



Vocabulary

pelt	Animal skin and fur
Skara Brae	One of the best preserved Neolithic settlements
Artefact	Manmade things that have been found
Fossil	Remains of living things
Quern-stone	Used for crushing food 
Sickle	A tool used for cutting crops 
Stonehenge	A famous site – a prehistoric monument
Pottery	Items made of sand or clay

What Should I Already Know?

- That our planet Earth has changed over time
- That past civilisations helped shaped our modern world
- That there are differences and similarities between past and present civilisations
- That civilisations occur in different time periods through history
- Be able to recall some key events and significant people in history

Timeline



15,000 – 10, 000BC: Animal hide is used to make tents

4,500 – 3,500BC: People begin to make simple pottery and farming starts to spread

4,000 – 3, 000BC : People start to domesticate horse and ride them. Woolly mammoths start to die out. The earliest well-dated image of a wheeled vehicle as drawn.

2,500BC: The Stone Age comes to an end



Important Facts

- The Stone Age is the name given to **the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used**. In Britain, the Stone Age was **around 12,000 years ago**.
- The Stone Age is divided into three periods; the **Palaeolithic** (old Stone Age), **Mesolithic** (middle Stone Age) and the **Neolithic** (new Stone Age).
- Palaeolithic and Mesolithic people were nomadic **hunter gatherers**. They moved frequently following the animals that they hunted and gathering fruits and berries when they could.
- The **dog** was the first animal to be domesticated. This happened during the Mesolithic period. Dogs could help with the hunt, warn of danger and provide warmth and comfort.

Chronological Understanding:

- a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini)
- Key events can be ordered on a timeline.
- Describe the main changes in a period of history

Knowledge and understanding of events, people and changes in the past:

- Use evidence to describe the clothes, way of life and actions of people in the past
- Use evidence to describe the culture and leisure activities from the past.
- Use evidence to describe buildings and their uses of people from the past. Use evidence to describe how civilisations have changed life today

Historical enquiry:

- Use documents, printed sources (e.g. archive materials) the Internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings, visits to museums or galleries and visits to sites to collect evidence about the past.
- Ask questions and find answers about the past.

Organisation and Communication:

- Communicate ideas from the past using different genres of drawing, writing, diagrams, date-handling, drama role play, storytelling and technology