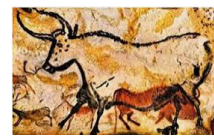


# Stones 'n' Bones- Year Three- Term 1



Prior Knowledge/Key knowledge		Timeline 2,000,000 to 3,000 BC		Vocabulary	
Year 2	A significant event beyond living history – The Great Fire of London. Looking at the events that took place and people’s different viewpoints .	<b>2,000,000 BC</b>	First early humans appeared in Eastern Africa	Stone Age	This is the time during which early humans started to use stone to make early tools.
Palaeolithic Around 3,000,000 BC	During this long period of time, close relatives to humans used simple stone tools and slowly evolved into the modern humans we call Homo sapiens. Britain was still connected by land to France and Denmark.	<b>1,600,000 BC</b>	Early humans hunted using spears	Prehistoric	Prehistoric comes from the term pre-history. It means a time before written records existed. There is no recorded history of this time that we can read, just clues left behind that archaeologists have to interpret.
Mesolithic Around 10,000 BC	People lived nomadic lives as hunter gathers, constantly on the move in order to find enough food to survive. It was during this time that Britain became an island.	<b>650,000 BC</b>	Early humans started to use hand axes	Nomadic	People who are nomadic do not live in one place, instead they follow the animals that they hunt for food.
Neolithic Around 4,500 to 2,400 BC	This is the time when farming began, villages were built and pottery was made in Britain.	<b>40,000 BC</b>	Early humans paint pictures in caves in Spain	Hunter-gather	A person who hunts for meat and gathers wild plants and berries for food.
Bronze Age	The <b>Bronze Age</b> is a historic period, approximately 3300 BCE to 1200 BCE, that was characterized by the use of <a href="#">bronze</a> , Beaker people helped develop this skill.	<b>12,000 BC</b>	The last woolly mammoth in Britain dies	Homosapien	Homosapien is the scientific name for modern humans, for you and me and all the people on our planet now. The name means ‘wise man’. It is thought that the first Homosapien evolved around 180,000 years ago.
Iron Age	The <b>Iron Age</b> is the final epoch of the <a href="#">three-age division</a> of the <a href="#">prehistory</a> . History began to be recorded from this point.	<b>7,000 BC</b>	Pottery is made in China		
Boudicca Circa: Ad 60	Celtic Warrior - Iron Age – from the Iceni tribe – Led an uprising again invading Romans	<b>6,000 BC</b>	Great Britain becomes an island	Hunter Gatherer	Had to catch or find things that they ate and moved around frequently.
		<b>3,000 BC</b>	Stonehenge is started		
		<b>2500BC-800BC</b>	Bronze Age	Farmers	Came together during Neolithic period to farm together in communities.
		<b>800BC – 100AD</b>	Iron Age		

Key Skills		Big Questions/Challenging Perceptions:	
Sequencing the past	Be able to talk about and describe historical events using appropriate vocabulary.		<p>In <b>Stone Age Boy</b>, the main character says, “...But she didn’t look like any of the girls I know.” Why do you think that was? Can you think of any other ways that people look the same or different?</p>
Change and development over time	Explain why certain changes and developments were of particular significance Sequence accurately the key events, objects, themes, societies, periods and people within and across topics confidently using key dates, period labels and terms.		