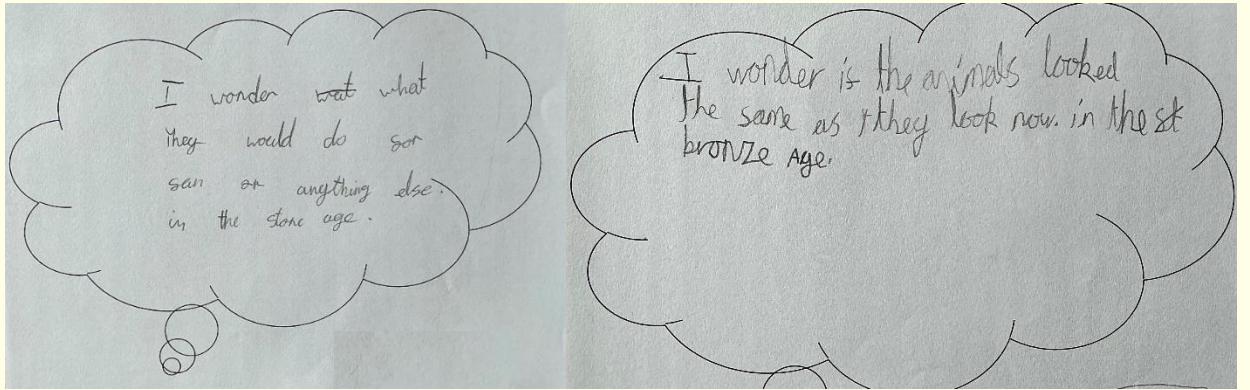


## What was significant in each prehistoric time period and how did life change?

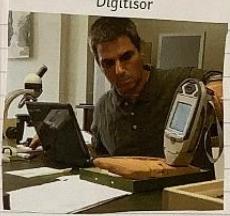
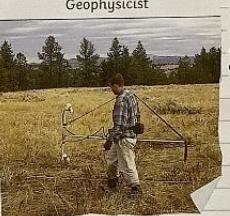
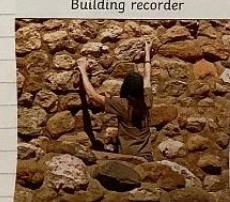
We began our enquiry wondering about the lives of people in prehistoric Britain. We had lots of questions about how they lived.



We made a human timeline of lots of topics we have already studied in history and added the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. We realised that if 1 metre represented 1000 years, there wasn't space in our playground for the beginning of the Palaeolithic period!

We found out that 'prehistory' is the time before events were recorded. We learned about different jobs in archaeology and how these help us to know about how prehistoric people lived.

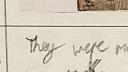
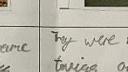
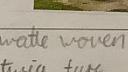
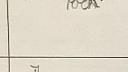
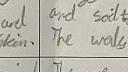
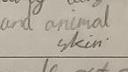
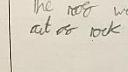
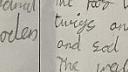
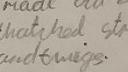
Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> September 2020

<b>Illustrator</b> 	<b>Digitisor</b>  This archaeologist is using a hand-held scanner to take an accurate picture of a tablet of very early writing. The picture comes up on his computer.
<b>Environmental archaeologist</b>  This archaeologist has just taken a soil sample with an auger, a kind of hand-powered hollow drill that is twisted into the soil. He will look at the snail shells, stones and pollen in the soil to see what he can find out about the past environment.	<b>Geophysicist</b>  This archaeologist is walking across a field using a magnetometer to send a magnetic current into the ground to detect any roads, walls, hearths and other stony or burnt areas.
<b>Surveyor</b>  This archaeologist is surveying. She is looking through a piece of equipment a tripod to try to map the site.	<b>Building recorder</b>  This archaeologist is measuring some stonework so she can draw an accurate diagram of how the wall was made.

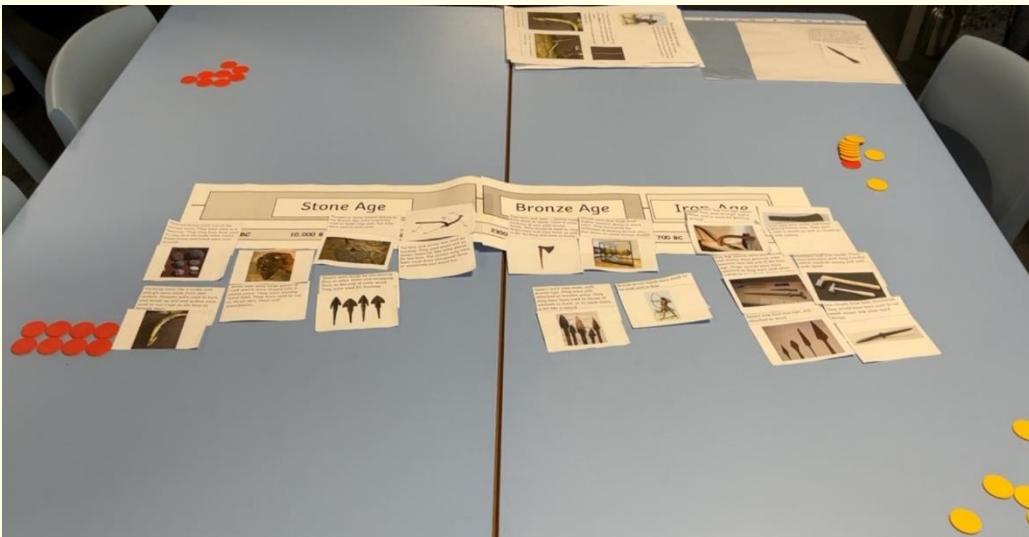
The shape of the objects can tell us what they were eating.

By looking at what's in old soil, you find out about the past environment people were living in.

By mapping an archaeological site you can work out the sequence of activity on the site.

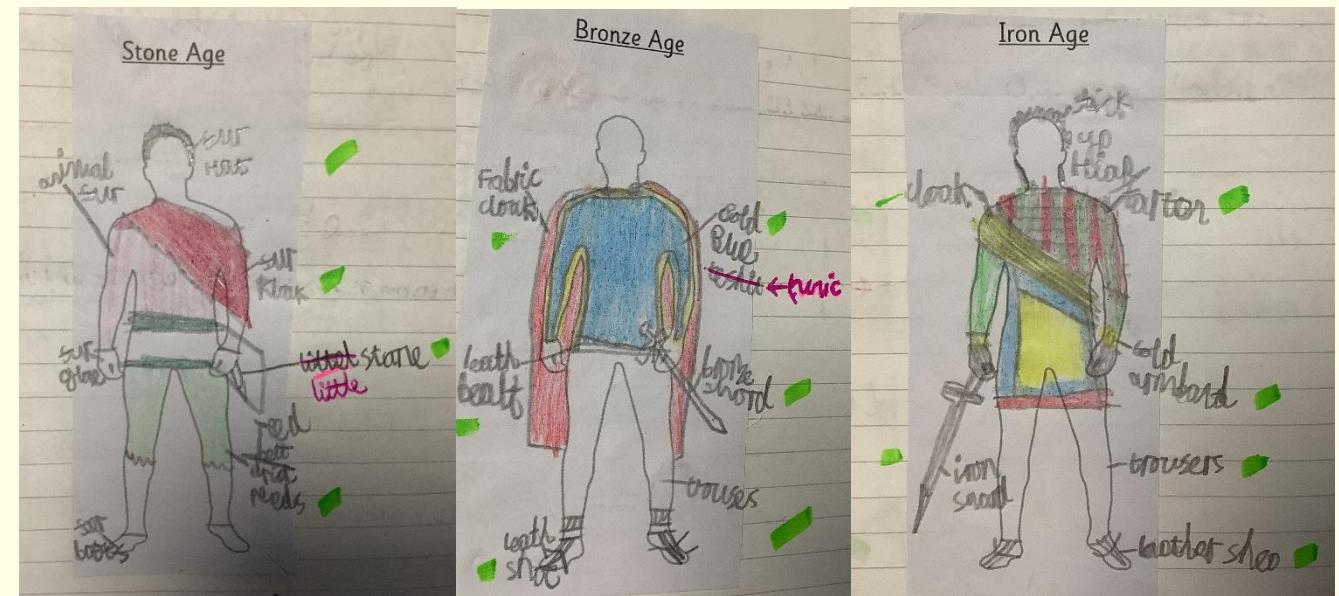
How did shelter/houses change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?					
	Stone Age			Bronze Age	Iron Age
	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic		
<b>Pictures:</b>	  	  	  	  	  
<b>What were the walls made of?</b>	They were made of rock.	They made the simple story wooden sticks and the bat mud and leaves and animal skins.	They were made from twigs and animal fur and salts to make the walls.	It was a stone wall	wattle woven twigs and animal skin.
<b>What was the roof made of?</b>	The roof was made out of rock.	roof wooden animal skin and wooden posts	The roof was made of twigs animals fur and salt to make the walls	it was a wooden and they are animals skin and twigs	made out of thatched straw and twigs.
<b>What was the door made of?</b>	They didn't have a door because they live in a cave.	They didn't have a door.	The doors was made out of wood and twigs.	it was made out of wood.	The door would be made out of wood.
<b>Other facts:</b>	people wouldn't usually stay in the same place for long because they needed to move around to find food.	They would also have a sleeping, cooking, eating place area. The ground inside was covered with moss and other soft plants.	They started to use a fire pit. They had a pond to keep water. They had more seats to keep them safe.	They had sees mattresses and they have a room to make clothes and other stuff.	They had sees mattresses and they have a room to make clothes and other stuff.

We researched the different ways prehistoric people made houses, including what changed and what stayed the same.



We explored how prehistoric people made and used tools and weapons. We used our oracy skills and talk tactics to place them on a timeline.

We learned about the types of clothing from each prehistoric age and how clothing changed. We looked at some of the materials used to make clothes.



We researched the types of foods that people ate in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. We used our investigation skills to work out what the evidence is that they ate these foods.

Stone Age

What did people eat? Nuts, seeds and mushrooms	What did people eat? Some ate Seeds and some eat seafood	What did people eat? They ate bread
How do we know? <small>EVIDENCE</small> There are scratches in the teeth. And mushroom in teeth	How do we know? <small>EVIDENCE</small> Mesolithic time have been tested and showed that the people ate lots of seafood.	How do we know? <small>EVIDENCE</small> They found lots of burnt bread has been found

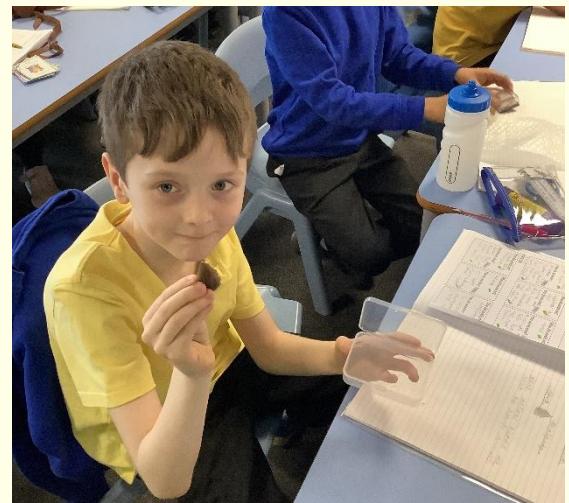
Bronze Age

What did people eat? Nettle stew or soup	What did people eat? Cow or sheep porridge	What did people eat? Animal meat (wild boar and deer) and fish
How do we know? <small>EVIDENCE</small> A bowl has been discovered and it looked at that it had been used for nettle soup	How do we know? <small>EVIDENCE</small> A pot found in Bronze Age burial site was tested and that it would have been used to hold barley and meal to make porridge.	How do we know? <small>EVIDENCE</small> Animal bones and fish bones were found near a Bronze Age farm.

Iron Age 12.11.25

What did people eat? seeds	What did people eat? Bread and porridge	What did people eat? Slaves, cows, goat and deer
How do we know? <small>EVIDENCE</small> The seeds were found near an Iron Age.	How do we know? <small>EVIDENCE</small> Archaeologists have created an image of a man whose body they found thrown into a bog, which helped to preserve it. His last meal was discovered inside his stomach - bread and porridge	How do we know? <small>EVIDENCE</small> Animal bones were discovered near an Iron Age hillfort. Historians have studied the bones and found they lack teeth so sheep, cows and deer.

We explored prehistoric artefacts in our Box of Delights, helping us to understand the materials used in prehistoric tools, weapons and clothing.



We gathered all of the information we had learned to consider what was significant in each prehistoric period and how life changed. We represented this with a freeze frame timeline. We then shared photographs of the freeze frames with the Tigers class, using our oracy skills to present our findings.



Palaeolithic



Mesolithic



Neolithic



Bronze Age



Iron Age

To complete this topic, we enjoyed a trip to the Great North Museum, where we were able to see more prehistoric artefacts that linked to our learning.

