Year 3 Autumn-History – What was the significance of farming on the stone age way of life?







Glossarv:

- Primary source: is an artifact, document, diary, manuscript, autobiography, recording, or any other source of information that was created at the time.
- Secondary source: Is a source created by someone who did not experience first-hand. These can be books and articles.
- Chronology: The arrangements of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.
- Palaeolithic: The earliest period of the Stone Age.
- Mesolithic: Middle Stone Age. •
- Neolithic: Final stage of the Stone Age.
- Artefacts: Something made by people rather than natural • objects.
- Archaeology: Is the study of the past through material remains.
- Neanderthals: An extinct species closely related to human beings.
- Homo Sapiens: The species to which all human beings belong.
- Hunter-gatherer: Harnessed fire, developed knowledge of plant life and technology for hunting and domestic purposes.
- Settlement: A colony or any small community of people.



Stone Age Artefacts



dwelling



tools





Sticky Knowledge:



- To know what BC and AD means and when it is used.
- To know the difference between primary and secondary sources.
- To know the Stone Age was classed as a prehistoric period and was before written record.
- To know how archaeologists have found out about this period.
- To know when the three different periods of the Stone Age were and their key features.
- To know that farming practices were brought to Britain through migration.



