



<p>Key Skills Historical Areas of study: Y4/Y5</p>	<p><b>Key Historical concepts : Settlement/Agriculture /religion/ technology</b></p> <p><b>Key enquiry questions</b></p>
<p><b><u>Finding Out About the Past</u></b> <b><u>(Enquiry)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Use a range of information to ask and answer questions about the past.</b></li> <li>• <b>Use interpretations, pictures and written sources to build a picture about the past.</b></li> <li>• <b>Give reasons why peoples account of the same event may be different.</b></li> <li>• <b>Talk about sources of information that contain negative views and accounts.</b></li> </ul>	<p>How do we know about the people of the Stone Age ?</p> <p>What can we find out about the Stone Age from primary sources?</p> <p>Why is ancient people’s remains and ‘rubbish’ important to archaeologists?</p> <p>How and why do historians interpretation of the ‘ Stone Age ’ differ?</p>
<p><b><u>Finding Out About the Past</u></b> <b><u>(Chronology)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Use dates and historical terms to describe historical periods, e.g.</b></li> <li>• <b>Describe how the past has been divided into different periods of time. Use the terms BC and AD to locate dates of invasion and occupation.</b></li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>When was the Palaeolithic ( Old) Stone age?</p> <p>When was the Mesolithic ( Middle ) Stone Age ?</p> <p>When was the Neolithic ( New) Stone Age ?</p> <p>When was the Bronze Age?</p> <p>When was the Iron Age</p> <p>What historical periods came before and after it?</p> <p>What were the main historical events/ changes during the time ?</p> <p>What were the main characteristics of each period?</p>
<p><b><u>Historical Events</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Describe features of historical events beyond living memory.</b></li> <li>• <b>Identify common themes and features.</b></li> <li>• <b>Explain and give reasons for events in the present and past.</b></li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>What were the key historical events in the Prehistory period?</p> <p>How did society change from hunter gatherer nomadic lifestyles to <b>agricultural settlements</b></p> <p>What were the positive and negative impacts of moving from a nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyle to an <b>agricultural settled</b> society</p> <p>When did Britain becoming an island? What happened to the people of Dogger land?</p> <p>When and why did Neolithic people build of henges? What was the importance of <b>Ritual and Religious</b> beliefs ?</p> <p>How did <b>technological changes</b> and the development of new materials change the lives of people in the Bronze and Iron Age? How was the Iron Age different from the Bronze Age? In what ways was Bronze better than stone and Iron better than bronze? Which had the biggest impact ?</p>



	<p>How did events change the way people lived their lives during this period? Why did the changes happen ( role pf immigrants )                  What similarities and differences are there in Stone Age – Iron Age cultures to other Ancient cultures we have studies ? ( e.g Ancient Egyptians, Vikings, Romans ) (Use previous knowledge)  <b>In what ways were the people of this courageous?</b>  <b>Has history and popular culture represented the ‘Stone Age Man’ fairly and accurately? Does Fred Flintstone help us understand life 8000 years ago?</b></p>
<p><b><u>Lifestyles of People in the Past</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Compare and contrast the ways of life of people from different historical periods.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Compare and describe features of life now and in the past beyond living memory.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Describe and give reasons for the changes and differences in lifestyle in the past and present</i></b></li> </ul>	<p>What are the similarities and differences to life in Stone Age – IronAge times to other historical periods we have studied ( e.g Ancient Egyptians, Romans, Greeks)                  What was life like for a hunter gatherer/ cave dweller 8000 years ago?                  In what ways did things change around 4000 BC?                  What was life like in a Neolithic settlement? What was new about the new stone Age?                  What was life like on a in a Hill Fort? ( Oswestry Hill Fort visit) ( similarities and differences)                  In                  What religious beliefs did the Prehistoric people have ?- Why and how where stone henges built?                  How did prehistoric people honour their dead?                  Why are the prehistoric graves such an important primary source for archaeologists ?                  What were the most important aspects of living in the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age? Defining features such as : dress, architecture, transport</p>
<p><b>Mantle of the Expert</b></p> <p>A university lecturer, archaeologist and anthropologist finds stone age cave paintings in a Welsh cave ( Note – no cave painting have as yet been found in the UK), later a burial site is also discovered. A team of anthropologist script writers are commissioned to uncover the story of the people who made these images and left these remains.</p> <p>Stepping back into their time the team discover the challenges, joys and threats to the tribe and follows them through difficult times in their struggle to survive.</p>	



**Key Vocabulary :** Archaeologists, Artefact, Palaeolithic , Mesolithic, Neolithic, chronology, tribal, hunter-gatherers, shelter, civilization settlement, prey - An animal that is hunted for its food, mammoth, antelope, raft, canoe, cave-art

### The Stone Age Knowledge Organiser:



The **Stone Age** marks a period of prehistory in which humans used primitive **stone** tools. Lasting roughly 2.5 million years, the **Stone Age** ended around 5,000 years ago when humans in the Near East began working with metal and making tools and weapons from **bronze**

### When Was the Stone Age?

The Stone Age began about 2.6 million years ago, when researchers found the [earliest evidence of humans using stone tools](#), and lasted until about 3,300 B.C. when the [Bronze Age](#) began. It is typically broken into three distinct periods:

The Paleolithic Period, (old stone age), **roughly 2.5 million years ago to 10,000 B.C.**

People were nomadic hunter-gatherers

Paviland Cave (Gower). This is home to the earliest human around 26,000 years ago.

Some of the oldest drawings ever found were made more than 30,000 years ago in a cave in southern France



Excavation by Amgueddfa Cymru has shown that the cave was occupied around 30,000 years ago and again around 12,500 years ago.



to burial found in Britain, dating to

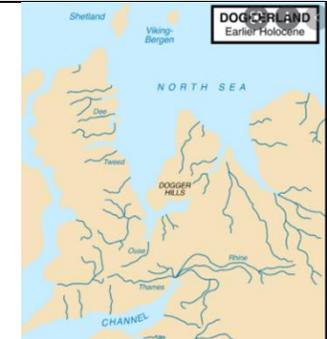
**Cave paintings** - Early humans may have used art as a way of communicating. Drawings of animals on cave walls are common.



## The Mesolithic Period around 10,000- 4500 BC Period

People began to settle into farming villages

Doggerland (also called Dogger Littoral) was **an area of land, now submerged beneath the southern North Sea**, that connected Great Britain to continental Europe. It was flooded by rising sea levels around 6500–6200 BCE.



The Neolithic Age **began around 4500 BC years ago and ended as civilizations started to rise around 2700 BCE**. Major changes were introduced by **agriculture**, affecting the way human society was organized and how it used the earth, **tools were developed and canoes**.



**Skara Brae** – A stone built Neolithic settlement in Orkney, Scotland. It was occupied around 3000 – 2500BC



### The Bronze Age

- People discovered how to get metal out of rocks.
- Bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools.



### The Iron Age

- Iron replaced bronze as the best material for making tools and weapons.
- People lived in tribes, often settlements in hillforts.





## Ten things you need to know about the Stone Age to Iron Age

1. It was a very long time ago
2. It covers 10,000 years
3. Many things stay the same throughout much of the period
4. There are some BIG changes – for example, from hunter-gatherer to farmer
5. Bronze and then iron are better tools and weapons than stone
6. The population of Britain reached around 1 million people by the end of the Iron Age
7. Britain was joined to Europe by Dogger Bank until around 6000 BC
8. Many of the changes were introduced to this country by immigrants
9. Archaeological discoveries frequently add different ideas about life at the time
10. The period is called Prehistory because there are no written resources

## STONE HENGE, STONE CIRCLES AND STANDING STONES

Archaeologists believe that **Ancient stone monuments were built for ritual purposes or for marking astronomical events** such as solstices and equinoxes. Stone circles were also places where social rituals could have taken place, especially to honour the dead. There is evidence of burials and cremations at some sites, most notably at Stonehenge



**Stonehenge** – A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It was built in 3000BC.