

Early Man - History

Vocabulary

| Word | Definition |
|---------------------|---|
| Stone Age | The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used. |
| Mesolithic | The middle part of the Stone Age. This when cave paintings were made and the people made jewellery out of shell and bone. |
| Neolithic | The latest part of the Stone Age. In this period, farming was invented and people started caring for animals such as cows, pigs and sheep. |
| Palaeolithic | The oldest part of the Stone Age, where people used simple tools chipped from stone. |
| Bronze Age | A period between the Stone and Iron Ages, where people made and used bronze tools and weapons. |
| Iron Age | The time period where iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools. The Iron Age marks the end of the pre-historic period. |
| Hill Fort | Hill forts were built on hilltops and surrounded by huge banks of soil and ditches. They were protected by wooden walls which kept enemies out. |

In KS1, you had the opportunity to:

- Learn about different periods of history and look at important events and people in history - although these events and people were a long time after the Stone Age!

Key Skills

- Recognise the Stone Age to Iron Age on a timeline.
- Begin to use dates and historical terms to describe at least one key event from the Iron Age, Bronze Age and Stone Age.
- Find answers to simple historical questions using a range of sources.
- Make observations from artefacts and pictures.
- Begin to use the library for research.
- Identify similarities and differences between the Stone Age and Iron Age.



Key Facts

- Know the dates of the Iron (825BC-34BC) Bronze (3000BC -800BC) and Stone Ages (Up to 3000BC)
- Understand key facts about sites from the Stone age – Skara Brae, Stonehenge, forts and settlements.
- Understand reliance on the roles of hunter gatherers and early farmers.

TIMELINE Stone Age to Iron Age:

