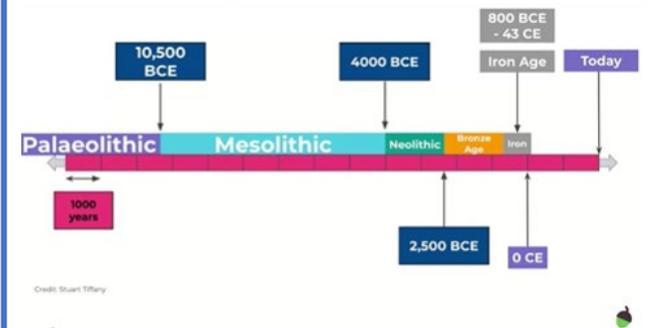
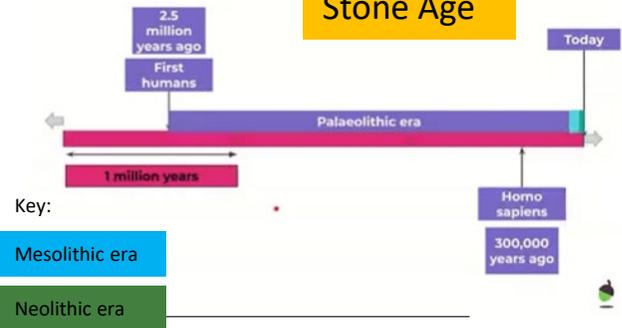


Stone Age



Vocabulary

1	Archaeologist	A person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them
2	Artefact	An object made by a human of historical interest
3	Monument	Something built to remember an important person or event
4	Settlement	A place where a group of people live together with many buildings
5	Homo Sapiens	The species (type) of Humans living today on earth
6	Era	A time period
7	Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades or spears for hunting
8	Agriculture	Farming and growing crops
9	Druids	Priests around in the Stone Age

Timeline

1	65 million years BCE	Dinosaurs extinct
2	2.5 million years BCE	First Humans appeared
3	2.5 million years- 10,500 BCE	Palaeolithic Era Old Stone Age
4	300,000 years BCE	Homo Sapiens (Humans arrived)
5	10000 – 4000 years BCE	Mesolithic Era Middle Stone Age
6	4000- 2500 years BCE	Neolithic Era New Stone Age
7	2500- 800 BCE	Bronze Age
8	800 BCE – 43 CE	Iron Age - Celts
9	43 CE- 400 CE	Romans

Significant Events

1	300,000 BCE Human Beings first appeared on the earth
2	20000 BCE – Cave Paintings made at Cresswell Crag Caves Derbyshire
3	6200 BCE approximately marine landslide off the coast of Norway which caused a tsunami that finally flooded Doggerland and caused Britain to become an island
4	4000 BCE farming began and hunter gatherers disappeared
5	3000 BCE – Stonehenge and Scara Brae built
6	2300 BCE – Amesbury Archer buried near Stonehenge with earliest metal tools and jewellery found in UK
6	1200 BCE – Hill forts start to be built in Uk

Key Concepts

1	Stone Age - When the first humans began to live in Europe. They used stones as tools. The Stone Age is split into 3 time periods– Palaeo-lithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic
2	Skara Brae is a Stone Age village in Orkney Scotland -Stonehenge is a famous circle of very large stones in Wiltshire, England.
3	Bronze Age – people made Bronze, from copper and tin and made hunting tools. They lived in permanent settlements, they farmed the land and reared animals
4	Iron Age—Humans now used iron to make tools, and farmed land instead of hunting. Iron ore is mined and the iron is heated to make things. Iron Age people lived in hillforts.

Stone Age to Iron Age (History | Year 3/4 Kingfisher Class | Spring Term

Session	Key Learning	Activity
1	Chronological order of the time period	Create a class timeline – 40,000 BCE – present day – Children investigate periods of prehistory and adding to timeline
2	How do we know about the stone age if there was nothing written about it?	Study of cave paintings- what evidence does it give us of this time period? Create own hand stencils using watered down paint and sponges.
3	What were the different periods in the stone age?	Learn the names of these different periods and what developments humans made during each of them. Quiz and short sentence activity plus- complete drawing to represent each stone age period
4	What can artefacts from the Stone Age tell us about how people lived during the different periods?	A look at some of the artefacts found in the Stone Age , using these to work out what clues they give us about how people lived.- Short questions to answer on video , drawing and annotations of artefacts
5	What was life like in the Neolithic era?	Skara Brae, one of the best preserved Neolithic settlements in Britain. Studying the settlement will help to give us clues about how Neolithic humans lived. – Questions on video, quiz at end. Complete ‘What do these finds tell you about Skara Brae? ‘work sheet
6	How did farming change how humans lived?	Research how humans settled down and began to farm. Study how crops were planted and animals were domesticated, and how that changed life for early humans. Questions on video, quiz at end. Complete ‘plan own Neolithic farm ‘ sheet
7	How did the bronze age change how humans lived?	How the Beaker culture arrived in Britain and with them brought the knowledge of how to make bronze. Contemplate different bronze artefacts, and why using metal was such a huge change for prehistoric humans. Questions on video, quiz at end. Complete cloze activity.
8	Who were the Celts, and why did they use iron?	Who were the Celts and how they formed the first proper tribes in Britain. Study Celtic culture and how they moved on from using bronze and made use of a different metal: iron. Questions on video, quiz at end – complete Hill Top Fort sheet
10	What can monuments tell us about Prehistoric Britain?	Lesson to cover Stonehenge, The Ring of Brodgar, The Standing Stones of Stenness and their importance to Prehistoric Britain. Also review construction possibilities and Druids and their role. Questions on video, drawing activity and quiz at end- art task