

What should I already know?

- History is divided into BC and AD.
- Historical artefacts and written evidence can be used to give us information about the past
- Use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.

Historical Skills:

- Sequence events or artefacts;
- Find out about everyday lives of people in time studied compare with our life today;
- Understand why people may have had to do something
- Identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented
- Use a range of sources to find out about a period
- Select and record information relevant to the study
- Communicate their knowledge through discussion, drawing pictures, drama/ role play, making models, writing and using ICT

Key Vocabulary and Definitions:

Archaeology	The study of things that people made, used, and left behind.
Artefact	An object made by humans, often used to find out about a period in history.
Flint	Used for making tools and weapons like axes, spears and arrows
Mammoth	A type of large elephant, now extinct, that was covered in hair and had tusks.
Mesolithic	The middle part of the Stone Age.
Neolithic	The later part of the Stone Age.
Paleolithic	The early part of the Stone Age.
Prehistory / Prehistoric	The period of time before written records began.
Settlement	A place where a group of people decide to live for the first time
Stonehenge	A world-famous monument built between the Stone Age and Bronze Age

Teaching Sequence

1. To understand the term '*prehistory*' and place the period into the context of British History.
2. To understand how the hunter-gatherers survived in the Stone Age.
3. To examine sources of evidence about the Stone Age. (Cross curricular Art)
4. To research how houses changed during the Stone Age
5. To research the history of Skara Brae
6. To explore different theories about the building of Stonehenge.
7. To compare Stone Age and modern life.

Key Knowledge

Timeline of Key Events:

15,000 BC	People begin to make cave paintings.
13,000 BC	Animal hide is used to make shelters
4,500 BC	Farming starts and begins to spread
3,500 BC	The first pottery is made and used
2,500 BC	Metal starts to be used
1,800 BC	The first copper mines are dug
1,200 BC	Metal tools are made and used
800-700 BC	The first hill forts are made
100 BC	Coins are made and used for the first time

Four different types of Stone Age dwelling:



Cave Paintings:



Most cave paintings were of animals or hunters.

They used natural colours from mineral pigments.