



History – Year 3
Stone Age, Bronze Age and
Iron Age
Autumn

Ancient Sumer 5500-1475 BC

Ancient Egypt 3150 – 90BC

Romans

in
Britain –
AD 1 -
5000

Stone Age

Bronze Age

Iron Age

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Bronze	Technology	Prehistoric
Stone	Agriculture	Archaeologist
Villages	Settlement	Palaeolithic
Tools	Tribe	Mesolithic
Clothing	Monument	Neolithic
Farm	Technology	AD/BC

Useful Resources

- https://www.history.org.uk/files/download/13744/1394108519/PH_66_Iron_Age.pdf
- <https://www.hamilton-trust.org.uk/blog/study-stone-age-ks2/>
- <https://www.history.org.uk/primary/categories/the-stone-age-to-the-iron-age>



Key Questions/Facts

How do we know about prehistoric times?

- It is generally believed that the first written records available for British history are from Roman times so the periods before the Romans arrived in Britain are classed as being prehistoric. Archaeologists have been able to work out lots about what life was like in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age using evidence from artwork, artefacts, monuments and also from animal and human remains.

The Stone Age

- The stone age is split into three distinctive eras. Palaeolithic (old), Mesolithic (middle) and Neolithic (new).
- The Palaeolithic was the longest, at this time people were hunter gatherers and moved from place to place.
- In the Mesolithic, which started at the end of the last ice age, people started to learn agriculture.
- In the Neolithic era, people built settlements and introduced agriculture to Europe through migration.

The Bronze Age

- During the Bronze Age, people developed the technology to make bronze. This was used to make tools, containers and jewellery. There was a lot of migration within Britain during the period.

The Iron Age

- During the Iron Age, technology continued to develop. People began to make tools and weapons out of iron.
- People who lived in this time were often known as 'Celts'. Celts were farmers and lived as part of a tribe. Hillforts developed during the Iron Age, as it was safer.



History – Year 3 Local History- Addlestone Autumn

'Attelsdene' 1241

Church 1838

Crouch Oak tree
planted approx. 1200

Railway built 1848

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Town	Railway	Ancient
Village	Oak	Borough
Church	Cottage	Thames
Addlestone	Mill	Parish
Tree	Factory	Iron

Useful Resources

<https://addlestonehistory.org.uk/>

Key Questions/Facts

Situated midway between Weybridge and the ancient Abbey town of Chertsey in Surrey, Addlestone today is a pleasant small town and seat of the Runnymede Borough Council. The name probably means "Attel's Denu"; the valley belonging to a Saxon named Attel. In 1241 the place was listed as Attelsdene and by 1610 John Speede's map shows Addlestone halfway between "St. Annhill and Sct. Georg Hill", just south of the Thames.

Until the coming of the railway in 1848 the village was just a cluster of cottages around the George, now the town's oldest inn, probably dating from the sixteenth century, and an inn since at least 1775. However, due to the proximity of the seventeenth-century Wey Navigation and the eighteenth century Basingstoke Canal there was industry here before that, mainly in the form of Coxes Lock mill, a watermill which began life as an iron mill in the eighteenth century, and which continued until recent times with several different functions over the years. There were also several large houses in the area, such as Firfield, home of authors Samuel Carter Hall and Anna Maria Hall; Sayes Court, occupied by Sir Bartholomew Reed (Lord Mayor of London) and James Paine (architect of Chertsey Bridge); and Woburn Park House (where Philip Southcote had his "ferme ornee") and which is now St. George's College.

The Crouch Oak in Addlestone is traditionally said to be one of Britain's oldest trees. For long known as Wycliffe's Oak, after the medieval scholar reputed to have preached here – it was definitely the scene of a sermon by the Rev. Spurgeon in 1872. It was fenced around 1810 by Capt. de Visme, to prevent village maidens stripping the bark to make a love potion.

After the coming of the railway the village increased in size and population, becoming the town that it is today. It had its own church in 1838, becoming a separate parish in 1857. More industry was also attracted here, notably the aircraft factory of Bleriot, the first to fly across the Channel.





History – Year 3 Ancient Egypt Spring

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Pyramid	Pharaoh	Egyptologist
Preserve	Mummification	Hieroglyphics
Chronology	Tomb	Sarcophagus
Society	Papyrus	Archaeologist



Useful Resources

<https://www.britishmuseum.org/learn/schools/ag-es-7-11/ancient-egypt>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb>
<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/ancient-Egypt/353087>

Timeline

3,100 BC	3,500 BC	2,500 BC	1,500 BC	332 BC	30 BC	43 AD	1922
People settle near the River Nile.	First use of hieroglyphics.	Great Sphinx and Giza pyramids built.	Tombs built in the Valley of the Kings.	The Greek ruler, Alexander the Great conquers Egypt.	Queen Cleopatra dies and the Romans conquer Egypt.	The Romans invade and occupy Britain.	Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun.



Key Facts

The ancient Egyptian civilisation began 5,000 years ago when people started building villages next to the River Nile in north Africa. It lasted for 3,000 years and was ruled by Pharaohs.

The River Nile was an important source of water in a hot and dry desert landscape. It enabled the ancient Egyptians to grow lots of crops and farm animals. Papyrus also grew along its banks and was used to write on.

Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses who ruled different aspects of their lives. Some gods carried an ankh (a symbol of life) and some gods carried a sceptre of power. They also believed in a never-ending afterlife.

Ancient Egyptians believed that when they died, they would make a journey to another world and begin a new life. Rich Egyptians paid to have their bodies specially preserved so they could make this journey. This was called mummification. The pyramids were built as tombs for the Pharaohs.

Ancient Egyptians were experts in building. They built the pyramids and the Great Sphinx of Giza. The Great Pyramid at Giza is one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Tutankhamun reigned for about 10 years and died at the age of 18. His tomb in the Valley of the Kings was hidden for many centuries but was discovered by the British Egyptologist Howard Carter in 1922. It contained many amazing artefacts, including Tutankhamun's famous golden death mask.