

The Stone Age!

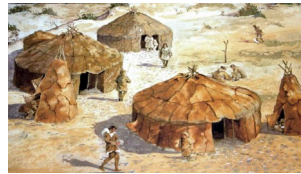


What I already know:

There are differences and similarities between the lives of people in the past and now.

We can compare the lives of people from different periods of history by looking at the ways that they lived.

Focus- To understand how different materials changed Britain during the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.



Key facts to retain (history)

The term BC means the years Before Christ was born, whilst AD means Anno Domini which refers to the number of years after Christ was born. Jesus was born in AD. There is no year zero. You can place events on a timeline by looking at the year.

Pre-history is the time before writing was used. There are three periods of pre-history—The Stone Age, The Bronze Age and The Iron Age. The Stone Age also has three parts: Palaeolithic (Old), Mesolithic (Middle) and Neolithic (New).

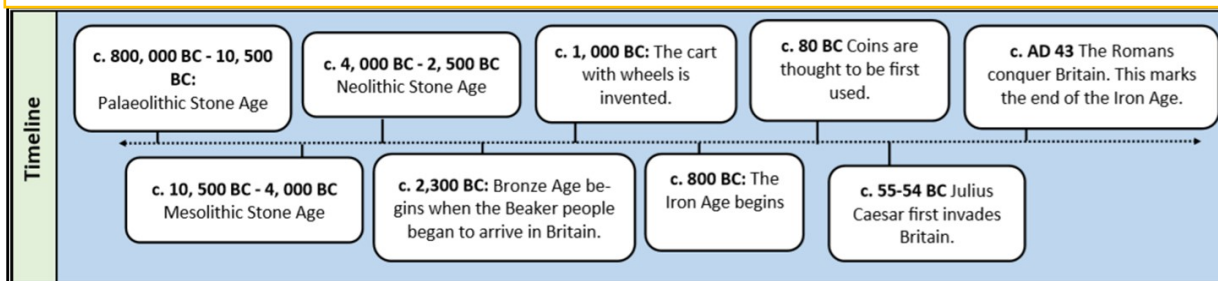
The ages were named after the materials people used to make their tools and weapons. The different ages happened at different times in different parts of the world.

Archaeology is the study of objects from the past. Archaeologists are people who look at the remains people leave behind to discover how they lived. The remains of Stone Age settlements can be found around the world, including Skara Brae in Scotland.

People in the past got their food by hunting animals and gathering fruits and vegetables. People had to move around to find food.

After farming was invented, people could grow crops. This meant that they could stay in one place and build permanent homes and settlements.

Stone Age people began building huge buildings such as Stonehenge. Some of these landmarks can still be seen today.



Key vocabulary:

Archaeologist: someone who explores the past by exploring old remains.

Artefact: an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like.

Bronze: when copper and tin are melted together to make a new metal.

Iron— a strong metal that was acquired from mining iron ore and used to make weapons and tools.

Century: a period of 100 years.

Druids: powerful religious people.

Invade: to take over a place by force.

Hillfort: settlements built on hills to provide more protection.

Migration: movement from one place to another in order to settle there.

Settler: a person who migrates to start a new community.

Stone circle: a place where burials took place.

Trade: buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.

Palaeolithic: old stone age.

Mesolithic: middle stone age.

Neolithic: new stone age.