

Geography Skills

History Skills

- Place time and events studied on a timeline.
- Ask a variety of questions.
- Sequence several events or artefacts.
- Understand more complex terms, eg. AD, BC, BCE
- Find out about everyday lives of people in time studied.
- Look for links and effects in time studied.
- Look at the evidence available.
- Recall, select and organise historical information.

French Skills

- Greet people in different ways.
- Exchange names in French.
- Discuss how I am feeling.
- Choose appropriate phrases for the situation.
- Recognise and repeat sounds and words accurately.
- Use songs to support learning.
- Apply knowledge to make sentences.
- Listen and respond to someone's question.

D&T Skills

- Generate ideas for an item, considering its purpose and user.
- Make labelled drawings from different views showing specific features.
- Plan the order of their work before starting.
- Think about their ideas as they make progress and be willing to change things if this helps them improve their work.
- Join and combine materials and components accurately in temporary and permanent ways.
- Evaluate their product against original design criteria, e.g. how well did it meet its intended purpose?

Theme: Cavemen, Cults & Celts (Stone Age -> Iron Age)

Computing Skills (Research and E-Safety)

- Recognise the difference between the work of others which has been copied (plagiarised) and when materials have been restructured and re-presented in ways which are unique and new.
- Understand what cyber bullying is and the impact it has on the victim and abuser.
- Begin to understand that the internet is made up of fact, fiction and opinion and that some websites may try to manipulate or persuade you to behave/act in a certain way.
- Understand the need for caution when using an internet search for images and what to do if they find an unsuitable image.
- Identify which emails should not be opened and attachments which may not be safe.

Science Skills (Forces)

- Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.
- Make systematic and careful observations and take accurate measurements using standard units.
- Record findings using drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.
- Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
- Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.
- Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.
- Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or support their findings.
- Compare how things move on different surfaces.
- Notice that some forces need contact between two objects.

Art Skills (Colour)

- Colour mixing and matching; tint; tone; shade.
- Make colour wheels.
- Observe colours.
- Suitable equipment for the task.
- Introduce different types of brush.
- Techniques (dotting, scratching, splashing).
- Colour to reflect mood

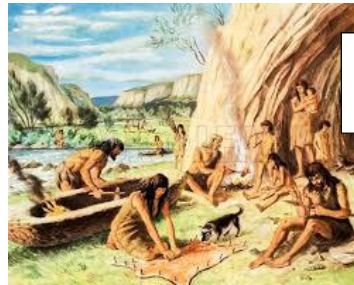
Music Skills

- Understand the words pitch, pulse, tempo, rhythm, dynamics, chords.
- Compose short pieces of music involving changes in all of the above.
- Practice and perform confidently as part of a group.

Key Vocabulary

Agriculture, Celts, Hillfort, Homo sapien, Ice Age, Mesolithic, Metal Ore, Neanderthal, Neolithic, Palaeolithic, Prehistoric, Smelting, Stonehenge.

Cavemen, Cults and Celts



Stone Age Community



Stonehenge



Iron Age hillfort

Key Points		
Stone Age	Palaeolithic	-Humans are hunter-gatherers. -Move with the seasons. -Neanderthals become extinct.
	Mesolithic	-Ice Age ends. -Britain becomes an island. -Creation of canoes lead to fish becoming a food source.
	Neolithic	-Agriculture begins in Britain. -More likely to stay in one place. -Bury their dead in Long Barrows.
Bronze Age		-Beaker people come to Britain. -Copper + Tin = Bronze. -Stone circles are put up. -Begin trading and making jewellery. -Bury their dead with important objects in Round Barrows.
Iron Age		-Better tools and weapons. -Better farming means bigger population. -Tribal communities are often at war. -Created hillforts for defence. -Romans invade and Iron Age ends.

Key Vocabulary	
Agriculture	Farming
Celts	Name for the people living in tribes in Britain during the Iron Age.
Hillfort	A type of defensive protection given to a village during the Iron Age.
Homo sapiens	Our species of modern humans.
Ice Age	A long period of time where much of the Earth is covered with ice.
Mesolithic	A period of the Stone Age, often referred to as the 'Middle Stone Age'.
Metal Ore	Rock containing metal materials.
Neanderthal	An extinct species of human from the Palaeolithic period.
Neolithic	A period of the Stone Age, often referred to as the 'Late Stone Age'.
Palaeolithic	A period of the Stone Age, often referred to as the 'Early Stone Age'.
Prehistoric	Something which belongs to a time before written history.
Smelting	The process of heating metal ore to extract molten metal.
Stonehenge	A prehistoric stone monument in Wiltshire, England.



Homo sapien (left) and Neanderthal (right) skulls.