



Key Vocabulary

- Chronology – the order of key events
- Archaeology – the study of historical items dug from the ground
- Artefacts – man-made objects of historical interest
- Paleolithic/Neolithic – periods of time before metal was used by man
- Bronze/Iron age – periods of time when man was able to use metal for building and tools
- Nomad – member of a community that has no fixed settlement
- Domesticate – to tame animals
- Artisan – expert craftsperson
- Fossil evidence – ancient remains
- Prehistory – Period of time before written evidence
- Era – a significant period in time
- Homo neanderthalensis – an extinct species of human that died out around 40,000 years ago
- Homo sapiens – our own species
- Hunter-gatherer – survival by foraging
- Primitive – early forms
- Settlement – a static community

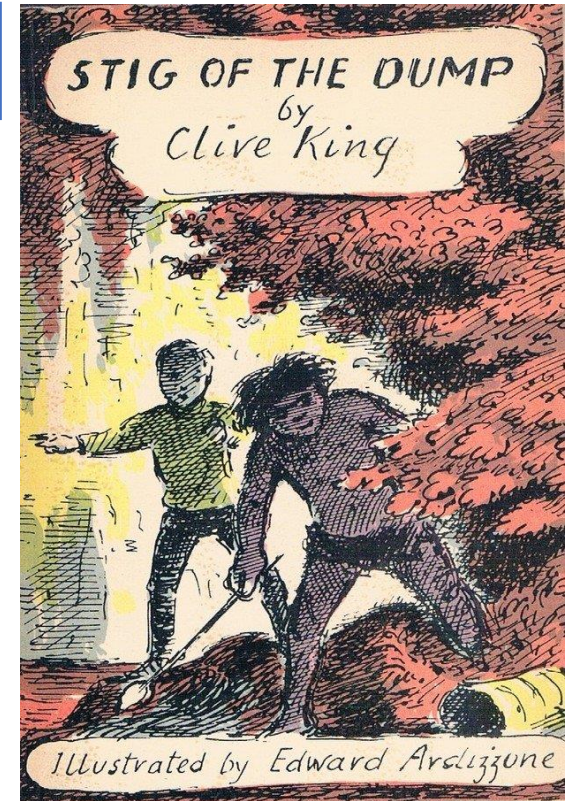
Key Knowledge

- To understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
- To understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources
- To understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses

Journey through the ages



The Early Stone Age (Paleolithic) 500,000 BC – 8000 BC	The Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic) 8000 BC – 4000 BC	The Late Stone Age (Neolithic) 4000 BC – 2500 BC	The Bronze Age 2500 BC – 700 BC	The Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43
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