



Topic: Pre-Historic Britain

Year: 3

Term: Spring 1

Background Information/Prior Knowledge

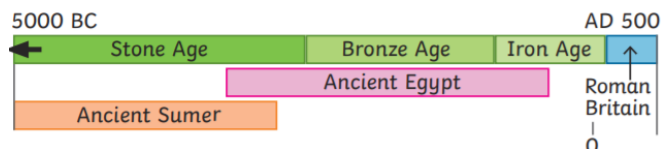
- An awareness of the past and the passing of time.
- Identify similarities and differences between different ways of life in different periods.
- Understand how to find out about the past and different ways of representing that.

Diagrams / Timelines / Photos



**Cave paintings** - Early humans may have used art as a way of helping themselves in their struggle for survival. Paintings of animals on cave walls are common. The famous cave paintings at Lascaux in southwest France are about 18,000 years old.

Stonehenge - Britain's most famous prehistoric monument in Wiltshire. Building began in late Neolithic Age (around 3000BC) and continued until early Bronze Age (around 1500BC).



Interesting facts

- ◆ Prehistoric Britain can be split into 3 key eras: Stone (Neolithic) Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. First came the Stone Age (15,000-3,000 BC). Next it was the Bronze Age (3,000 BC - 800 BC). The final period in prehistoric British history was the Iron Age (800 BC - AD 43).
- ◆ Bronze Age people began to settle when they started to domesticate animals. They realised that they could use animals to farm, grow crops and use the produce from animals to keep themselves warm and feed themselves.
- ◆ Prehistoric children did not go to school. Instead they would be expected to carry out jobs on the settlement this may have included tending to the animals, planting and harvesting crops and they might even be asked to go into the mines to dig up copper and tin.
- ◆ Skara Brae is an archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland. It is a Stone Age village. There are 8 houses made of stone. There is only one room in each house. It is famous because it has been well preserved and has taught us a lot about life in the Stone Age.
- ◆ Stonehenge is a famous monument located in Wiltshire, England. -It is a circle of very large stones standing upright. -It was built in the Stone Age. -Nobody knows why it exists. Some believe it was built to learn about the movements of the sun and moon. Some believe it was a burial mound.
- ◆ Horse, deer, hares, seabirds, fish were all eaten. Every part of the animal was used including bone marrow and the skin for clothing.

Key Vocabulary

AD	AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2022.
Agriculture	The process of cultivating land to grow crops and rearing animals for food.
Archaeologist	A person who studies human history and prehistory through sites, artefacts and other physical remains.
BC	BC is a way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was.
Bronze Age	A period where bronze was used to make tools, weapons and other materials.
Chronology/chronological	In time order starting with the earliest time.
Flint	A very hard stone that can produce a spark when struck by another stone.
Hunter-gatherer	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild.
Iron Age	A period when iron (a metal stronger than bronze) was used to make tools and weapons.
Nomadic people	A group of people that move from place to place in search of food or shelter.
Prehistory	A time before people wrote things down.
Stone Age	A period where tools were made out of stone, wood and animal bone.

Know how to / Activity

Research cave paintings and have a go at creating your own.