
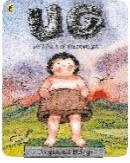
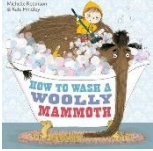


Year 3 – Stone Age

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Timeline	Key Texts/Facts
Hunter gatherers	People who had to catch and find everything they ate. They moved across the land looking for provisions. Also known as nomads.	450,000 BC – Palaeolithic age – People lived in caves They were hunter gatherers	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div> <p>. Stone Age means the earliest known period of prehistoric human culture symbolized by the use of stone tools.</p> <p>. The stone age was split into 3 periods – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic</p> <p>. There were 4 types of people during the stone age – tool makers, fire makers, Neanderthals and Homo Sapiens</p>
Neanderthal	Neanderthals are an extinct species of hominids that were the closest relatives to modern human beings.	8,000 BC – Mesolithic age Still hunter gatherers but they had better tools for hunting	
Palaeolithic	Early stone age. By the end of the Paleolithic era, humans had learned to make sharp tools, and lived together in small groups.	4,000 BC – Neolithic age began People began to farm crops and animals	
Neolithic	Late stone age. This is the period where farming was invented and people started to care for animals.	4,000 – 2,500 BC – Pots were made from clay Sharper tools were made	
Mesolithic	Middle stone age. Period of human technology development such as making tools by chipping.	Houses made from clay Lived in settlements	
Skara Brae	an archaeological site in Orkney that shows the remains of a Neolithic village. It was probably inhabited between 3200 BC and 2200 BC.		
Settlement	A place where people live e.g Skara Brae		
			Key Questions
			<p>Why is the stone age called the stone age?</p> <p>What was the biggest change that developed in Britain during the stone age? Is it still significant now?</p> <p>How do we know so much about the stone age?</p> <p>How much did life change when man learned how to farm?</p>

Year 3 – Stone Age

Is it true to say that Stone Age man was just a simple hunter-gatherer only interested in food and shelter?

- Artefact lesson – what did the Palaeolithic era bring?
- Making tools/organised way of life/hunting ceremonies/proper burials

How are these significant? Are they still present in modern day life?

How much did life change when man learned how to farm?

- Continuity and change – chance to explore vocabulary
- Compare Palaeolithic and Neolithic era's.

What can we learn about life in the Stone Age from a study of Skara Brae?

- What were villages like in Neolithic Era / is there evidence that people had jobs?

When do you think it was a better time to be alive – in the Stone or Iron Age?

What can these artefacts (stone handaxe, flint tool, Bronze Age beads, Iron Age torc) tell us about the changes from Stone to Iron Age?