



Knowledge I already have:

In reception, I...

printed with leaves in art.
created junk models.

**In Year 1, I...**

learned about dinosaurs and fossils.

drew with control, using a range of drawing materials.

painted with thick and thin brushes to see how it affected texture of paint.

joined different materials together to make them stronger.

In Year 2, I...

studied what homes were like in the past.



located the North and South Poles and the Equator on a map.

learned the names of the seas around the UK.

Future knowledge:

In Year 4, I will learn:

about the River Nile and how it is used to help the Egyptians with their farming.

the names of countries and cities within the UK.

In Year 5, I will learn...

about Anglo-Saxon settlements and homes.

about the farming techniques used by the Mayans.

how to join and cut materials to make a CAM toy.

Key Dates in Chronological Order

40,000 BCE	Homo sapiens arrived in Britain.
20,000 BCE	The ice age caused humans to disappear from Britain.
14,000 BCE	Humans returned to Britain as hunter gatherers.
13,000 BCE	People begin to make cave paintings.
6,000 BCE	Britain is separated from Europe and becomes an island.
6,500 BCE	People begin to settle across Britain, building farms.
5,800 BCE	Humans built the first stone houses and burial mounds.
4,900 BCE	Humans started building monuments such as Stonehenge.
3,500 BCE	Pottery begins to be made and farming spreads.
2,200 BCE	People discovered how to make Bronze and the Bronze Age began.
2,000 BCE	Stonehenge was completed.
2,000 BCE	Fields with stone walls were built.
1,200 BCE	Small villages start forming, metal tools are being used.
1,200 BCE	Celts and tribes started to live in Britain.
700 BCE	The Iron Age begins.
200 BCE	Detailed bronze and gold objects are made.
100 BCE	Coins are used for the first time.
43 CE	The Romans invade Britain again and the Iron Age ends.

Pre-History

- The period of prehistory in Britain generally refers to the time before written records began.
- It begins when the earliest hunter-gatherers came to Britain from Europe around 450,000 BC and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43.
- The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age covers 98% of human history in Britain.
- Some of the major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the control of fire, agriculture, metalworking and the wheel.

The Stone Age

Palaeolithic Period

People were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.

Mesolithic Period

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
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.
- People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons and jewellery.
- When people died, they were buried with their most important possessions.
- Many of these burial objects have now been discovered and they help historians to know more about what life was like during the Bronze Age.



The Iron Age

- Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons.
- People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other.
- Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hill-forts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls.
- Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called 'Celts'.
- This period of history ended when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.



Stone Age Shelters

Early Stone Age people often lived in caves or built simple huts from wood, animal skins, and mud. Later, more advanced shelters, like roundhouses or rectangular houses made from timber, wattle (woven wood), and daub (mud and straw), became more common.

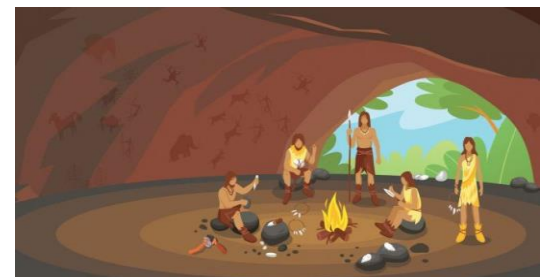


Cave Paintings

Stone Age cave paintings are ancient artworks created by people long ago, mostly during the Paleolithic period. These paintings, found in caves all over the world, often depict animals, hunting scenes, and handprints. They were made with natural pigments and tools like fingers, twigs, and reed pipes.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Homo Sapiens	The human species of today.
hunter-gatherer	People who live by hunting, fishing, and harvesting wild food.
tribe	People who live in a group for protection.
settlement	A place where a group live together in buildings, building a community.
agriculture	Farming
flint	Stone used in Stone Age for blades, knives and spears.
roundhouse	A circular house with a conical thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to Iron Age.
archaeology	The study of history through excavation and artefacts.
pigment	A substance that gives colour to other materials.
shelter	A place that separates people from their surroundings.
waterproof	Something that is impervious to water.
source	The person, place or thing that you get something from.
evidence	Anything that you see, experience, hear or are told which causes you to believe something is true or has really happened.



Year 3 Key Historical Vocabulary

before, after, long ago, past, present, today, tomorrow, yesterday, last year, month, week, day, old, new

Year 3 Key Geographical Vocabulary

map, atlas, locate, research, investigate, physical characteristics, human characteristics, land use, patterns, changes, similarities, differences

Year 3 Key Art and Design Vocabulary

cut, shape, indent, join, finishing, material, durability
colour, tint, shade, features, sharpness, realistic, hatching, stippling