

# What came after the dinosaurs?

## A Stone Age diet



Eating in the Stone Age was very different from eating in today's world. People hunted for meat and gathered nuts and berries in order to survive.

## A Stone Age Dwelling



A Stone Age home was made of natural materials that could be found in the area.

## Key Vocabulary

**Paleolithic** Around 3,000,000 BC. This is the early Stone Age. This is when people use simple stone tools and lived in caves as they evolved completely into humans.

**Mesolithic** Around 10,000BC. This is the middle of the Stone Age. This is when people moved around a lot to keep safe. They were hunters and gatherers.

**Neolithic** Around 4,500BC to 2,400BC. This is when farming began and pottery was developed. This is the end of the Stone Age.

**Prehistory** This is the time before written records began.

**Population** This is the calculation of how many people live in a place.

**Wattle and daub** Manure, clay, mud and hay are mixed together to stick over the top of sticks that have been woven in and out of a timber frame.

**Archeologist** Someone who studies human history and analyses human remains and artefacts.

## Bronze Age Jewellery



A lunula necklace was worn to show wealth. It was also used for trading for things that the people needed.

## Farming

Farming during the Stone Age was difficult as the ground was hard and the tools, made of stone and wood, broke easily. Humans left and returned to Britain several times during this period as the climate and landscape was difficult to survive.



During the Bronze Age, farming began to really develop as tools were improved by using bronze metal. This made the tools stronger and more practical, helping with everyday living. Bronze axes cleared forests and increased the land available for growing crops and grazing animals.

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## Stone Age artwork – Cave Art Work from the original Masters




The Stone Age is in prehistory which means 'before written records began'. Evidence of early human life on our planet is documented in caves where people recorded what life was like for them. This included animals, hunting, tribes and handprints. Styles may have changed, but cave art was the pioneer in the creative evolution of art as we see it today.

## Art Vocabulary

<b>Print</b>	The transfer of a design from one material to another.
<b>Monoprint</b>	A form of printmaking where the image can only be made once, unlike most printmaking which allows for multiple originals.
<b>Texture</b>	The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or substance
<b>Tones</b>	Lightness or darkness of a colour
<b>Rubbings</b>	An impression of a design made by rubbing on paper laid over it with coloured wax, pencil, chalk, etc.



## Scratch Coding

<b>Program</b>	Provide a computer or other machine with coded instructions for the automatic performance of a task.
<b>Blocks</b>	The building blocks of a code: 
<b>Commands</b>	In computing, a command is an instruction to a computer program to perform a specific task.
<b>Code</b>	The instructions for a program.
<b>Sprite</b>	A sprite is an object in Scratch that performs functions controlled by scripts
<b>Costume</b>	In Scratch a costume is an alternate appearances of a sprite.
<b>Stage</b>	In Scratch, the stage is the background of the project, but can have scripts, backdrops (costumes), and sounds, similar to a sprite.
<b>Backdrop</b>	In Scratch, a backdrop is an image that can be shown on the stage. It is similar to a costume, except that it is shown on the stage instead.
<b>Sequence</b>	A set of programming blocks that make actions happen one after another.
<b>Algorithm</b>	Step by step instructions to solve a problem.
<b>Bug</b>	A mistake in a computer program.
<b>Debug</b>	Find and fix mistakes in a computer program.