

MTP – History – Year 3

Topic	Who were the first people to live in Britain?				
N.C Learning Objectives	Pupils should be taught about: changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age This could include: late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae				
Ways of being Co-Op	Do what matters most Succeed together Be yourself, always Show you care				
British Values	Democracy Rule of Law Individual Liberty Mutual Respect Tolerance				
CRL					
Vocabulary	<u>Archaeologist</u> A person who investigates the distant past by exploring artefacts and relics.	<u>Paleolithic</u> the longest and earliest period, starting around 2.6 million years ago and ending around 10,000 BCE. During this time, humans used basic stone tools for hunting and gathering, and they were nomadic.	<u>Mesolithic</u> lasted from approximately 10,000 to 4,000 BCE. This period saw the development of more refined tools and the beginnings of agriculture and domestication.	<u>Neolithic</u> The shortest period which lasted from roughly from 4,000 to 2,500 BCE. It saw the development of agriculture, the use of polished stone tools, and the establishment of settled communities.	<u>Bronze and Iron</u> Types of metal that were used to create stronger, more effective tools. Bronze is made by melting copper and tin (which was mined in Britain). Iron is made by melting iron ore (also mined in Britain).
Recap and Recall	Unit name - Some key learning from other year groups				
	LEARNING OBJECTIVE	STICKY KNOWLEDGE FACT	LESSON ACTIVITIES		

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Lesson 1	We are learning to understand when the Stone Age period was	The Stone Age was divided into 3 periods: the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. The earliest people who lived in Britain were part of the Stone Age.	Core learning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children know the Paleolithic era was the longest and earliest period, starting around 2.6 million years ago and ending around 10,000 BCE ● The Mesolithic era lasted from approximately 10,000 to 4,000 BCE ● The Neolithic era lasted from roughly from 4,000 to 2,500 BCE.
Lesson 2	We are learning to understand how Paleolithic nomads lived	Paleolithic nomads had no permanent home and travelled, living in caves and simple shelters.	Core learning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children know that Paleolithic nomads had no permanent home and travelled, living in caves and simple shelters.
Lesson 3	We are learning to understand how farming changed between the Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods	One significant change from the Mesolithic to Neolithic period was that communities began to settle in one place so they could grow crops and keep domesticated animals for food.	Core learning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Paleolithic nomads hunted for food with tools made from stone ● Mesolithic people began to settle in one place so they could grow crops and keep ● Domesticated animals for food
Lesson 4	We are learning to how life changed in the Neolithic era	Neolithic communities created permanent settlements, such as Skara Brae, which enabled the development of agriculture.	Core learning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children know that Neolithic people created stone houses, such as Skara Brae which created the first permanent settlements in the UK ● People lived in areas that were protected from the weather and where they could easily access food ● With permanent settlements, people were able to grow crops and keep domesticated animals

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Lesson 5	<p>We are learning to understand the significance of Bronze and Iron</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<p>Bronze and Iron tools were more effective than stone because they were longer lasting (durable), sharper and were easier to craft into specific shapes</p>	<p>Core learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children can explain that Bronze and Iron are created by melting natural resources that are found in the ground ● Children can explain that metal tools were longer lasting, sharper and more effective than stone ● Children know that metal tools meant people could hunt, farm and live more easily.
Lesson 6	<p>We are learning to create a timeline to show the changes that occurred from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<p>As early Britons began to work with Bronze and Iron, tools became stronger and more effective. This made it easier to hunt and farm.</p>	<p>Core learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children can place the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic eras, as well as the Bronze Age and Iron Age in chronological order ● Children can identify changes in technology relating to hunting and farming that occurred over time
Outcome	<p>Children will create a timeline to show the changes that occurred from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</p>		