

History KS2: Year 3

How did communities change in prehistoric Britain?

## What I already know:

 Significant events have happened before our living memory (such as the Great Fire of London in 1666).

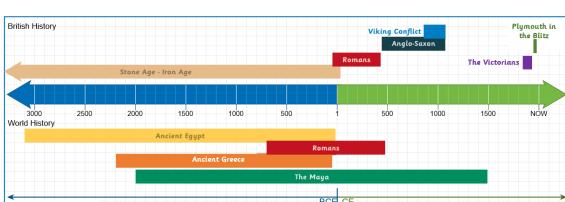
#### Enquiry questions:

- When was prehistoric Britain?How did Palaeolithic people live?
- How did homes change in the Neolithic?
- What was prehistoric Devon like?
- How did metals change everyday life?
- Why were monuments important to prehistoric people?
- Why did Iron Age people build hillforts?

### New knowledge:

- Prehistory is the time before written records.
- 2.5 million years ago, the earliest humans began to use simple tools.
- Early humans moved around. They used stone (flint) as tools for making things, hunting and making fire.
- In the Neolithic period, migrants from Europe brought new ideas to Britain, such as farming and metalworking.
- Bronze and Iron Age people used metal for jewellery, weapons, armour and cooking equipment.

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# Vocabulary:

Palaeolithic

Mesolithic

Neolithic

Iron Age

huntergatherer

settlement

The middle part of the Stone Age, from around 9,000 to 4,000 BC.

The latest part of the Stone Age, from around 4,000 to

The earliest part of the Stone Age, from around 800,000

Bronze Age A prehistoric period following the Stone Age, from around 2,300 to 750 BC.

A prehistoric period following the Bronze Age, from

food. They hunt and fish for food, also collecting berries,

A place where people live together in a community.

around 750 BC to 43 AD.

archaeology

The study of prehistoric people and their lives.

hunter- A person who moves from place to place in search of

prehistory Human history before the written word.

fruit and seeds.

to 9,000 years BC.

2.300 BC.

continuity Staying the same over a period of time.

significance The importance of a person, place, or thing.

interpretation The way in which something is explained or understood.



