impact of invasion on Britain.

The Big Question



Key Concepts

Time,Change.Chronology:

to create a sense of period and time, the sequence of when things happened; what changed and what continued; what we might see as progress.

Reasons and Results:

how can we explain why things happened in history, how did people make a difference to what happened? What followed as a result of these events?

Historical Evidence:

what do we use to find out about the past? How can we use this material safely to produce the best history we can? What are the problems using historical sources?

How did Britain change under the Anglo-Saxons?

Key Vocabulary

Angles - people from Germany (modern day Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410.

Anglo-Saxon - the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410.

Artefact - an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like.

Christianity - the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Invasion - to try and take over a place by force.

Migration - movement from one place to another in order to settle there.

Pagan - a religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.

Picts - ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland.

Romans - The Romans invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BC.

Saxons - people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410.

Scots - people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland.

Settler/settlement - people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement



Anglo-Saxon Migration Map



Anglo-Saxon Brooch



Sutton Hoo Helmet

Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
All About Me –	Homes – Then and Now Intrepid Explorers	Famous Queens	Invaders and Settlers: Romans –	Anglo-Saxons, Picts and Scots. Settlements (Geog)	Rivers (Geog)- human settlement	The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade