

## Topic Intent

Pupils will learn about life in the different periods of The Stone Age (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic). They will discover how life changed over time from the first hunter-gatherers to Neolithic villages and the first farmers. The pupils will also discover what life was like in The Bronze and Iron Age. The pupils will investigate how and why life changed from the beginning of The Stone Age to the end of the Iron Age,



## Key Skills

I can begin to understand the terms BC/AD and am able to place events on a timeline.  
I can use evidence to describe and compare the past.  
I can use evidence to investigate how and why life changed over time.  
I can use a variety of sources to make deductions about the past.  
I am beginning to select and record relevant information  
I can communicate my findings in a variety of ways.  
I can answer historical questions using evidence.  
I can ask historically valid questions.

## Key Dates

<b>700,000BC</b>	People migrate to Britain from Europe
<b>25,000 BC</b>	Northern Europe and most of modern Britain is plunged into a deep Ice Age
<b>6000BC</b>	Britain becomes separated from the European mainland.
<b>4,500- 2,500 BC</b>	Farming techniques are introduced from the continent. Increasingly sophisticated stone tools are made using new polishing techniques. Houses become increasingly solid and permanent
<b>4,500 – 3000BC</b>	Small permanent settlements are developed
<b>3,300 – 1,200 BC</b>	First stone circles and 'henges' are built.
<b>2,800 BC</b>	The first phase of building Stone Age.
<b>2,100 BC</b>	The Bronze Age started
<b>1,200 BC</b>	The Iron Age started

## Key Knowledge

<b>Chronology</b>	The children should understand that the Stone Age is part of prehistory. They should understand that this time period came before the Romans, Egyptians etc.
<b>How life changed from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.</b>	At the beginning of the Stone Age, people were hunter-gatherers and were nomadic. By the end of the Iron Age, people were settled into communities.

## Key Places

<b>Skara Brae</b>	Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island on Orkney.
<b>Stonehenge</b>	A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire. It consists of a ring of standing stones .
<b>Lascaux Caves</b>	Famous cave paintings were discovered in these caves in southwest France.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>artefact</b>	A historical object
<b>Archaeology</b>	The study of buildings, graves, tools and other objects that belonged to people in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society.
<b>BC</b>	Used with a date to show the number of years <b>Before Christ</b>
<b>Bronze Age</b>	The Bronze age is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.
<b>chronology</b>	The arrangement of dates or events in the order in which they occurred.
<b>farmers</b>	The Neolithic or new Stone Age saw the beginnings of agriculture. Animals such as the cow and sheep were domesticated and provided a ready supply of meat, milk, wool, leather and bone. Grain was the first food that could be stored for long periods.
<b>forage</b>	To search for food to eat.
<b>hunter-gatherer</b>	A person who hunts for animals and forages for food. They do not farm.
<b>Mesolithic Period</b>	The Mesolithic Period was the middle period of the Stone Age. During this period, tools were developed and inventions were made to make hunting more efficient.
<b>Neolithic Period</b>	This is the last period of the Stone Age. During this period farming was invented and when people started caring for animals and people began to settle.
<b>Palaeolithic Period</b>	The Palaeolithic Period was the early period in the Stone Age. It was the time of the earliest human settlers within England. People were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The time before people started writing. In Britain, prehistory ended when the Romans arrived, about 2000 years ago.
<b>primary sources of evidence</b>	Evidence created during the time being studied by the people of that time
<b>secondary sources of evidence</b>	Evidence created by other people based on primary evidence
<b>Settlement</b>	A place where people live and build homes.

## For Further Information

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/stone-age/>  
<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk>