



Key Learning Points:

1. I can identify where the Stone Age to Iron Age fits in to history and how the Stone Age came to be.
2. To understand how late Neolithic hunter-gatherers survived in the Stone Age.
3. To explore what Skara Brae is and why it is significant.
4. To understand and be able to identify different types of stone age settlements.
5. To understand and explore Bronze Age religion, technology and travel.
6. I can explore Stonehenge and be able to explain the cultural significance of this site.

Driver: Independence

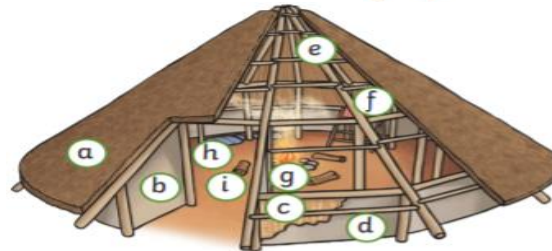
Key Facts and Dates

15,000 BC - 10,000 BC	Cave paintings found in France date back to this time.
4,500 BC - 3,500 BC	People begin to make simple pottery and farming starts to spread.
4,000 BC - 3,000 BC	People begin to ride horses. Before this point, the only way to travel was on foot.
3,000 BC	Construction starts on Stonehenge.
2,500 BC - 1,500 BC	Bronze axes are developed, which leads to advances in woodworking techniques.
1,800 BC	The first large copper mines are dug at this time.
1,000 BC	The cart with wheels is invented.
80 BC	The first coins are thought to have been used.



Skara Brae is a Stone Age village located on a Scottish island. It tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age.

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive.



Roundhouses

a. thick hatch	f. upright loom
b. door	g. hearth (fire)
c. wattle	h. beds
d. daub	i. logs for sitting on
e. timber frame	

Vocabulary

archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.
artefact	An object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like.
barrow	A large structure made of earth that people used to build over graves.
bronze	Copper and tin are melted together to make a metal called bronze.
century	A period of 100 years
circa	Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC = around 800 BC.
daub	Plaster or clay used for coating a surface
druids	Powerful religious people
hillfort	Settlements built on hills to provide more protection
invasion	To try and take over a place by force
loom	An apparatus that makes fabric using threads
migration	Movement from one place to another to settle there
rampart	A defensive wall built for protection
remains	Traces of the past
resources	Something to help when needed
sacrifice	Offerings to spirits such as weapons and animals
settler/ settlement	People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement.
smelting	A process of producing metals
stone circle	Burials took place in stone circles
trade	The activity of buying, selling and exchanging goods and services
tribe	A social group in a traditional society, made up of families or communities linked by a common culture
wattle	Sticks or rods used for building