










# History – Year 3 – spring 2 – Prehistoric Britain

Vocabulary	Meaning	Skills	Books
archaeologist	person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.	Ask and enquire using books, photographs and technology.  Develop chronologically secure knowledge of world history.  Note connections, contrasts and trends over time.  Construct informed response that involve relevant historical terms.	
artefact	an object made by a human being.		
era/period	a length of time covering many years.		
flint	a type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.		
homo sapiens	the type of human species today.		
monument	something built to remember an important person or event.		
preserve	to keep something in good condition.		
settlement	a place where a group of people live together in many buildings.		
site	an area of ground where a town, building or monument is built.		
summer solstice	longest day.		
tribes	a group of people that live together for protection.		
winter solstice	shortest day.		

Knowledge	
<p>Stone Age artefacts</p>  <p>Stonehenge- Neolithic monument</p>  <p>Palaeolithic Hand axe found in Hampshire</p>  <p>Neolithic pots</p>	<p>Bronze Age artefacts</p>  <p>Bronze Age Mold Cape: Discovered in Wales</p>
<p>Iron Age artefacts</p>  <p>Iron Age Torc</p>  <p>Iron Age Roundhouse</p>	 <p>Bronze Age round barrow</p>  <p>Bronze Age roundhouse</p>

## What I should be able to do and know now.

### Knowledge

I know that prehistoric is thousands of years ago.

What ancient means.

I know other periods of History and other significant figures from the past.

Name a significant person from history.

Know what a non-fiction book is and how it can help our learning.

### Skills

Place historical events in chronological [date] order.

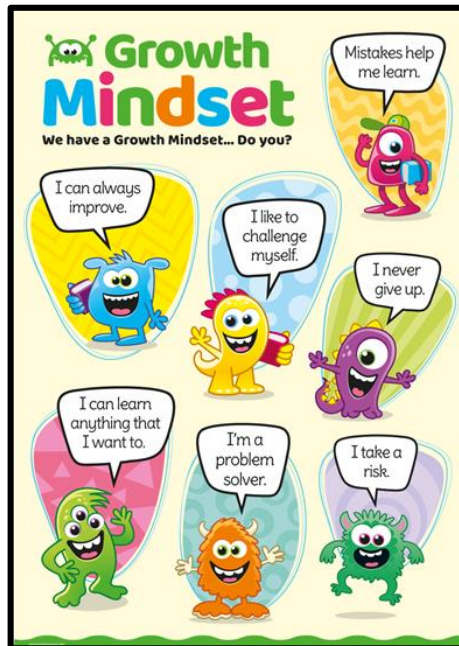
Ask questions about the past.

Know some ways we can find out about the past.

Use vocabulary related to the passing of time – before, after, a long time ago, past, prehistoric.

Read and recall non-fiction text.

## Growth Mindset Strategies



## What I will be learning

To know that prehistoric is the time before written records began.

I understand that the prehistoric period began when the earliest hunter-gatherers came to Britain around 450,000 BC.

To understand and investigate that what we know about this time period comes from artefacts and monuments that archaeologists have discovered.

To be able to explain that during this time period there was immense change. People developed from nomadic hunter-gatherers to highly-organised people.

## What I will know and be able to do at the end of the topic.

I can explain what BC and AD means in relation to history.

I know that differences and similarities between the stone age, iron age and bronze age.

A famous monument located in Wiltshire, England is called S\_\_\_\_\_.

An archaeologist is a person who\_\_\_\_\_.

Ask me to explain what Skara Brae is and why it is important.

Which was better to make and use – bronze or iron?

How did settlement change?

When do you think it was better to live – Stone age, Bronze age or Iron age?

I know that artefacts help us work out what life was like in the past.

13000 BC – 3500 BC – Stone Age

4500 BC – 800 BC – Bronze Age

800 BC – 43 AD Iron Age