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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) |

