



Key Vocabulary:

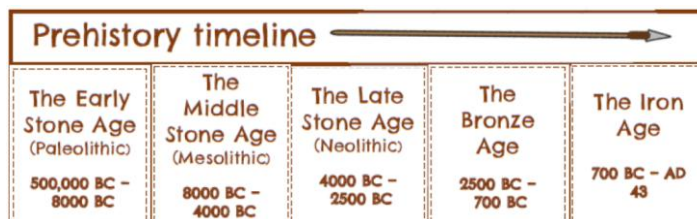
Prehistory	The period of time before human civilisation and writing developed.
Paleolithic	The early Stone Age. The longest period of human history. Earliest humans used simple stone tools.
Mesolithic	The middle Stone Age. Hunter-gatherers on the move to survive.
Neolithic	The late Stone Age. The beginning of farming, pottery and villages.
hunter-gatherer	A person who meets their needs by hunting animals and gathering plants.
nomad	A person who doesn't live in one place all the time.
archaeology	The study of the human past through the things that people left behind.
agriculture	The raising of crops and animals for human use.
homo-sapien	A scientific name for human beings.
evolution	The way living things change over time.
tribe	A group of people who live and work together in the same area.
fossil	the preserved remains or traces of a plant or animal that lived a long time ago.

Do you remember?

Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic ocean in 1932.



Stone Age to Iron Age



Key Knowledge:

- The **Stone Age**, **The Bronze Age** and **The Iron Age** are all periods of prehistory as there were no written records, only **artefacts** to inform us of these time periods.
- During the **Paleolithic** period, people lived in **caves** and produced **cave paintings** of the world around them.
- People who lived in the **Mesolithic** period were **Nomadic**, moving from place to place and acquired their food by **foraging** and **hunting (hunter-gatherers)**.
- During the **Neolithic** period, humans began to **settle** in larger villages. They grew crops and raised animals.
- In **The Bronze Age**, humans **smelted copper ore** and **tin** to make **bronze**.
- **The Iron Age** followed The Bronze Age and lasted until the Romans invaded in 43AD.



A cave painting



Skara Brae - a Neolithic settlement



Stonehenge - a Neolithic monument



A Bronze Age roundhouse



Mary Anning – an English palaeontologist