

Year 3 and 4 - Autumn Term

History: How far have we come?






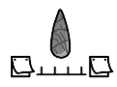

Significant Places

Skara Brae is a very old village in Scotland. It was built over 5,000 years ago, during the **Stone Age**. A big storm in 1850 blew away the sand and revealed the houses hidden underneath. Since then, people have carefully studied the site to learn about how **Stone Age** people lived. The houses at **Skara Brae** were made of stone, and they are still standing today! It helps us understand what life was like long ago, before writing or electricity. It's like looking into the past!



Subject Specific Vocabulary



Stone Age		The earliest time in human history. People in the Stone Age hunted animals, gathered plants for food, and lived in caves or simple houses.
Bronze Age		During the Bronze Age , people began to live in bigger villages, farm more land, and trade with others.
Iron Age		It came after the Bronze Age and was the last part of prehistory.
Prehistoric		Prehistoric means a time before people could write things down.
Settlement		A settlement is a place where people live.
Neolithic		Neolithic means the New Stone Age. It was the time when people stopped just hunting and gathering food—they started to farm.
Cave paintings		A picture that Stone Age people painted on the walls of caves. They used natural colours made from mud, plants, and rocks. They painted animals, people, and handprints to show their lives or tell stories.

Driver Key Knowledge - History

In the **Iron Age**, people would wear coloured clothes from vegetable dye.

Primary sources provide raw information and first-hand evidence, for example, work or art or interviews. **Secondary sources** provide second-hand information from other researchers.

During the **Stone Age**, people mostly made their clothes from linen and animal skins. During the **Bronze Age**, they made wool into cloth.

The wheel was invented in the **Bronze Age**, which meant animals could pull carts to transport things more easily.

The **Stone Age** used weapons and stone tools, before metal bronze was created.

They had caves or teepees from animal skins for their homes, the **Bronze age** had homes made from mud, stone or timber.

Skara Brae was one of the **Neolithic settlements** in Scotland, it is now a prehistoric village that people can visit.

Neolithic hunters are **Stone Age** people, they had to find or catch everything they ate. They moved from place to place in search of food.

A historical period is something that has already happened in the past and written records have been kept, unlike **prehistoric**.

Prehistoric is a period that happened before written records began.

Enhancer Key Knowledge - Art

Many artists today are influenced and inspired by **movements** of the past

Contrasting colours are those which lie on the opposite sides of the colour wheel.

Complementary colours are pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.

Art was a form of communication in the past and a way of **capturing** a moment, a person, a family, an experience, a building, an animal.

Pencil grades can each give different tones and textures.

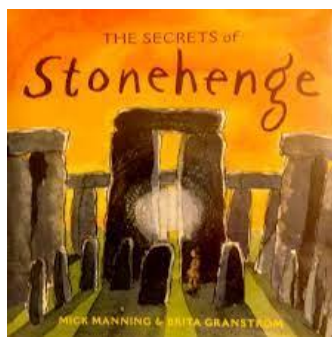
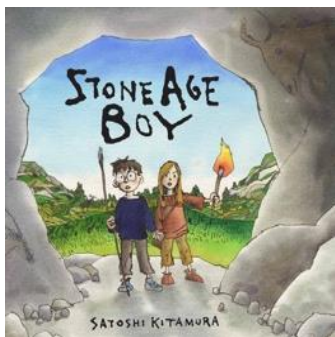
Different media can create different effects. Drawing **media** used in art can include pencils, charcoals and inks.

Depth refers to the perceived distance between the background and the foreground of a composition.

Brush types can come in fan, or flat and give different effects and can greatly impact outcome.

Use space effectively on different scales - draw large and draw small.

Exciting texts!



Subject Specific Vocabulary



Movement		How things seem to be moving in a picture or artwork. Artists show movement by using lines, shapes, and direction.
Complementary		Colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel. When used together, they make each other stand out. (e.g. red and green)
Contrasting		When things in art are very different from each other, like light and dark or smooth and rough. It makes the artwork more interesting.
Capture		To show or "catch" something in your artwork, like a feeling, moment, or object.
Blending		Mixing colours or shades together so they go smoothly from one to another without sharp lines.
Transfer		Moving an image or pattern from one place or surface to another, like rubbing or printing.
Media		The materials you use to make art, like paint, pencils, chalk, or clay.
Depth		Making things in a picture look near or far away, to give a 3D effect on a flat surface.
Detail		The small parts of an artwork that make it more interesting or realistic, like lines, textures, or tiny shapes.
Viewpoint		The place or angle you are looking from in your picture, like looking from above, below, or the side.
Source		Where your ideas or images come from, like a photo, a real object, or something you've seen or imagined.

