












## Was it better to be a hunter-gatherer or a farmer? (Year 3)

### Vocabulary

Pre-History	Stone Age	Artefact/Source	Hunter-Gatherer	Nomad	Stonehenge	Skara Brae	Chronology
							
Period of time between 1 <sup>st</sup> humans and a written history.	Stone tools were used. It was split into 3 periods: *Palaeolithic (old) *Mesolithic (middle) *Neolithic (new)	<b>Artefact</b> – object from the past <b>Source</b> – a book/photo/recording. They help us learn about the past.	These were nomads who survived by hunting animals for food and gathering food from nature.	People who had no permanent home so travelled from place to place to find food.	A large stone circle in Wiltshire (south England) made of Sarsen and Blue stones.	A Neolithic settlement discovered on the Scottish Orkney island: Mainland.	Putting events into time order.

Palaeolithic	The Stone Age	Neolithic
 <p>Around 3,000,000 BC Britain is still connected by land to France and Denmark. Homo habilis slowly develop into Homo sapiens (modern humans). Hunter-gatherers live off berries, nuts, fish and wild animals and some shelter from the cold in caves. They use simple stone tools and travel by foot to warmer places when food is scarce. Clothes are made from animal skins sewn together using needles made from animal bone. Cave paintings depict hunts and daily life.</p>	<p><b>Mesolithic</b></p> <p>Around 10,000 BC The last Ice Age in Britain comes to an end. People live nomadic lives but might settle for several weeks in one place near a water supply, such as a river. Stone tools are still used but are polished, sharpened and adapted for use as spears and arrowheads. Homes are temporary shelters made from animal skins and wood. Britain becomes an island. Domesticated wolves are used for hunting.</p> 	<p>Around 4,300 - 2,400 BC People begin to settle in villages. Homes are either rectangular in shape and made from wood and wattle and daub or round in shape and made from stone. Farming begins and crops, such as barley and wheat are grown. People start to domesticate horses. The building of Stonehenge begins. People learn how to weave to make clothes. Pottery is developed.</p> 

### Strand

#### Civilisation



### Things I already know that I can connect new information with

Understand the term 'history' as event from the past.

Use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.

Understand order of events-chronology on a timeline.







Use photos and artefacts to learn about history.

### Knowledge

- Stone Age is a pre-historic period dating back to 3million BC.
- Their lifestyles changed from nomadic hunter-gathers living in caves to settled famers, living in houses. They created settlements near rivers to help crops to grow, and domesticated animals (such as horses).
- Tools were made from stone, carved to make pointed tips – useful for hunting sabre-toothed tigers and mammoths.
- Archaeologists use artefacts and the remains of villages to find out about The Stone Age periods.
- The Stone Age people left cave paintings and settlements behind; Skara Brae in Scotland being one of the famous ones.
- Stonehenge is a large circular structure. It is not known why it was built. Many people think it was for religious purposes. It is believed that circles were a large part of their beliefs as it represented the sun which heled crops to grow.
- Animals' pelt (fur/skin) was used for clothes and to make shoes and homes.
- All parts of the animals hunted were used to enhance lifestyles.
- Many animals hunted are now extinct.

## How did people in the Bronze Age live? (Year 3)

### Vocabulary

Bronze	Copper	Metal	Smelt	Wattle & Daub	Burial	Rituals	Solar
							
This is an alloy (mix) of copper and tin.	A soft, flexible metal.	A material categorised by their strength and ability to conduct heat and electricity.	Applying heat to a rock (ore) to extract the metal from it.	<b>Wattle</b> is woven lattice of wooden strips covered with <b>daub</b> which is a sticky substance of clay and mud.	Burying a person in the ground when they pass away.	a way of doing something; when the same actions are acted in the same way every time.	Relating to the sun.

### 3,000 BCE

Stone Henge construction begins. Some people believe it was a place for burials although the reason is still a mystery.

### 2,800 BCE

Beaker era – immigrants arrive in Britain bringing decorative pottery pots.

### 2,500 BCE

Bronze axes are created. Metal work becomes more complex making spear heads, daggers and axes.

### 1,800 BCE

Copper mines are dug to increase copper making.

### 1,200 BCE

Roundhouses using wattle and daub are

### 800 BCE

Iron is discovered; Bronze Age ends.

### Knowledge

- The Bronze Age was a time in history when people stopped using stone for tools and began to use bronze for tools.
- At first only rich people could afford bronze. For a long time, farmers and craftspeople used cheaper stone tools to do their work.
- The wheel and other important inventions were created to improve life and advance farming.
- Horses were tamed and used to transport goods to trade with other people.
- People travelled in boats too; some boats needed 18 people to row them.
- Stonehenge was completed. People believe Bronze Age worshipped the Solar gods so burial & ceremonial grounds, and houses were circles. The 'Amesbury Archer's' grave was discovered in Wiltshire two miles from Stonehenge. It showed what people in Bronze Age were buried with.
- Settlements became larger as more people lived there; they were built away from rivers too. Chiefs led the settlements; houses used wattle and daub for strength.
- From about 1,000BCE the ability to heat and forge another metal, iron, brought the Bronze Age to an end.

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### Things I already know that I can connect new information with

- Know what pre-history is:
  - Palaeolithic-Old Stone Age
  - Mesolithic-Middle Stone Age
  - Neolithic-New Stone Age
- Understand Stone Age and what tools/technologies were used.
- Explain different purposes of the Stonehenge (religious belief).



## Would you rather live in the Bronze Age or the Iron Age? (Year 3)

### Vocabulary

Iron	Celts	Tribes	Hill Fort	Warrior	Druids	Sacrifice	Forage
							
A type of metal.	The Celts were a number of tribes who lived Western & Central Europe.	A group of people who live together in a settlement with a recognised leader.	Settlements on high ground, with a fence and ditches, making it easier to defend against attacks.	A person who fights for their tribe and is brave and courageous.	Religious leaders but also political advisers, knowledge keepers and medics.	Offer or kill as part of a religious ceremony/ritual.	Food such as grass or hay for horses and cattle.

#### 800 BCE

Celts arrived in Britain; Hill Forts constructed to defend settlements from attacking tribes.

#### 700-500 BCE

Iron tools were developed including carpentry tools – many of which we still use today.

#### 700-500BCE

Farming networks developed and cattle, sheep and pigs were farmed.

#### 330 BCE

First written record of the British Isles by a Greek merchant.

#### 200 BCE

Earliest known written reference is made about druids.

#### 43 CE

Romans invade and conquer the Celts.  
  
Iron Age ends.

### Knowledge

- Food was more developed as farms were larger and animals were domesticated. Wheat and barley were harvested and milled.
- Celtic warriors painted themselves in blue woad and screamed as they ran into battle. This, along with their fierce weapons, made them intimidating.
- Iron was used instead of bronze and stone as it was stronger.
- Celts lived in tribes led by leaders. Most tribes would fight against each other. Hill forts were created for the tribes to live in, in roundhouses. Being higher up meant they could see when the enemy was coming. The ditches and large fence made it hard for the enemy. Hillforts were mini towns.
- The most popular job was farming but some people were potters, carpenters, and metalworkers. They traded their metal work with other people.
- The Iron Age people only lived for approximately 25 years due to poor health and little to no medicine.
- Iron Age art was more developed. Celts liked circles (similar to the other Ages) and had Mediterranean influences.
- They believed in spirits and druids led religious/sacrifices festivals.

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#### Things I already know that I can connect new information with

- Know the Stone Age was before metal was introduced.
- Know the Bronze Age is when metal was introduced: copper/bronze.
- Understand hunting for food was basic in the Stone Age -foraging and hunting wild animals.
- know that Bronze Age belief was in solar gods and goddesses.