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| **What I already know** |
| What should I already know? * Life existed before your grandparents were born.
* Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. Evidence of this was found by Mary Anning, who discovered fossils.
* What climate means and an example of it.
* The Ancient Egyptians were building pyramids around the same time as Neolithic era
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| **What will I know by the end of the topic?**  |
| * The **Stone** Age began when the first tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools.
* At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island.
* Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals, such as mammoths.
* Dead animals proved to be useful resources because they provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools.
* Evidence of the Stone Age includes discoveries of:
* cave paintings
* early tools such as flints
* fire hearths
* settlements such as Skara Brae
* Cheddar Man - the remains of a **Mesolithic** man
* At the same time in another part of the world was the Egyptian **civilisation** - the Egyptians were building the pyramids around the same time as the Neolithic era
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| **Vocabulary**  |
| ancient  | belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire  |
| archaeologist  | someone who studies the past by exploring old remains  |
| artefact  | an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like  |
| century  | a period of 100 years  |
| circa  | Latin meaning ‘around’. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.  |
| civilisation  | a human society with its own social organisation and culture.  |
| climate  | the general weather conditions that are typical of a place  |
| discovery  | If someone makes a discovery, they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before.  |
| era  | a period of time in history. An era often begins or ends with an important event.  |
| extinct  | no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place  |
| farming  | when an area of land is used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.  |
| flint  | a piece of stone used in fire-starting and as a tool  |
| gather  | collect things together  |
| hearths  | the floor of a fireplace, or the stone or brick area in front of it  |
| island  | a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water  |
| land clearance  | the removal of trees, or other things that are not wanted from an area to clear the land.  |
| Mesolithic  | Middle Stone Age  |
| migration  | movement from one place to another in order to settle there  |
| Neanderthal  | an early species of human being, now extinct  |
| Neolithic  | New Stone Age  |
| nomad  | a person or a group of people with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter.  |
|  Palaeolithic  | Old or ‘ancient’ Stone Age.  |
| remains  | traces of the past  |
| resources  | something used to help when needed.  |
| settler/ settlement  | people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement  |

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| **Historical enquiry skills I will develop** |
| * Describe what life was like during the three stages of the Stone Age - use a Venn diagram to show similarities and differences.
* Use word mats to understand the meaning behind the words, **Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic**.
* Ask questions and find out the answers about the Stone Age.
* Explain how Britain changed during the Stone Age using a timeline to help.
* Study Stone Age **artefacts**/tools and explain what their uses were.
* Place events on a timeline using dates
* Look at pictures of **Skara Brae** and describe the features of the settlement.
* Present what you know about the Stone Age using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography English, Maths, Computing)
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