





| Key Facts  | Map/Timeline/Diagram   |   |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Know that the Stone Age was the earliest period of human culture - It lasted 2.5 million years and ended about 5,000 years ago (BC)</p> <p>Understand the terms BC and AD</p> <p><b>Palaeolithic Age (Stone Age)</b></p> <p>Know that early man were hunter gatherers</p> <p>Understand that people moved to where the food was - nomadic.</p> <p>Know about early tools used.</p> <p>Know that they lived in small groups in caves or forests for shelter.</p> <p>Know about Stone Age life because they made cave paintings.</p> <p><b>Neolithic Age (Iron Age)</b></p> <p>Know that people began to domesticate animals and farm the land.</p> <p>Know that they began to use pottery and textiles</p> <p>Understand that people started to stay in one place - beginning to form villages and settlements - focus Skara Brae</p> <p>Know that they began to make complex tools from metals such as bronze and copper.</p> <p>Know about significant Stone Age historical sites - Stonehenge</p> | <p><b>Map/Timeline/Diagram</b></p> <p>The diagram shows a timeline from 2,600,000 BC to 43 AD. It is divided into four main periods: Paleolithic Period (2,600,000 BC to 10,000 BC), Mesolithic Period (10,000 BC to 4,000 BC), Neolithic Period (4,000 BC to 2,300 BC), Bronze Age (2,300 BC to 800 BC), and Iron Age (800 BC to 43 AD). Key events and dates are marked with illustrations: 13,000 BC (cave paintings), 4,500-3,500 BC (farming), 4,500-3,500 BC (pottery), 4,000-3,000 BC (horses), 2,500 BC (metal), 1,800 BC (copper mines), 1,200-800 BC (metal tools), 1,200-800 BC (tribal kingdoms), 800-700 BC (hill forts), 700-500 BC (iron), 100 BC (coins), and AD 43 (Romans).</p> <p>Stone Age – When the first humans began to live in Europe. They used stones as tools.</p> <p>Iron Age - Humans now used iron to make tools, and farmed land instead of hunting. They lived in communities.</p> <p>Bronze Age - In this era, metals were used to make hunting tools. Humans also began to farm land.</p> |   |
| Key Learning:  | Prior Learning:  | Books for support/<br>Enrichment Opportunities:   |
| <p><b>What do we know about the Stone Age? How do we know about the Stone Age?</b></p> <p>Look at primary sources and cave paintings</p> <p><b>Stone age</b> - What did they eat? How did they collect food? Where did they live? What were the houses like? What did they do with the animals once hunted?</p> <p><b>Stone age tools</b> - Which tools do you think were used earlier in the Stone Age? Why do you think that? How did they develop and improve their tools?</p> <p><b>Bronze Age</b></p> <p><b>Neolithic Farmers</b> How did they develop? What changed?</p> <p><b>Made settlements - Focus on Skara Brae</b></p> <p><b>Stonehenge</b> – religion (sun and moon) or observatory (studying the stars)? Later years maybe used to heal people.</p>   | <p>Know and understand vocabulary including ‘past’, ‘present’, ‘period’ and ‘before our time’. Have a secure understanding of what is meant by ‘chronology’, and how it is used to study the past.</p> <p>Understand how and why people study history and the types of jobs that history includes. Recognise where key people and events they study, both in British history and in world history, fit within a chronological framework. Have the ability to ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.</p> <p>Understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.</p>  | <p><b>KEY PLACES:</b></p> <p><b>SKARA BRAE SCOTLAND</b></p> <p>Skara Brae is an archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland. It is a Stone Age village. There are 8 houses made of stone. There is only one room in each house. It is famous because it has been well preserved and has taught us a lot about life in the Stone Age.</p> <p><b>STONEHENGE ENGLAND</b></p> <p>Stonehenge is a famous monument located in Wiltshire, England. It is a circle of very large stones standing upright. It was built in the Stone Age. Nobody knows why it exists. Some believe it was built to study the movement of the sun and moon. Some believe it was a place with special healing powers</p>   |

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

| Key word      | Definition  |
|---------------|---|
| archaeologist | Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them    |
| site          | An area of ground where a town, building or monument is built.                |
| monument      | Something built to remember an important person or event                      |
| artefact      | An object made by a human being   |
| Neolithic     | This is what archaeologists call the people from the end of the Stone Age     |
| preserve      | to keep something in good condition   |
| tribes        | A group of people that live together for protection.                          |
| flint         | A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting |
| settlement    | A place where a group of people live together in many buildings               |
| agriculture   | The practice of farming and growing crops (plants.)                           |
| era / period  | A length of time covering many years  |
|               |   |