



Fairfields
PRIMARY SCHOOL

My learning journey through:
**Who were the first
people?**



Year 3- Autumn Term 1

Take a moment to step outside and stand still. Turn off all the technology and try to forget the modern world. Imagine this place 5000 years ago. What would you have seen?

Head back to prehistoric time to gather berries and hunt down dinner. Unearth ancient objects and visit astonishing mystical monuments that reveal the secrets of an ancient time.

Learn how the people of Britain developed over thousands of years from the Stone Age to the Roman invasion. What tribal tales will you have to tell?

Key Vocabulary

archaeologist	A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and analysis of artefacts.
archaeology	The study of buildings, graves, tools and other artefacts from the past to learn about the people who lived at that time.
artefact	An object, such as a tool or decoration, which is of historical interest.
barrow	An ancient burial mound.
cremate	To burn a dead person's body, usually as part of a funeral ceremony.
flint	A hard, grey rock that was used in prehistoric times to make tools or weapons.
fortified	A town that has strong walls and can be defended against enemies.
harpoon	A spear that is attached to a long rope and thrown at large fish or whales to kill them.
monument	A statue, building or other structure that is built to help people remember a special person or event.
peat	A dark brown, soil-like substance that forms from dead and decaying plant material.
prehistory	The time before written records.
tribe	A group of people, often made up of many families who live together.

Stone Age (450,000–2300 BC)

The Palaeolithic 450,000–10,000 BC

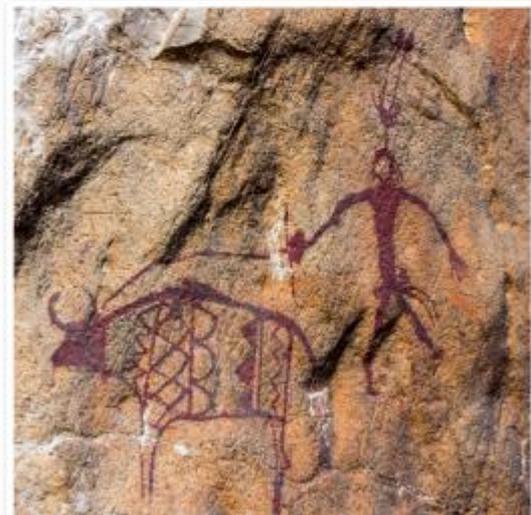
Early humans living in the Palaeolithic time used tools made from wood and bone. They also started using flaky stones, such as flint, to make sharp tools and spear tips. They lived a nomadic lifestyle, meaning they moved from place to place, hunting and gathering food. Many great mammals, such as woolly mammoths and sabre-toothed cats, walked the Earth at this time. People lived in caves or makeshift wooden huts for a short time. Towards the end of this time, people started to live in one place. A lot of the land was covered in ice at this time.



Knowledge that will help me on my journey:

Prehistoric life

Millions of years before the first humans appeared, dinosaurs walked the Earth. Humans first arrived in Britain at least 900,000 years ago, a long time after the dinosaurs had died. Prehistoric time, or prehistory, is the time before there were written records. Human prehistory begins with humans appearing and ends when written records were first kept at the time of the Roman invasion in AD 43. As there are no records from before that time, people use artefacts and cave art, as well as buildings and burial sites, to discover more about how prehistoric people lived. Prehistory is divided into three main periods: the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages, which are named after the main materials used at each time.



The Mesolithic 10,000–4500 BC

During the Mesolithic time, the ice began to melt, and the weather became warmer. Larger, flatter tools were made, such as harpoons. People also started making small arrow points called microliths. Fishing became easier as nets, boats, and canoes were constructed. People began to live in one place for longer periods.



The Neolithic 4500–2300 BC

In the Neolithic period, farming and keeping animals became part of life, so people stayed in one place for much of the time. They began to polish and grind hard rocks to make blades for farming. They lived in small tribes or family groups in round, mud-brick houses, sleeping on animal furs or mats on the ground. People started to build burial mounds for their dead and other ceremonial monuments.



Bronze Age (2300–700 BC)

People started to make tools and weapons from bronze. Bronze was a harder and more durable metal than had been created before. It was used to make daggers, swords and spearheads, as well as chariots and armour. Gold was also used to create jewellery and luxury items. Most people lived in villages or on farms. As farms expanded, communities began to compete for space, leading to fights. Bronze Age villagers lived in roundhouses with a central fireplace and a roof of animal skins or thatch. They started to build fences around their villages to keep out enemies.



Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

People began using iron to make weapons and tools. Iron was cheaper, stronger and lighter than bronze. During this time, many Celtic people from Europe settled in Britain. People now lived in tribes and fought against each other for land and goods. Hill forts were built for defence. People lived inside the forts and warriors defended them against enemy attack. Towards the end of the Iron Age, some larger fortified towns appeared. The Iron Age ended in AD 43 when the Romans invaded and settled in Britain.



Prehistoric burial

In the Neolithic period, dead people were buried in graves, or burial mounds called long barrows. These were made of earth, with wood or stone. Bronze Age burials used small, round mounds of earth called round barrows. Sometimes, treasures such as beads, weapons or jewellery were buried with the dead, showing their position in society. Later in the Bronze Age, people stopped burying their dead and cremated bodies instead, putting the ashes in special pots called urns, which were then placed in burial mounds.



Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England, which was built about 3500 years ago. It is made up of standing stones and huge, stone arches. A circular ditch and bank around the stones were built about 5000 years ago.

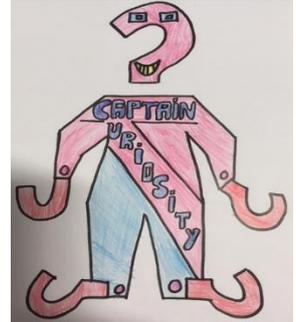
Nobody knows how or why Stonehenge was built. The stones came from different locations and would have been very difficult to move. Some historians think it was an ancient burial ground or memorial to remember the dead. Many historians now believe it was a prehistoric temple that might have been used to track how the Sun appeared to move across the sky. Stonehenge is now one of the best-known prehistoric monuments in Europe and is visited by over one million people every year. Many people gather at Stonehenge to celebrate the yearly summer and winter solstice, the longest and shortest days of the year in the United Kingdom.



Archaeology

Archaeology is the study of human history and prehistory. Over time, objects left behind by ancient people become buried. These objects are studied by carefully digging them up and using clues to find out about how people lived a long time ago. Historical sites are often identified from above, using aerial photographs. Ruins of buildings may also be visible or shown on old maps. Archaeologists record exactly where each object was found and how deep it was buried. Then, they try to identify what they are made from and how they would have been used.

What I'd like to learn...



The end of our journey.....

As scientists, we will know:	Date
Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered in different ways.	
An observation involves looking closely at objects, materials and living things, which can be compared and grouped according to their features.	
Data can be used to provide evidence to answer questions.	
Results are information that has been discovered as part of an investigation. A conclusion is the answer to a question that uses the evidence collected.	
Dark is the absence of light and we need light to be able to see.	
Light can be reflected from different surfaces. Some surfaces are poor reflectors, such as some fabrics, while other surfaces are good reflectors, such as mirrors.	
Light from the Sun is damaging for vision and the skin. Protection from the Sun includes sun cream, sun hats, sunglasses, staying indoors or in the shade.	
A shadow is formed when light from a light source, such as the Sun, is blocked by an opaque object. Transparent objects allow light to pass through them and do not create shadows.	
Shadows change shape and size when the light source moves. For example, when the light source is high above the object, the shadow is short and when the light source is low down, the object's shadow is long.	
As artists we will know:	Date
Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil.	
Malleable materials, such as clay, papier mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques.	
Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns.	
Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading.	
As computer programmers, we will know:	Date
Several pieces of hardware can be used together to complete one tasks e.g. using a camera to take a picture, uploading it and printing it.	
As historians, we will know:	Date
Dates and events can be sequenced on a timeline using AD or BC (Stone Age began around 13000 BC and Iron Age ended 43 AD).	
Throughout history, common areas of human concern include the need for food, survival, shelter and warmth; and the development of technology.	
Stone Age life is defined by the use of stone for making tools and weapons and the transition from the hunter-gather lifestyle to farming.	
Tribal communities appeared around 4000 years ago in Britain and supplanted the hunter-gatherer lifestyle; created permanent community settlements, developed tools and build monuments.	
The lives of people in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age changed and developed over time due to the discovery and the use of materials stone, bronze and iron.	
Historical information can be presented as a narrative, non-chronological report, fact file, timeline, description, reconstruction or presentation.	
Historical terms to describe periods of time include decade, century, millennia, era, AD, CE, BC and BCE.	

National and international historical events, such as wars, invasions, disease, the invention of new technologies and changes in leadership, result in changes in the local area over time.	
Interviews, diaries, letters, journals, speeches, autobiographies, artefacts, photographs and witness statements are historical source materials.	
Thinking about ourselves and others, we will know:	Date
Know about specific people who have overcome difficult challenges to achieve success.	
Know what dreams and ambitions are important to them.	
Know how they can best overcome learning challenges.	
Know that they are responsible for their own learning.	
Know what their own strengths are as a learner.	
Know what an obstacle is (a challenge or hinderance) and how they can hinder achievement.	
Know how to take steps to overcome obstacles.	
Know how to evaluate their own learning progress.	
Thinking about ourselves and other religions, we will know:	Date
Christians call the period of time before Christmas, Advent. The word advent means 'coming' and is the time when Christians wait to celebrate the arrival of baby Jesus	
On each of the four Sundays of Advent, a new candle is lit on the advent wreath. The white candle is lit on Christmas day and represents Jesus as the light of the world.	
Not everyone celebrates Christmas in the same way and traditions and stories that don't mark the birth of Jesus are popular. Some ways in which it is celebrated is through singing carols, making Christmas foods, crackers, giving and receiving gifts, decorating a Christmas tree.	
Christians believe that it is important to celebrate Christmas together.	

