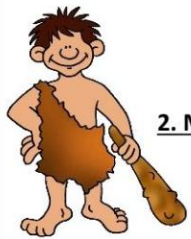


Periods of Stone Age



1. Paleolithic period (Old Age)

First stone tools invented

2. Mesolithic period (Middle Age)

Tools, bow and arrows to hunt deer.

3. Neolithic period (New Age)

The start of farming

The Stone Age History Learning Organiser - Year 3 &4

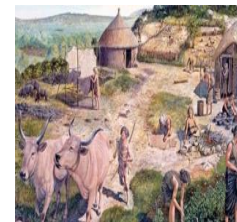
Stone Age Settlements



Paleolithic



Mesolithic



Neolithic

Key Knowledge

Chronology:

The children should understand that the Stone Age is part of pre-history. They should understand that this time period came before the Romans, Egyptians etc.

How life changed during the Stone Age:

At the beginning of the Stone Age, people were hunter-gatherers and were nomadic.

By the end of the Stone Age, they began settling and there was more focus on agriculture.

Key Historical skills

- I can begin to understand the terms BC/AD and am able to place events on a timeline.
- I can use evidence to describe and compare the past.
- I can use evidence to investigate how and why life changed over time.
- I can use a variety of sources to make deductions about the past.
- I am beginning to select and record relevant information
- I can communicate my findings in a variety of ways.
- I can answer historical questions using evidence. I can ask historically valid questions

Key Vocabulary

Agriculture – The farming of crops and animals for human use

Flaking – A process of shaping stone by chipping pieces off the edges

Hunter-Gatherer – A person who meets their needs by hunting animals and gathering plants

Microolith – Small, sharp stones used as arrow and spear heads

Tools – Objects used to improve the performance of a task

Settlement – A place where people build their homes



Historical timeline (Britain)

Palaeolithic (Stone Age)	Mesolithic & Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman Period	Anglo-Saxons	Medieval (Middle Ages)	Tudor & Stuarts	Georgian Period	Victorian Period	Recent History
2 million – 10,000 BC	10,000 BC	2500 BC	800 BC	43 AD	400's	442c Kingdom of Gwynedd	1485 Henry VIII	1714 1770's – slate industry	1837 Queen Victoria	1900 WWI 1914-18 WWII 1939-45

Useful links:

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/histpry/stone-age/>
<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk>

Learning Sequence

1. How Did People Survive During the Stone Age?

Many people during the Stone Age were hunters and gatherers, which means they hunted and gathered food. People gathered all kinds of things, including nuts, fruits, and roots they dug up from the ground. They fished with nets and harpoons, then cut up their food with sharpened stone tools and cooked it over a fire.

2. What Changed For People Living in Stone Age Britain?

In Stone Age Britain, the biggest change for people was the shift from a nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyle to a settled farming community during the "New Stone Age" (Neolithic period), where they began to domesticate animals, grow crops, and build permanent settlements, drastically altering their way of life by allowing them to stay in one place and produce their own food instead of relying solely on hunting and gathering wild resources.

3. How Do We Know About Life in the Stone Age?

We primarily know about life in the Stone Age in Britain through the discovery of artifacts like tools, weapons, and human remains left behind by people from that period, which archaeologists excavate and study, providing clues about how they lived, hunted, and interacted with their environment; as there were no written records from the Stone Age, these physical objects are our main source of information.

4. How Did Life Change in the Bronze Age?

Life in Britain changed in many ways during the Bronze Age, including:

Metal tools: Bronze tools made farming easier, allowing people to clear forests and grow more crops.

Population growth: The ability to farm and hunt more efficiently supported a larger population.

New clothing: The loom was invented, and people began wearing woolen clothes.

5. What Do We Know About Britain's Prehistoric Tombs and Monuments?

Stonehenge: A world-famous monument that began construction during the Neolithic period

Skara Brae: Stone-built houses in the Orkneys that date to the Late Neolithic period and are some of the best-preserved Stone Age houses

Henges: New enclosures built around 2900–2200 BC that consist of a ring-shaped bank with a ditch around the inside

Stone circles: One of the earliest prehistoric monuments in Britain