

Year 3 History

The Stone Age

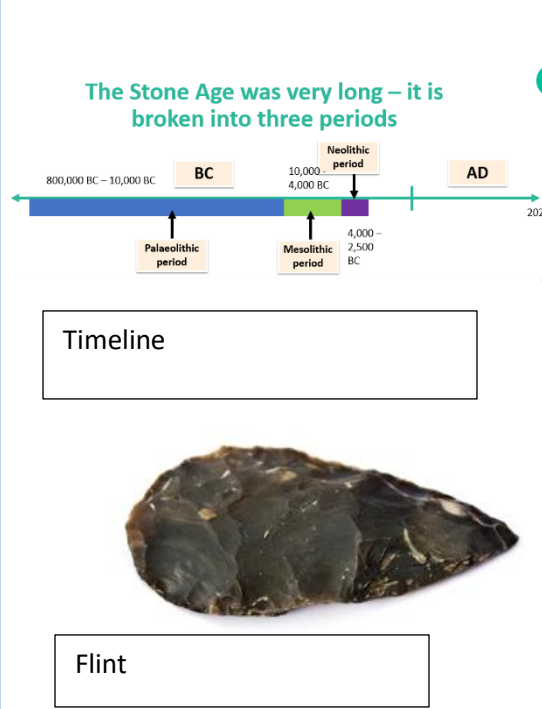
What was new about the New Stone Age?

What I should already know: Some common words and phrases relating to the passing of time

Lesson 1: Why is it called the Stone Age?

Activity: To analyse and discuss pictures of artefacts from the Stone Age to sort and identify the 3 time periods.

- The period known as the Prehistoric Age spans from the last Ice Age in 800,000 BC to the Roman invasion in 43 AD
- This period is commonly referred to as the Stone Age,
- The Stone Age people left no written records, we are reliant on archaeological evidence.
- The Stone Age gets its name from the stone used to make tools and weapons.
- The flint was dug up then shaped using a hard rock.



Prehistory / Prehistoric:	before recorded history
Stone Age:	weapons and tools made of stone,
Palaeolithic:	the early phase
Mesolithic	middle part
Neolithic:	the later part
Flint:	hard grey rock
artefacts	an object made by a human of historical interest.
Ice Age:	glaciers covered large parts of the earth
Archaeology:	the study of human history
Quarry	a large open hole or pit dug for mining stone

Lesson 2: What was life like in the Old and Middle Stone Ages?

Activity: Investigate similarities and differences between the two earliest periods of the Stone Age.

In the Palaeolithic period, people used very simple tools made from wood, bone and stone.

- Moved around to find food.
- Lived in simple shelters or caves.
- Major food source was hunting.
- They began to use fire for heat and cooking
- Mesolithic period, tools became more sophisticated.
- Moved from caves and shelters to constructing timber-framed homes.



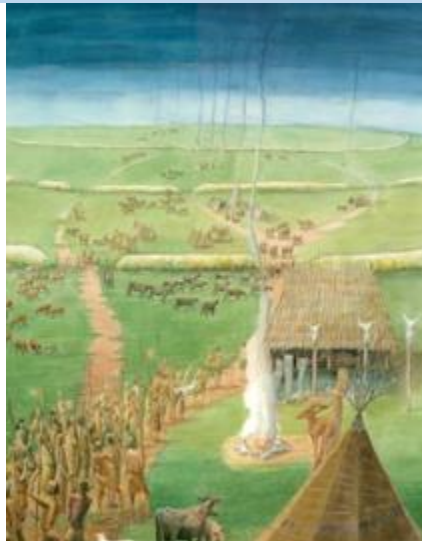
Flint arrowheads

Forage :	to search for food or supplies
Hunter Gatherer :	people who live by hunting and fishing
Domesticate	To bring (animals) under human control
Evidence:	A sign or object which shows that something exists
Settlement:	A small community of people.
Community	A group of people living in the same place.
Reconstruction drawing	Building or creating something again that has been destroyed.
Decay	to rot or become rotted

Lesson 3: How much change happened in the New Stone Age?

Activity: Create a class fact file to find out interesting facts from this period.

- In the Neolithic period, people became more settled as they built more permanent homes.
- Tool design changed to make their farming much more efficient.
- They became so good at farming that they sometimes had a surplus to trade with nearby communities.
- As settlements grew, more disputes occurred, resulting in fights over land.
- New roles were created such as farmers, society leaders.



Neolithic settlement

Settlement:

A small community of people.

Crop:

plants grown on a farm

Role:

the character played by an actor

Lesson 4: What can the village of Skara Brae tell us about life in Neolithic Times.

Activity: Complete a venn diagram to compare life in Skara Brae with life today, what are the similarities and differences?

- In the Neolithic period they were living in organised groups and even had some leisure time.
- Skara Brae was discovered in 1850 after a great storm
- Skara Brae the houses were built from stone.
- Eight sandstone houses had been sunk into the ground.
- There was just a single room with a hearth in the centre for the fire which provided light, warmth and cooking facilities.
- Stone beds were found in the houses.



Dresser



Sunken houses made of stone

Inference:

to make a guess based on facts and observations

Saddle Quern

A piece of equipment for grinding flour to make bread.

Midden:

a clay substance full of people's rubbish

Dresser:

a piece of furniture for storing pots

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Lesson 5: BIG FINISH - Was great progress made in the Stone Age
Activity: To perform a role play showing the extent of change during the Stone Age.

- To communicate what we have found out, and to act it out in a role play by miming or could also include some basic dialogue. - Decide on a length of time for the role plays to last. - As a class, discuss the areas of progress that were identified last week. - Each group to perform to the rest of the class. - Have a final vote based on the evidence from the role plays on whether the New Stone Age deserves the title 'New'.	<i>What are the main differences between the Old and New Stone Ages? Which was the biggest change? Is the biggest change also the most significant or important change? Is it accurate to talk about great progress being made during the Stone Age?</i> 	Significant,	being or causing something of importance
		technology,	a particular method of solving practical problems that comes out of research
		social,	living in groups or communities instead of alone
		agriculture,	The work of raising crops and farm animals; farming
		revolution	a very great change in something that causes many other things to change

End of Unit Quiz

