

## History Year 3 /4 Cycle A Autumn 1– The Stone Age

### Key Vocabulary:

**Generic:** change, period, era, decade, century, BC (before Christ), AD (Anno Domini), significant, evidence, source, reliable, artefact, archaeologist, community.

### Topic specific:

**Flint:** A hard grey rock commonly ground in ancient times to form a tool.

**Pre-history:** The period of time before written records.

**Ancestors:** People further back in time than grandparents who we are related to.

**Archaeologist:** A person who studies history by excavating (digging) and looking at artefacts.

**Artefact:** An object from the past.

**Hunter-gatherer:** People who get their food through hunting, fishing and eating wild plants.

**Communal:** Something which is shared by all members of the community.

**Nomadic:** People who do not stay in one place for very long, they move around.

**Climate:** The weather in a certain place or time.

**Evidence:** Something that can help us understand the past e.g. images, objects, buildings, writing and landscapes.



### Key Learning/activities

#### **Stage 1: H1 Understand Chronology**

-Children put the Stone Age on a timeline of events throughout history which they know about so they can see just how long ago this was.

-Children put the Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age) on a time line.

-Children use dates and the terms period and Age to describe these.

#### **Stage 2:H2 Build an overview of world history**

-Children describe the lives of people from this time including focusing on tools, weapons and food (see key facts and useful resources for more info).

#### **Stage 3: H3 Investigate and interpret the past**

-Children look at evidence from Skara Brae, Stonehenge and cave paintings to ask questions about and find answers about The Stone Age.

-Children discuss which sources of evidence you may and may not expect to use to find out about the Stone Age and why (e.g. landscapes, tools, bones, diary entries, newspaper articles from the time, faeces, photographs, cave paintings).

-Children suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in this time period ie why did life become easier over time?

#### **Stage 4: H4 Communicate historically**

-Children write a non-chronological report to present their knowledge about tools weapons and food using specific dates and some of the key vocabulary learnt.

#### **Must happen:**

-Visit North Lincolnshire Museum (Scunthorpe) OR

-Visit Normanby Hall (fort building workshop).

-Share the book 'Stig of the Dump' with the class.

-Share the story 'Stone Age Boy' with the class.

### **Key Facts**

-The Stone Age period was 30,000BC- 2500BC.

The Stone Age is made of three parts, Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age 30,000BC - 10,000bc), Mesolithic (middle Stone Age 10,000BC -8,000bc) and Neolithic (New Stone Age 8,000BC -2500bc).

-Palaeolithic period- all humans were nomadic.

Mesolithic- A time of great change- the climate warmed, plants and animals thrived.

-Neolithic- by this time, the climate had warmed and humans had learnt more about farming, they made settlements and farmed their own plants and kept animals for food.

-During the Stone Age our ancestors started to use stone tools to hunt and eat with, often made from flint or bone.

-The first animals to be domesticated were dogs, goats, sheep and pigs.

-Our ancestors diets consisted of fruits, seeds, grasses and wheat (and occasional meat when they could catch it).

-The Stone Age ended when people began to use metal to make tools.

There are still unanswered questions about the Stone Age but archaeologists are making 'best guesses'.

### **Useful Resources/Links**

See shared area, Plan Bee, Chris C resources, Topic box