

Plan of Key Learning in History with assessment

Year 3 Date: spring 1	
Purpose of the unit/National Curriculum	To ask and answer questions about the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age
By the end of the learning the children will know how it fits into the curriculum:	
Overarching question	Which era made the biggest changes to Britain, Stone age or Iron age? (please remember that children need to use the variety of history SKILLS to be able to obtain the knowledge to answer this question)
Books	
What do I already know that will help me learn about this?	Changes in homes in the past 100 years (Yr 1)
How does this link to future learning?	- Romans (y5)
Key points for the start of the topic	*Always try to start your topic with an engaging ‘hook’ linked to inquiry skills. This could be a discussion about a photograph, a poem, a ‘clue box,’ an artefact. ‘Inference grids’ are good to use. Get children to generate questions or look for clues. Where does this fit <u>chronologically</u> with what the children already know? Use key historical terminology to place the new learning historically e.g. decade, century Link what the children already know to the new topic.
By the end of this learning the children will have used these historical skills (LO):	
Learning objectives linked to Chronology	Show their increasing knowledge and understanding of the past by: ▪ Making some links between and across periods, such as the difference between clothes, food, buildings or transport. ▪ Identifying where some periods studied fit into a chronological framework by noting connections, trends and contrasts over time.
Learning objectives linked to Events, People and Changes	Be able to describe some of the main events, people and periods they have studied by: ▪ Understanding some of the ways in which people’s lives have shaped this nation.
Learning objectives linked to Communication	▪ Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information, using specialist terms like settlement ▪ Produce structured work that makes some connections, draws some contrasts, frame historically-valid questions involving thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information using appropriate dates and terms.
Learning objectives linked to Enquiry, Interpretation and Using Sources	▪ Use sources to devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. ▪ Identify some to the different ways in which the past can be represented, and that different versions of the past such as an event may exist (pictures, written sources) ▪ Understand that our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of different sources and that different versions of past events may exist, giving possible reasons for this.

By the end of this learning the children will know:	
Weekly questions to build up the skills and knowledge over the topic	What was prehistoric Britain like?
	Was Stone Age man simply a hunter and gatherer, concerned only with survival?
	How different was life in the Stone Age when man started to farm?
	Why is it so difficult to work out why Stonehenge was built?
	How much did life really change during the Iron Age and how can we possibly know?
	Which era made the biggest changes to Britain, Stone age or Iron age?
Key vocabulary	Chronology, chronological, timeline, archaeology, archaeologist, achievements, prehistoric, Prehistory, stone age, Iron Age, Neolithic, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, hunter-gatherer, agriculture, bronze age, iron age, Britain, British, AD / CE (Common Era), BC / BCE (Before Common Era), artefact, Stonehenge
Key knowledge	Stone Age started around 8 – 10,000 BC Iron Age started around 200 BC BC Before Christ AD Anno Domini (In the year of the Lord) Hunter gathers – had to catch and find everything they ate. Used flint, bone and antler to make tools and they made clay pots. Later used bows and arrows and spears tipped with flint. Cooked on a fire. Used animal skins for clothes and shelters Dead buried in tombs called barrows Decorated cave wall with pictures of animals Skara Brae Neolithic Iron Age hill fort – where people settled Wattle and daub houses Iron tools Celtic
Key Learning for this unit	
Below Expected	Expected