







The Stone Age to the Iron Age



Timeline						
4 million years ago	15,000 BC	3,200- 2,200 BC	3,000 BC	2,800- 1,800 BC	2,500- 800 BC	700- 500 BC
First humans appeared	Humans painted inside caves (cave paintings)	Skara Brae is established and being used.	Construction started on Stone Henge.	'Bell Beaker culture' arrives in Britain, pottery was extremely popular.	Use of metal work is developed to make stronger tools and weapons.	Iron working technology becomes widespread through England, Scotland and Wales

Key Vocabulary	
Archeology	The science of studying things from the past.
Cave	A natural underground chamber in a hillside or cliff.
Extinction	When an entire species of animal or plant disappears or dies.
Flint	A grey hard rock that was used for fire lighting.
Flax	Textile fibre taken from the flax plant.
Henge	A circular monument made of wood or stone.
Ancient	Belonging to the distant past.
Preserved	Keeping something into its natural state.
Prehistoric	Relates to a time before written records.
Spear	A weapon with a pointed tip and long shaft used for throwing.
Palaeolithic	Refers to the 'old' stone age.
Mesolithic	Refers to the middle part of the Stone Age.
Neolithic	Refers to the 'new' Stone age.

Sticky Knowledge
<p><u>What did people wear in the Stone Age?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People wore animal skins, using bones and sticks to sew the materials together. <p><u>What were the homes like in the Stone Age?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The earliest homes were caves or rock shelters. • Houses were made of wattle(woven wood), daub (mud and straw) and animal bones. <p><u>What developments were made during the Stone Age?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As technology progressed, humans created increasingly more sophisticated tools and fire. • Discoveries included better shelters, art, pottery, and agriculture. <p><u>What is Stonehenge?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument. • It was built 5000 years ago. • The stone circle was erected in the late Neolithic period about 2500 BC. • It is located in Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, England. <p><u>What are cave paintings?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cave painting is the art created by the Stone age people on cave walls. • They reflect hunting animals and experiences of Stone Age life. • Fire was particularly important in order to light the cave and keep animals away. • Nobody quite knows what cave painting was used for, but there are many theories such as to record time, decorate the caves and communicate messages. <p><u>How was Bronze made?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronze is made when copper is heated and mixed with tin, creating a stronger metal than copper.

Daily Life	
 <p>Roundhouse: a home from the mesolithic stone age.</p>	
 <p>Stone age tools and weapons</p>	
 <p>Cave paintings often decorated the inside of caves.</p>	
 <p>Daily life in a stone age village.</p>	



Mexico



Interesting Facts

There are 31 states in Mexico as well as the capital city (Mexico City)	The official name of for Mexico is the United Mexican States.	Mexico is the 14th largest country by land area.	68 languages are spoken in Mexico, 63 of which are indigenous.	The national symbol of Mexico is a coat of arms.	Mexicans don't receive gifts at Christmas, they get presents on Wise Men Day (January 6 th)	Mexico was home to many civilizations, such as the Maya and the Aztecs.
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Key Vocabulary

Physical feature	Natural features such as seas, rivers, mountains.
Earthquake	The sudden shaking of the earth's surface caused by movement underground.
Human feature	Man made features such as houses, roads, bridges.
Mercalli scale	The scale used to measure effects of earthquakes.
Magnitude	The number given to show the size of the earthquake.
Richter scale	A scale of levels from 0-10 used to measure the strength of an earthquake.
Seismologist	Someone who studies earthquakes.
Tectonic plates	Sections of the earth's crust which are like huge jigsaw pieces.

Sticky Knowledge

Where is Mexico?

- Mexico is in the South of North America.
- Mexico shares land borders with the USA, Guatemala and Belize.

What is the physical geography of Mexico?

- The capital city is Mexico city.
- Mexico is a land of extremes, with a varied landscape (jungles, deserts, mountains).
- The climate is varied (both extremely hot weather and rain).

What is the human geography of Mexico?

- Mexico is home to well-known festivals (day of the dead, Cinco de Mayo).
- Mexico attracts a lot of tourism.
- Traditional Mexican foods include enchiladas, tacos, quesadillas and guacamole.

What is an Earthquake?

- An Earthquake is the sudden shaking of the earth's surface caused by movement below ground.
- Earthquakes are a natural disaster.
- Earthquakes can cause damage, the amount of damage depends on the measure of the earthquake.
- Earthquakes can be measured using a Richter scale or a Mercalli scale.

What happened in the Mexican Earthquakes (2017)?

- An Earthquake occurred on 7th September 2017, Chiapas.
- A second earthquake occurred on 19th September 2017, Puebla.
- Mexico is one of the most seismically active places on Earth.

Maps





Ancient Egypt



Timeline							
7500 BC	3200 BC	2640 BC	2555 BC	2000 BC	1332 BC	51 BC	1922
The first people settled in the Nile Valley, as the land becomes dry, people move towards the river Nile.	Egyptians started to use hieroglyphs, a language of symbols.	The first pyramid was built- The step pyramid	The Giza pyramids were built for the kings Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure.	The first ploughs are attached to oxen, this revolutionized the farming.	The 10 year reign of Tutankhamun begins.	The 21 year reign of Cleopatra begins, the last pharaoh of Egypt.	Howard Carter discovered King Tutankhamun's tomb.

Key Vocabulary	
Archaeologist	A person who investigates civilisations from the remains they leave behind.
Afterlife	Life after death.
Canopic jar	A set of four, god-headed jars used to store a dead person's organs in the process of mummification.
Hieroglyphics	A writing system, used by the ancient Egyptians, which used pictures (hieroglyphs) to represent sounds and words.
Pharaoh	The most powerful person in ancient Egypt, who ruled over the people.
Sarcophagus	A stone container designed to hold a coffin and used to bury Egyptian leaders.
Scribe	A person who had the skill of reading and writing.
Temple	A place of worship.
Tomb	A building built to house a body.

Sticky Knowledge

Where is Egypt?

- Egypt is a large country in northern Africa.
- The capital city of Egypt is called Cairo.
- Egypt borders the Mediterranean Sea in the North and the Red Sea in the East. The country shares borders Israel, Libya, Sudan and the Gaza Strip (Palestine).

What is the importance of the River Nile?

- The river Nile watered crops and supplied fish, which provided food.
- The Nile was also used for drinking, cleaning and transportation.

What is the importance of the afterlife?

- The Ancient Egyptians believed it was possible to live again after death.
- Depending on their social class, Egyptians would be buried with important objects to take to their afterlife.

What is the importance of the Gods in ancient Egypt?

- Religion played a big part in the lives of the Ancient Egyptians, they believed in a wide variety of gods and goddesses.
- These gods could take different forms, usually as animals.
- The Egyptians believed that the Gods needed to be worshipped so that their life would be in balance.

How did ancient Egyptians write?


- The ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphs (Greek for 'sacred words') for almost 4000 years.
- Hieroglyphs were written on papyrus, carved in stone and used to decorate many things.

Who was Howard Carter?


- Howard Carter was a British archaeologist.
- He discovered King Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922.

Life in Ancient Egypt


The river Nile runs through Egypt.



A mummified body



The pharaoh, Tutankhamun's sarcophagus



Social classes in Ancient Egypt

