



Unit Overview	<p>During this unit the children will learn that before records began in the Roman times, people had lived in Britain. They will study three periods of time (Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic) where society developed from hunter – gatherers to builders and technology developers to a tribal kingdom with tribes, farms and settlements. They will learn about where food was found and how it was gathered and create their own broth using ingredients from the Stone Age.</p>	
Prior Learning/ Links	<p>Y1: Timelines, looking at artefacts from the past, asking historical questions Y2: Timelines, looking at artefacts from the past, asking historical questions</p>	
Unit Title: Droylsden Detectives	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge
<p>Key Questions:</p> <p>How do we know about the civilisation in pre-historic Britain?</p> <p>How did farming change how people lived?</p> <p>What were the key changes between the Bronze and Iron Age?</p> <p>Why don't we know how people felt during pre historic times?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre historic means the times before records were kept and we have to look at other types of evidence. • Prehistoric times are split into Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age • Hunter – gatherers are people who hunt animals to eat and plants or berries to eat. • Eventually agriculture began which means people started to grow food instead of looking for it. • Because of farming, people started to settle in one place instead of moving around. • Some inventions changed the way people lived in the Stone Age: tools, simple boats. • People discovered how to get metal out of rocks, and this changed how tools were made – this was the start of the Bronze Age. • In the Iron Age more weapons were made and people were at war. We know this because forts are built as well as stone walls for protection. • Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called ‘Celts’. This period of history ended when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43. • Many people think that in pre historic times they worshipped gods of some kind. Evidence for this is burial sites, things placed in circles and monuments. 	<p>Cause and Consequence: Things can happen because of a significant event. Some things have many contributing causes. Consequences can be immediate or take time Consequences can last for different lengths of time</p> <p>Change and continuity: Why? When? What? Regarding changes in human behaviour over time. Events in time can be put into order of when they happened. Events can be explored and recorded in time in relation to other events around the world. Over time things change for lots of different reasons.</p> <p>Similarity and Difference: To understand key aspects of civilisations from the past, including everyday life and society structures and how they are similar/ difference to now?</p> <p>Significance: The length of the Stone Age to Iron Age is such a significant period (99%) of time in human history. Some events in history have a significant effect on the landscape and the people.</p>



		<p>Evidence: Look at evidence found at different sites across the UK and think about what artefacts can tell us about the past. Evidence can be primary or secondary.</p> <p>Interpretations: An in – depth study into archaeological finds will allow children to think about what the way of life would have felt like.</p>
<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>Trips/ Visits/Useful Websites/ Resources</p>	<p>Key Misconceptions:</p>
<p>Substantive: Stone Age Bronze Age Iron Age Neolithic Forage Thatched Pre - Historic Monument Tribe</p> <p>Disciplinary: Chronology primary source Secondary source links Settlement evidence Artefacts archaeology Similarity difference</p>	<p>https://www.britishmuseum.org/PDF/visit-resource_prehistoric-britain-KS2.pdf https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/the-stone-age</p> <p>Stone Age workshop</p>	<p>Misconceptions about the length of the period and that other historical events happened simultaneously.</p> <p>That food was easy to get and would be found in the same places.</p> <p>That food sources would be available throughout the year and not dependant on seasons.</p> <p>That all vegetables that we can use today were available during the Stone Age.</p> <p>Cave dwellers invented nothing but the club.</p>