

Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologists	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
artefact	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.
Neolithic	Is the later part of the stone age and follows the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age.
B.C	Before Christ. A date like 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.
chronology	The ordering of events, for example the stone, bronze and iron age.
tribal	Groups of people who live together.
Hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
shelter	A house where stone age people would have lived.
civilisation	A group that lived during a period of time, long ago.
Settlement	A place where there were several stone age shelters, like a small village.
prey	An animal that is hunted for its food.

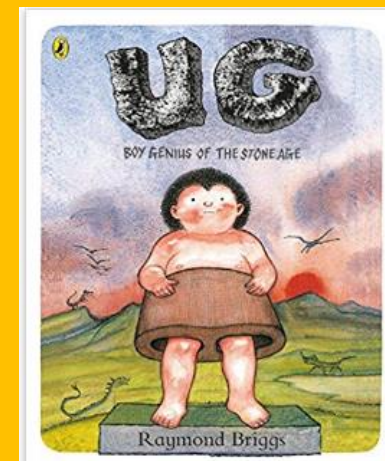
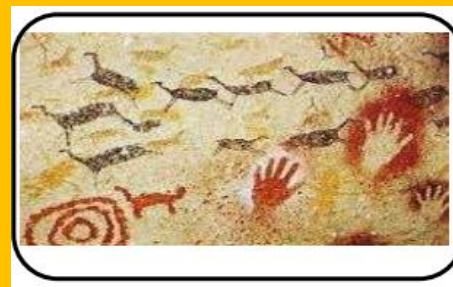
Important Bits

Skara Brae

Is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a stone age village that has been well preserved.

Stonehenge

Is a famous stone age monument in Wiltshire.



The children will learn:

- how to put events in chronological order
- about how the period of the stone age fits into a wider picture of British history
- how the hunter-gathers lived in Stone Age Britain
- about how Stone Age people survived against threats
- about cave art and how it was created
- about non-written sources of evidence about the Stone Age
- how to make deductions from primary sources
- the history of Skara Brae
- about Stonehenge, how it looks and the history behind it

Timeline

