



## Living Peacefully in Our World Knowledge Organiser

**Lines of Inquiry:**

- Rocks give us knowledge of our past- how?
- Which early inventions help develop communities?
- How communities develop cultures and beliefs?

**Year Group: 3**

**Main Foci:**

History, Science, Geography,  
PSHE, DT

**What should I already know?**

**Historical investigation and enquiry skills**

Draw contrasts between 20th century and prehistoric Britain. Children can look at the contrasts in daily life (for example, that Stone Age people lived as hunter-gatherers, whereas development in travel, technology and travel has resulted in an utterly different daily life). Place prehistoric Britain into a historical perspective.

**What should I know by the end of the unit?**

Pupils will have a greater understanding of using evidence such as artefacts and modern written sources to ask historically valid questions and form their own informed opinions. Recognise the different types of evidence available. Be able to describe and understand the key aspects of land use and settlements within certain areas of the UK and a European country. Have an understanding about the prehistoric chronology and the late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae, the Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture.

**The Stone Age:** Lasted a very long time. It began about 2.7 million years ago when the first humans started to make tools out of stone. The first people came to Britain in around 900,000 BC and marked the start of **Palaeolithic** Britain.

**Vocabulary**

<b>Prehistoric</b>	Before people could read or write. We only know what happened thanks to artefacts left behind.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The first era of the Stone Age – or ‘The Old Stone Age’
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The second era of the Stone Age – or ‘The Middle Stone Age’.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The third and final era of the Stone Age – or ‘The New Stone Age’.
<b>BC</b>	BC stands for ‘Before Christ’ and means the number of years <b>before</b> the year <b>0</b> – when Christians believe Jesus was born.
<b>AD</b>	AD stand for ‘Ano Domini’ – which means ‘in the time of our Lord’. AD is used for all years after the year <b>0</b> .
<b>Artefact</b>	An object made by a human
<b>Flint</b>	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting
<b>Tribes</b>	A group of people that live together for protection
<b>Hunter-gatherer</b>	People who found their food by hunting animals or gathering nuts and berries.

**Research:** <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk>  
**Read More:** Horrible Histories: The Savage Stone Age, Ug: Boy genius of the stone age,  
**Legacy:** Stonehenge is one of the world’s most famous monuments, which stands on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire. It began being built in the late Neolithic Age, around 3000 BC. The last changes were made to it were in the early Bronze Age, around 1500 BC. No one really know why it was built but it is thought that people gathered there for religious ceremonies.



**Development of Settlements**

**Settlements develop and change** over time for many reasons, such as: **population** growth (due to **migration** or birth rates); the **settlement’s** location - **settlements** close to the coast would develop due to the creation of harbours and ports. Hamlets, villages, towns and cities

**Stone Age – Mesolithic and Neolithic life**

**13,000 BC**



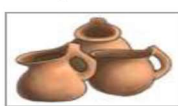
The first cave paintings were drawn

**10,000-3,500 BC**



People learn to ‘farm’ different foods

**3,500BC**



The first pottery is made and used

<b>Settlement</b>	Community of people living in a particular place
<b>Hillfort</b>	A settlement on the top of a protective hill
<b>Stonehenge</b>	The best known prehistoric monument in Europe.
<b>Land use</b>	Land that is owned and has something done on it, in it, or with it

**Community/ Society**

**Agriculture** – During the beginning of the Stone Age people were hunter gatherers which meant that they hunted for their food and moved from place to place. Towards the end of The Stone Age farming was introduced and people cared for goats, sheep and pigs.

**Family Life** – The Stone Age was thousands of years ago when people lived in caves. They had 2 main roles: to protect themselves from animals and gather food. As time went on people started to live near water as it provided good resources for them and in the late stages of The Stone Age people lived in huts made of wood or stone. One Stone Age village, **Skara Brae**, has been excavated on the Orkney Islands and they found storage units, seats and toilets in their homes!

**Archaeologist-** Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.

**Geologist-** A scientist who studies the structure, composition, and history of Earth. Geologists work in the energy and mining sectors to exploit natural resources.

**Landscape architects** plan, design and manage the landscapes we live and work in.

