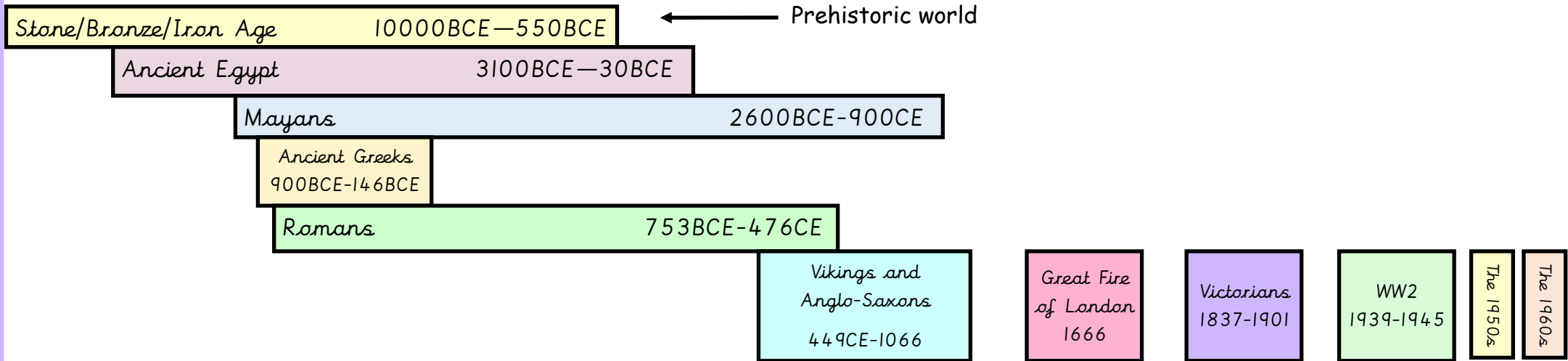


Year 3 : The Prehistoric World

Timeline



What do we already know?

In Years 1 and 2, we learned:

- That things change over time and we compared objects in the past to the modern equivalent.
- About events and important people beyond our living memory - Florence Nightingale, The Great Fire of London and Titanic.

Famous Person

Otzi



Famous Place

Stonehenge



Text Driver

Stone Age Boy







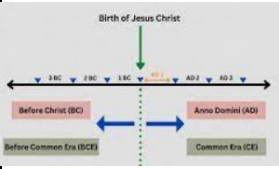
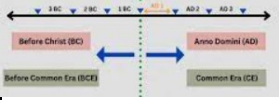




History Skills

Chronology	Explore duration and timing and locations on map.
Significance	Understanding how humans first lived and how life changed as they discovered new metals.
Historical Enquiry	Construct simple reasoned arguments about aspects of events, periods and civilisations studied.

Key Facts

- The earliest hominins were nomadic and moved according to their need.
- As humans developed new equipment, their ways of life changed.
- Comparisons between how Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age people hunted for food.
- The importance that bronze held and the changes that it brought about.
- How Iron Age people protected their settlements.

Year 3: The Prehistoric World

Vocabulary		
Key Word	Image	Definition
Palaeolithic		The "Old Stone Age" - a period of pre-history distinguished by the original development of stone tools
Mesolithic		The "Middle Stone Age" a transitional phase.
Neolithic		The "New Stone Age" - when humans first began to create permanent settlements.
Hominins		Early human ancestors.
AD		Anno Domini after Jesus's birth.
BC		Before Christ's birth.
Nomadic		A group that have no fixed abode.
Stone Age		A period of human history in which people started to use stone as tools—predominantly flint.
Bronze Age		The period of time between The Stone age and the Iron Age
Iron Age		The time give to the period in which Iron became the preferred metal for

Key Questions

What is Pre-History?

What does AD and BC signify?

When did hominins first enter Great Britain?

Why was bronze so important to the people of Britain?

What changed in relation to hunting and gathering?

What changed in relation to housing?

How did people in the Iron Age protect their settlements?

How did life change between the Stone Age and the Iron Age?

Timeline

Stone Age - 15000BC-2000BC. Early hominins were nomadic and were hunter/gatherers, moving where the food was.

Bronze Age - 2000BC-800BC. Bronze was discovered which changed the way humans made spears, tools and weapons.

Iron Age - 800BC-54AD. The development of Iron tools and settlements with hill forts to protect their villages.

I will know at the end of the project...

1. The earliest humans were nomadic.
2. How important bronze and iron are in the how humans developed their way of living.
3. How people from the Stone Age to the Iron Age gathered their food.
4. How the Iron Age people protected their villages.