

HISTORY



YEAR 3

HOW DID PEOPLE SURVIVE THE STONE AGE?

The Big Picture

Follow a tribe of Stone Age humans – the hill people – as they transition from a nomadic to an agrarian way of life and settle upon the banks on the river Don. These are the people who would become the Brigantes tribe in the Iron Age. We visit them generations apart to see how the tribe has evolved between the different technological eras from stone tools to objects forged in iron. Celts were different groups of people across Europe who shared similar languages and cultures. In Britain and Ireland, there were three main language groups: Britons, Picts and Gaels. We can study the following eras, focusing on how people lived and being able to compare how that changed over time. We should also be able to name some animals that lived in Britain in each period – making note of any changes and discussing possible reasons for those changes. We have some clues to their religious beliefs (paganism) but can't be certain about who their gods were or how they prayed to them. We know that druids were the religious leaders. How has this improved people's lives?



End Point Knowledge

Humans in the Stone Age 4300 BC – 2100 BC (Neolithic), 4300 BC – 10,000 BC (Mesolithic), 350,000 BC – 10,000 BC (Palaeolithic)

- Used stone to make tools, weapons and utensils.
- Lived in caves or simple tents, and later in rectangular houses.
- Were hunter-gatherers, who hunted, fished and foraged for food.

Humans in the Bronze Age 2100 BC – 1200 BC

- Used bronze to make tools, weapons and utensils.
- Lived in roundhouses made from timber and wattle and daub, with thatched or turf roofs, often in settlements.
- Started to make farms, growing crops and rearing animals (agriculture).

Humans in the Iron Age 1200 BC – AD 43

- Used iron to make tools, weapons and utensils.
- Lived in roundhouses in hillforts, with banks and ditches for protection.
- Evidence of the hillforts as the tops of hills were dug to create large 'steps' of flat land.
- Continued with agriculture – the farms would surround the forts and villages.

Key Vocabulary

Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic				
prehistory	history	archaeologist	artefacts	remains	nomadic	tools
hunter-gatherers		settlement	agriculture	bronze	iron ore	hillfort