



What I should know already:

- ✓ Life existed before your grandparents were born.
- ✓ Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. Evidence of this was found by Mary Anning who discovered fossils.
- ✓ Climate is the general weather conditions that are typical of a region.

What will I know by the end of this topic?

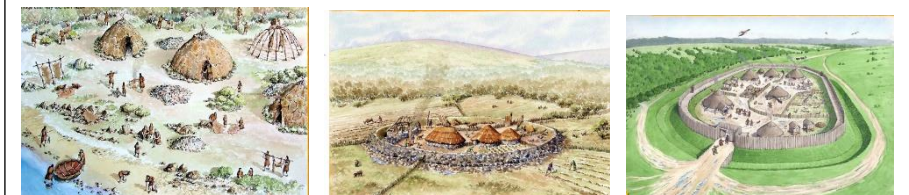
- Pre-history refers to the time in the past before writing was used to record events.
- Pre-history in Britain is split up into 3 ages: Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- The Stone Age is split into three periods: the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.
- The Stone Age began when tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools.
- Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals.
- Dead animals provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were used 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.
- Man evolved over the Stone Age period.
- At the end of Palaeolithic Age, sea levels rose and Britain turned into an island.
- During the Neolithic Age, people began to settle down in one place.
- During the Bronze Age, people lived in permanent settlements, farmed the land and reared animals. They had small monuments: Round Burrows or Cairns to bury their dead. Stone circles may have been used for ceremonial purposes.
- During the Iron Age, the population grew.
- Pressure on land led to the country being divided up into territories. By the late Iron Age, there were named tribes.

Vital Vocabulary!

<b>ancient</b>	belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
<b>archaeologist</b>	a person who studies prehistory through the analysis of artefacts.
<b>artefact</b>	an object made by a human being, of historical interest.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	a prehistoric period that followed the Stone Age, when weapons and tools were made of bronze rather than stone.
<b>caves</b>	a natural underground chamber in a hillside or cliff.
<b>cave paintings</b>	paintings created using natural dyes inside caves.
<b>Celts</b>	an ancient tribe.
<b>circa</b>	approximately
<b>climate</b>	the weather conditions prevailing in an area.
<b>Druids</b>	a priest in the ancient Celtic religion.
<b>earthworks</b>	a large artificial bank of soil, especially one used as a fortification.
<b>farming</b>	the activity of growing crops and raising livestock.
<b>flint</b>	a type of stone used to make tools.
<b>hillfort</b>	a fort built on a hill used by Iron Age people.
<b>Homo Sapien</b>	a human being.
<b>Iron Age</b>	a prehistoric period that followed the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools came to be made of iron.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	the middle Stone Age period.
<b>Neanderthal</b>	an extinct species of human that was widely distributed in ice-age Europe
<b>Neolithic</b>	the new Stone Age period.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	the old Stone Age period.
<b>settler/settlement</b>	a person who moves with a group of others to live in a new area.
<b>Skara Brae</b>	a Neolithic village still in existence today.
<b>Stonehenge</b>	a famous prehistoric monument.
<b>Star Carr</b>	a Mesolithic archaeological site in North Yorkshire.

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Explore what prehistory is and explain how historians find out about the past. Understand the terms BC and AD.
- Chronologically order the three stages of the Stone Age onto a time line. Sequence Iron Age and Bronze age within this timeline.
- Understand significant events of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.
- Explain how Britain changed during the Palaeolithic period with reference to a changing coast line and human evolution.
- Compare how and why settlements changed from the Palaeolithic period to the Mesolithic period, making links to the effect of these.
- Explore and understand some aspects of change in Britain from the Mesolithic period to the Neolithic period, including an introduction of agriculture.
- Use evidence to reconstruct life and compare how aspects changed from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.
- Describe the features of the settlement of Skara Brae and changes in settlements and the effect of this.
- Study Stone Age artefacts, including cave paintings and tools, and explain what their uses were, building a picture of life in the period.
- Ask questions and find out the answers about the Stone Age, presenting understanding using evidence to support ideas.
- Understand the religious beliefs of the Iron Age.



**Timeline**

