**Prior Learning** 

 **Intent**

* When looking at historical events, we can split them into BC and AD. **BC** means before Christ was born. **AD** means the years after Christ was born.
* People used to think that that Stone Age man spent all day hunting and gathering. There is evidence to show that Stone Age man was not primitive. They made and used tools, fashioned from flint and wood; proper burials; hunting ceremonies; and they had an organised way of life.
* When man started to farm in the Stone Age, there were lots of changes. They tamed wild animals, grew wheat and barley and used oxen. They needed flint tools; they cleared forests for farming and used pottery to store crops they had farmed.
* We can use evidence to help us decide what has happened in the past. However, because we aren’t certain, we must use words such as ‘probably’ and ‘maybe’.

 Intent

* We know how to use sources to help us look at History from our Great Fire of London topic.
* We can compare two periods of time from our Travel and Transportation topic in Year 1.

**Key Questions**

**We are Historians learning about The Stone Age**

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| **artefact** | a man-made object eg: art/tools, that is of interest |
| **prehistoric** | Before written records began |
| **flint** | A very hard stone that canproduce a spark when struck byanother stone. |
| **hunter-gatherer** | Someone who hunts animals andgathers wild food to eat. |
| **AD** | Anno Domini: the ears after Christ was born. |
| **BC** | Before Christ: the years before Christ was born |
| **primitive** | belonging to very early times and an early stage of development |
| **archaeology** | The study of history through excavation and artefacts |
| **Bronze Age** | A time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for making tools/weapons. |
| **Iron Age** | A time period when iron replaced bronze as the preferred material for making tools/weapons. |
| **Settlement** | Places where people live and sometimes work. |
| **Paleolithic** | Earliest period of the Stone Age when chipped stone tools were used |
| **Mesolithic** | Middle Stone Age |
| **Neolithic** | New Stone Age |

 **Key Vocabulary **

* Stonehenge was built in six different stages over thousands of years. The stone circle monument itself was put in place around 2500 BC in the **Neolithic** period.
* Many people believe Stonehenge was an important religious site, perhaps even a Druid temple. The alignment of the stones could suggest it was used to observe the night sky or as a place to celebrate the winter or summer solstices.
* Changes from the stone age into the Iron Age included Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons. People also lived in tribes and they were

often at war with each other.

  **Intent**



