

Enquiry Question: What was life like in Prehistoric Britain?

Why here/why now?

The story of prehistoric Britain is a significant period in British history. Studying it in this term provides a natural link to rocks in science, and also our writing unit studying 'The Stone Age Boy'.

How does this link to the National Curriculum?

-Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

We will be historians by:

- ✓ Observing small details when looking at artefacts, pictures
- ✓ Using a range of sources to find out about a period
- ✓ Selecting and recording information relevant to the study
- ✓ Using books and the internet for research
- ✓ Asking and answering appropriate historical questions, using our growing historical knowledge
- ✓ Talking about similarities and differences between life at different times
- ✓ Recognising the difference between past and present in their own life and the lives of others
- ✓ Making simple observations about different types of people, events, beliefs within a society
- ✓ Identifying similarities and differences between ways of life in different times

Are there any trips and/or links to Leicester?

We will be visiting Creswell Crags to learn about life in the Stone Age.

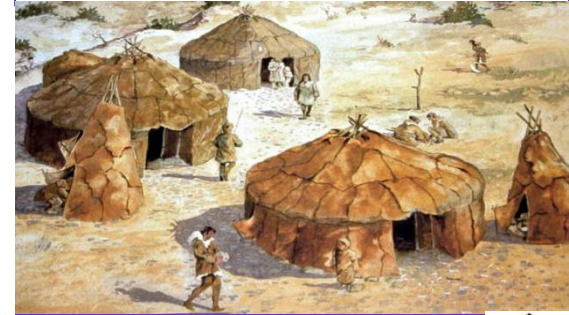
How will this unit of work be assessed?

Through work produced and Plicker quizzes.

How will the learning journey be evidenced?

Through photographs in our floorbooks; handmade replica artefacts and short pieces of writing

Autumn Term 1



Character Muscles



Making links
Curiosity

Things my family can ask me:

What do archaeologists study?
What would a Stone Age person make their house out of?
How did people live in the past?
What does hunter gatherer mean?
What would a Stone Age person have looked like?

Links to other subjects

English – Stone Age Boy
Science – Rocks

The Knowledge (these are the key bits of information!)

The earliest humans were **hunter-gatherers**. They survived by hunting animals and finding food to eat. Then, very gradually people learned new skills. Their tombs, forts and monuments have survived for thousands of years.

Key changes and events

Stone Age – Mesolithic and Neolithic life

13,000 BC **10,000-3,500 BC** **3,500BC**



The first cave paintings were drawn.



People learn to 'farm' different foods



The first pottery is made and used

Bronze Age

2500 BC

1800 BC

1200-800 BC



Metal starts to be used to make weapons and tools



The first copper mines are dug



Tribal kingdoms and Celtic culture

Iron Age

800-700 BC

600BC

AD 43



The first hill forts are made



Coins are made and used for the first time



The Romans invade Britain. Iron Age ends.

The Stone Age:

Lasted a very long time. It began about 2.7 million years ago when the first humans started to make tools out of stone. The first people came to Britain in around 900,000 BC and marked the start of **Palaeolithic** Britain.



Stone Henge

The Bronze Age:

During this era, people discovered how to make **bronze**. This was a huge development and meant their tools would be much stronger.

Skara Brae



The Iron Age:

This was the last period of **prehistoric** Britain before the Romans arrived. People were making even more useful tools and learned to make them out of **Iron**.

Read more: Horrible Histories: The Savage Stone Age
Ug: Boy genius of the stone age

Research: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk>

Key Vocabulary

Paleolithic	The first era of the Stone Age.
Mesolithic	The second era on the Stone Age.
Neolithic	The third and final era of the Stone Age.
BC	Before Christ (the number of years before 0 when Christians believe Christ was born.
AD	Ano Domini which means 'in the time of our Lord' AD is used for the years after 0.
Prehistoric	Before history was written down. We only know what happened from artefacts that were left behind.
Artefact	An object left behind by a human.
Archaeologist	A person who learns about the past from digging up and studying artefacts.
Settlement	A place where a group of people live in many buildings.
Hunter gatherer	People who found their food by hunting animals or gathering nuts and berries.
Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into tools.