

Year 3 Autumn Term - Who were the first farmers?

What should I already know?

- Grace Darling is significant because she was an English lighthouse keeper's daughter, who helped rescue 9 survivors from the Forfarshire shipwreck in 1838.
- The charity RNLI (Royal National Lifeboat Institution) was founded in 1824.
- In 1981 the RNLI Penlee lifeboat 'Solomon Browne' battled to rescue the Union Star from the Cornish coast.

Key Vocabulary

Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, agriculture, archaeology, artefact, extinct, flint, fossil, henge, hill fort, Homo sapiens, hunter gatherer, knapping, Neanderthal, nomads, prehistory, settlement, smelting, torc, tribe

Resources to help me with my learning!

- Prehistoric Britain - www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk
- Virtual Tour of Skara Brae www.steveflanagan.co.uk/media/tours/skarabrae/orkney.html



What will I know by the end of this unit? Prehistory is divided up into the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age

The Stone Age - covers over 3 million years.

Palaeolithic Period (Old Stone Age)

- people were hunter gatherers and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.

Mesolithic Period (Middle Stone Age)

- Sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe).
- Tools were developed to become smaller and finer.
- The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.

Neolithic Period (New Stone Age)

- People began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place.
- People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.



The Bronze Age

- People discovered how to get metals out of rocks
- Bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools. Tools were made from bronze - copper and tin were heated up and poured into casts
- People were able to build better farming equipment - wheels were added to carts. They also began to make bronze weapons and jewellery.
- Bronze Age people lived in settlements, which was a group of round houses.
- Settlements traded resources like copper and tin.
- When people died, they were buried with their most important possessions.



The Iron Age

- Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons. Iron was heated up then hammered into shape.
- Settlements became larger. Iron Age people lived in tribes and began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls.
- There were lots of battles between tribes who fought each other for more land and power
- Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called 'Celts'.
- At the end of the Iron Age, coins were made and used as currency.
- This period of history ended when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.



Timeline

c.800,000 BC-10,500 BC
Palaeolithic Stone Age



c.4,000 BC-2,500 BC
Neolithic Stone Age



c.1,000 BC: The cart wheel is invented.



c.80 BC
Coins first used.



c.43 AD The Romans conquer Britain. This marks the end of the Iron Age.



c.10,500 BC-4,000 BC
Mesolithic Stone Age



c.2,500 BC: Bronze Age begins when the Beaker people begin to arrive in Britain.



c.800 BC
The Iron Age begins.



c.55-54 BC Julius Caesar first invades Britain.

