

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition	● / ●
Archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by looking at objects and remains.	
Artefact	An object made by humans that tells us something about past life.	
Bronze	A metal made by melting and mixing copper and tin.	
Cave Painting	A prehistoric picture on the inside of a cave, usually of animals.	
Evolve	The gradual changes of a plant/animal over generations to survive.	
Extinct	A species that is no longer alive.	
Farming/ Agriculture	When an area of land is used to produce crops or to breed animals for food, wool and other products.	
Flint	A type of stone used to start fires and to shape into tools/weapons.	
Glacier	A huge sheet of ice.	
Homo Sapien	The Scientific name for modern humans.	
Hunter-Gatherer	Someone who hunted animals for their meat, skin and bones or harvested wild nuts, berries and herbs for food and medicine.	
Ice Age	A long period of time when the Earth was extremely cold .	
Mesolithic	2 nd part of the Stone Age when cave paintings/jewellery were made.	
Natural	Something that comes from nature and is not man-made.	
Neanderthals	A species of human that is now extinct.	
Neolithic	3 rd part of the Stone Age when farming cows, pigs and sheep began.	
Nomad	People that always move from one place to another to live in.	
Ore	Rock that contains metal.	
Palaeolithic	1 st part of the Stone Age when people stone tools/art were 1 st made	
Prehistory	Any period of time before people started writing, e.g. the Stone Age	
Settler/ Settlement	Settlers are people who migrate or move to a new place, whilst a settlement is when a group of settlers start a community together.	
Skara Brae	A stone-built Neolithic settlement in Scotland's Orkney Islands.	
Stone Age	The earliest period of human culture where stone tools were used.	

Key Facts 1

- Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of Mainland (the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland).
- The way Earth looks has changed lots over thousands of years. Early humans lived in an ice age, when the world was much colder than now. There were huge sheets of ice, called glaciers, covering a lot of the land. The most recent ice age began about 1.5 million years ago and ended about 15,000 years ago.
- The Stone Age started 2.5 million years ago and ended in 2500BC. It's called the Stone Age because people used stone tools and weapons. People lived in caves where they cooked meat and drew on walls.

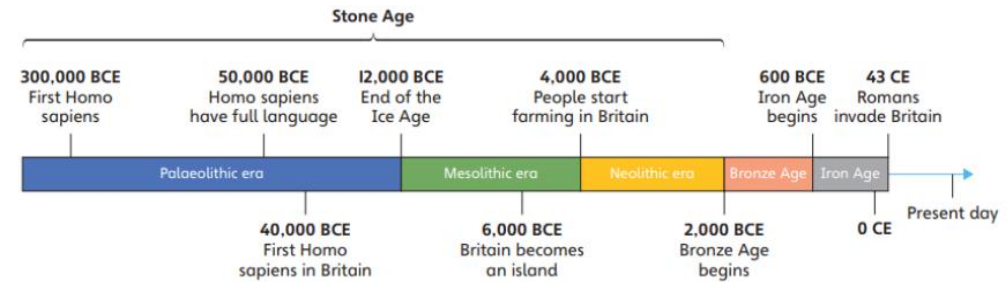
Previous Knowledge

In Year 1, you learnt to:

- Use timelines effectively; make historical comparisons; and about significant historical events.

In Year 2, you learnt to:

- Identify the impact of historical events; use sources to support your knowledge; and began to understand sequencing on a timeline.



Stone Age eras	
Palaeolithic era	The early Stone Age when humans used very basic tools
Mesolithic era	The middle Stone Age when humans perfected their tools
Neolithic era	The new Stone Age when humans began farming

Europe during the Ice Age



Stone Age tools



Key Facts 2

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This was a period of pre-history as we have no written record of events from the time.
- At the end of the Ice Age, sea levels rose and turned Britain into an island close to how it is today.
- Humans had a variety of different ways to gather and hunt food in order to survive.
- The end of the Stone Age (around 2,500BC), was when farming, the clearing of land and the keeping of animals began.

Key Questions

- What does 'prehistoric' mean?
- How have we discovered facts about the Stone Age?
- What is Skara Brae?
- What are the different Stone Age periods?
- How did people live in the Stone Age?
- How does this differ to life now?
- What are cave paintings?
- How did they get made?
- Why is it called the Stone Age?
- When was the Stone Age?
- What tools did Stone Age people have/use?
- What did Stone Age people eat?
- Can I use evidence to investigate this era?