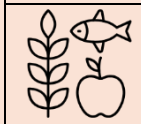
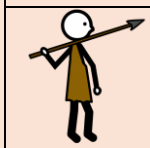
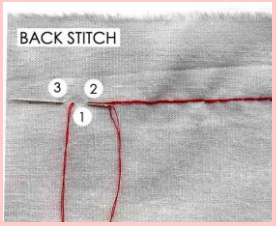
Y3 Knowledge Organiser-**Settlements-** How did Britain change during Prehistory?

What do we know already?	**EQ1 – What is prehistory**		**EQ2 – How did people live in the stone age and**		**EQ3- Why was location so important in deciding where to settle?**		
History: **In Year 2:** Describe historical events. Label timelines. Know changes that have happened in the past. **Science:** **In Year 2:** Identified and compared materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper & cardboard and their uses.	History		An archaeologist studies how people lived a long time ago by looking at the objects, buildings, and clues left behind in the ground	History		**Early Stone Age (Palaeolithic):** People lived a **nomadic** life in small groups, sheltering in caves or simple skin tents. They used basic stone axes and fire to cook meat and stay warm.	History/ Geography		**Water Supply:** Rivers and lakes provided drinking water, fish, and a way to travel.
			**Prehistory** is history before the invention of writing systems and recorded history			**Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic):** The climate grew warmer. People made smaller, sharper tools (**microliths**), fished in rivers, and tamed dogs to help hunt.			**Food Sources:** Areas rich in forests or grasslands offered wild animals to hunt and edible plants to gather.
		 	A **source** is where something comes from or a person, place, or thing that gives information. An **artefact** is any object used by people in the past.			A **microlith** is a Very small, sharp stone tools made during the Stone Age.			**Raw Materials:** Settling near deposits of flint, stone, or clay meant people could easily make sharp tools, weapons, and cooking pots.

EQ4– Why is it called the Neolithic revolution?			EQ5– Did metals change everything?			EQ6 – How was the iron age better than the bronze age?		
History		**Farming**: People started planting seeds and growing their own crops instead of **foraging**	History	Farming 	They had bronze that was stronger, sharper. They made axes, sickles and ploughs.	History		Iron is the most common metal on Earth and can be found locally in many **regions**.
		**Animals**: Humans began to tame and raise animals like sheep, goats, and pigs.		Trade 	Long-distance **trade** networks for rare copper and tin need to make bronze.	Geography		Hillforts were defensive settlements built on hilltops, e.g. **Maiden Castle**, Dorset.
		**Settlements**: Instead of moving around to find food, people built **permanent** villages and towns.	D.T.	**Back stitch** 		History		**Iron tools** and weapons were harder and less likely to break under heavy daily use.
		Avebury and Stonehenge are famous stone circles build in the neolithic period.		**Running stitch** 			Stronger iron ploughs allowed farmers to cut through tough soils to grow more food.	
		Long barrows were mounds of earth to bury the dead, e.g. Avebury.						

Mesolithic	The middle part of the Stone Age, when people began to hunt, fish and make better tools.
Palaeolithic	The earliest part of the Stone Age, when people lived by hunting animals and gathering plants.
Neolithic	The later Stone Age, when people started farming, building homes and living in settlements.
Bronze Age	A period when people learned to make tools and weapons from bronze.
Iron Age	A period when people learned to make stronger tools and weapons from iron.
archaeologist	A person who studies the past by finding and examining old objects and remains.
archaeology	The study of the past through objects, buildings and other evidence left behind.
narrative	A story or account of events.
period of history	A length of time in the past that is grouped because of important events or changes.
enquiry question	A question that helps us investigate and learn about a topic.
source of evidence	Something that gives us clues or information about the past.