



Meet the Flintstones

We will learn about:

- ❖ Physical comparisons of humans from different eras
- ❖ Late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, e.g.: Skara Brae and how farming changed life.
- ❖ Early inventions: fire, making sharp wooden and stone tools, the wheel and their impact.
- ❖ Bronze age religion, technology and travel, for example Stonehenge.
- ❖ Iron Hill forts, tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture.
- ❖ Fossils, archaeology and artefacts from the Stone and Iron Age

We will practise these skills:

- ❖ Find out about everyday lives of people in time studied
- ❖ Compare with our life today
- ❖ Place the time studied on a timeline
- ❖ Sequence several events or artefacts
- ❖ Use dates and terms related to the study unit and passing of time
- ❖ Look at representations of the period – museum, cartoons etc
- ❖ Identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented
- ❖ Use a range of sources to find out about a period

We will use this vocabulary:

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|---------------|-------------------|
| ❖ Fossil | ❖ Mesolithic |
| ❖ Archaeology | ❖ Hunter-Gatherer |
| ❖ Artefact | ❖ Farming |
| ❖ Prehistory | ❖ Quern |
| ❖ Domesticate | ❖ Bronze |
| ❖ Nomad | ❖ Hill Fort |
| ❖ Tribe | ❖ Iron Age |
| ❖ Neolithic | ❖ Stone Age |

We will learn about these historical figures:



Otzi the Iceman

The natural mummy of a man who lived between 3400 and 3100 BCE, discovered in September 1991 in the Ötztal Alps on the border between Austria and Italy.



Swanscombe Man

A 400,000 year old skull found in 1935 at Swanscombe, Kent

