

### Who were the first people to live in Britain?

- Chronology-should include from Stone Age, late Neolithic hunter gatherers and early farmers e.g. Skara Brae
- Religion, technology and travel e.g. Stonehenge
- Iron age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture e.g. round houses.

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/the-stone-age>

### What did they eat during the Stone Age?

- What people ate during the Stone Age changed overtime as they became less reliant on hunting and gathering and were better able to farm.
- **Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age)** Stone Age people were hunters and gatherers, tracking wild animals for their meat; catching fish and collecting nuts, fruits and insects from the forest. They used their weapons to kill their prey and would have worked in groups to bring down large animals.
- In Britain they would have hunted horses, deer, mammoth, hares, rhino and hyena.
- **Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age)** Hunter-gatherers would have started using a huge range of edible plant and animal species that are native to the British Isles. Their diets included meat from wild animals and birds, leaves, roots and fruit from plants, and fish/ shellfish.
- Diets would have varied according to what was available locally.
- **Neolithic (New Stone Age)** Domestic animals and plants were first brought to the British Isles from the Continent in about 4000 BC at the start of the Neolithic period. As well as keeping domesticated animals such as cattle, pigs and sheep, people were growing crops such as wheat and barley. Take a look at this interactive infographic found on the English Heritage's website to find out more!

<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/stonehenge/historyand-stories/history/food-and-feasting-at-stonehenge/>

### What does stone age art work tell us about this period in history?

- Research stone age art
- What does stone age art work tell us about this period in history
- Understand how our knowledge of the art is constructed from historical sources
- Interpreting a historical source
- How was art work even created in these
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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vxE3nftSAbU>

## Medium Term Mind Map

### Year 3 Autumn 1/2

2021-22

### What does pre-historic mean? How then do we find out about pre-historic Britain?

- prehistory meaning before writing, and history meaning after writing
- Need to know what evidence we can use from pre- history.
- Introduce archaeology and how finds tell us about the past when we have no written records.
- Examples: Carbon Dating, tools, building/structures, burial sites,
- Terms: *fossils* – human or animal remains, *artefacts* – human made items

<https://archaeology.mrdonn.org/>

## Stone Age – Palaeolithic/ Mesolithic/ Neolithic

### How did Stone Age people live?

- An in depth study of Skara Brae in Scotland – History Detectives
- Children should investigate how they lived; this should include: homes, furniture and layout. How they were built.
- Evidence of what was found or not found will help us understand about the people that lived there.
- Community and collective farming?

Skara Brae - The Discovery and Excavation of Orkney's finest  
...<http://www.orkneyjar.com> › history › skarabrae

### Skills Learnt in Year 2:

- Chronological understanding – use dates and terms to relate to the passing of time, sequence several events and artefacts, use words and phrases such as centuries and decades.
- Historical enquiry – observe small details and artefacts and ask questions e.g. how did people, what did people do for...
- Knowledge and understanding of past events, people and changes in the past – use evidence to describe the past, use evidence to find out what has changed during a specific time period and describe similarities and differences between then and now.
- Knowledge and understanding of past events, people and changes in the past - Identify reasons for why people may have wanted to do something and understand their actions.
- Organisation and communication – Using dates and terms with increasing accuracy. Discussing different ways of presenting information for different purposes