



The Stone Age

Knowing More, Remembering More

Remembering previous learning

- ❖ How can looking at a picture help us learn about a person from history, and why is it important to use different types of sources? Looking at a picture can tell us what someone looked like and what they did. It's good to use different sources like stories and books too, because one source might not tell us everything.
- ❖ How can objects help us learn about people from the past, and why is it important to use different types of sources? Objects like toys, clothes, or tools can show us what someone used or liked. Using different sources helps us learn more because one source might not have all the information we need.
- ❖ How can documents help us learn about people from the past, and why is it important to use different types of sources? Documents like letters or diaries can tell us what someone thought or did. Using different sources helps us get a fuller picture because one source might not have all the information.

In this unit children will..

- ❖ Define the 'Stone Age' and its different periods.
- ❖ Use sources to identify distinctive features of two time periods.
- ❖ Compare change between the Neolithic period and earlier periods.
- ❖ Know about life in Neolithic times from investigating historical and archaeological sources.
- ❖ Provide valid reasons for the existence of monuments.
- ❖ Perform a role play showing the extent of change during the Stone Age.

We will practise these skills:

- ❖ Use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.
- ❖ Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British history.
- ❖ Develop the appropriate use of historical terms, and note connections and contrasts over time.
- ❖ Construct informed responses that involve the selection of relevant historical information.
- ❖ Regularly address historically valid questions about similarity and difference.
- ❖ Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.
- ❖ Establish clear narratives within and across the periods they study.

Key vocabulary:

Stone Age, prehistory, prehistoric, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, archaeology, flint, artefacts, Ice Age, quarry, forage, hunter-gatherer, domesticated, reconstruction, evidence, settlement, community, slave, crop, revolution, settlement, role, significance, inference, saddle, quern, dresser, tomb, dolmens, barrows, mounds, henge, solstice, grave goods, aerial photograph, sacred, monument, megalith, significant, technology, social, agriculture, revolution, drawing, decay.

Historical Figures:



Vere Gordon
Childe

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Knowing more in Y3

- Why is the period called the 'Stone Age' and what are the three periods that it is divided into? The period is called the 'Stone Age' because early humans used stone to make tools and weapons. The Stone Age is divided into three periods: the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic.
- What were some differences and similarities in people's lives during the Old Stone Age (Paleolithic) and the Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic), and what can we conclude about the quality of life during these periods? During the Old Stone Age (Paleolithic), people hunted animals and gathered food, living in caves or simple homes. They used basic stone tools. In the Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic), they still hunted and gathered, but they started using better tools and living in more settled places. Life was tough in both times, but it got a bit easier in the Mesolithic because of improved tools and more stable ways to find food.
- What are some key differences between the periods of the Stone Age, and why do you think these changes happened? Changes between these periods happened because people learned new skills and tools, like farming, which made their lives better and different.
- How do historians use evidence to learn about life in Neolithic times, and what can we say about family life back then compared to today? Historians and archaeologists study old tools, buildings, and artifacts like those found at Skara Brae to understand Neolithic life. Families in Neolithic times lived in small villages, farming and caring for animals together. Today, families are similar but live in bigger communities with modern homes and technology.
- Why did Neolithic people build big monuments, and what do these tell us about what they believed? Neolithic people built monuments like Stonehenge for ceremonies and to mark important events. Their beliefs included honouring ancestors and the changing of seasons.
- What were some important things that people learned to do during the Stone Age, and do you think they got much better at living back then? During the Stone Age, people learned to make tools, hunt animals, and grow food. They got much better at surviving and living together.