## Questions I will be able to answer: Our Learning journey to the past - Stone Age, Bone Age Is it true to say that Stone Age man was just a hunter gatherer only interested in food and shelter? How much did life change when man learned how to farm? What can we learn about life in the Stone Age from a study of Skara Brae? How should we remember the Bronze Age? What was life like in the Iron Age and how do we know? Who killed the 52 dead bodies at Maiden Castle?

Stone Age Bone Age - Key Stage Two
Having studied this topic you should be able to:

- **1.** Sequence in the correct order the names used by historians to describe different periods during this time
- **2.** Say what was distinctive about 3 different periods from this time e.g. Bronze Age
- **3.** Explain what the two biggest changes that developed in Britain during the New Stone Age were and describe the impact on daily life
- **4.** Explain the different theories as to why Stonehenge was built
- **5.** Describe the ways in which life changed during the Iron Age
- **6.** Explain how we can know so much about a time that happened thousands of year ago.

Mesolithic. Middle Stone Age

**Neolithic** New Stone Age

Paleolithic Earliest period of the

Stone Age when chipped stone

tools were used

**Lithic** at end of word means stone

Key vocabulary - Words I will know and use in this topic

**Archaeologists** - People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

Barrow- long mound where bodies were buried

**B.C.E** - Before Common Era.

**Forge-** where heating melts and allows metal to be made

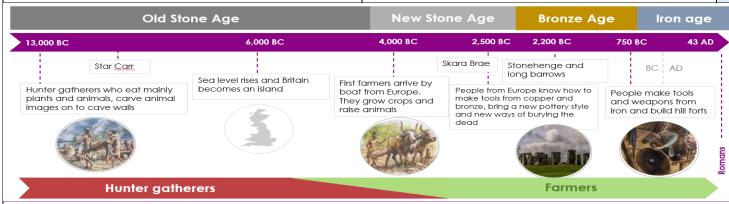
Henge- upright stones ditches and mounds

**Hunter-gatherers** - People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.

**Prehistoric-** before the Romans and written records

Ritual - A ceremony , often religious

**Tribe/Tribal** - group of people, often of related families, who live in the same area and share the same language, culture, and history



The earliest known humans arrived in these lands around 900,000 years ago. During this time there were huge changes: the ice covering Britain melted; instead of hunting all the time, people learned to farm and make metal tools; they found time to worship. There is still evidence we can see around us today, such as Stonehenge, long burial mounds and hill forts which are thousands of years old. This, before the Romans invaded is often called prehistoric.