



# Stone Age



## Pupils will learn

- To understand life in Stone Age Britain
- To find out about how stone age agriculture changed(hunter gatherers)
- Changes from Stone Age in Britain
- To develop a chronologically secure knowledge of events in the Stone Age.
- Consider life in the Stone Age and how it compares to life today.

## Important facts

- Links to prior learning:
  - Explores (year 2)
- Cheddar Man - A human fossil found in Gough's Cave, Cheddar Gorge, Somerset.
- Homo sapiens, emerged about 200,000 years ago.
- Stone Age is divided into three periods: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic

800,000 BC	Earliest footprints in Britain.
400,000 BC	Earliest hearth (fire place) in Britain.
10,000 BC	End of the last Ice Age.
6000 BC	Land bridge to Europe flooded, England becomes an island.
4000 BC	Adoption of agriculture
3000 BC	Stonehenge started. Skara Brae built
2300 BC	Bronze working introduced
1600 BC	Stonehenge abandoned

## Local Links

- Gressinghall
- Grimes Graves
- West Runton Mammoth
- Deep History Coast  
<https://www.visitnorthnorfolk.com/Deep-History-Coast/>

## Home Learning Ideas

- Finding out different dyes you can make using different materials
- <https://www.visitnorthnorfolk.com/Deep-History-Coast/>
- <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/stone-age/>
- <https://kidzfeed.com/stone-age-facts-for-kids/>

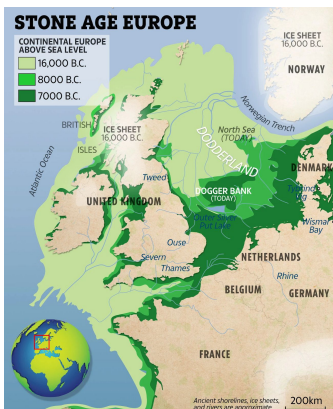
## Books to read at home

- Cave Baby Julia Donaldson
- Ug boy genius of the stone age Raymond Briggs
- Wolf Brother Michelle Paver
- Stig of the Dump Clive King

## Inquiry Questions

- Would you like to be a hunter-gatherer or a farmer?
- Why did people build Stonehenge?
- Who were the kings and queens in prehistory?
- what did people believe in prehistory?
- Did Celts ever come to Britain?

## Further Information



Skara Brae: Neolithic settlement on the Orkney isles.

Stonehenge: A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Hunter gatherer</b>	People who found food from their local environment.	<b>palaeolithic</b>	a period of history from early humans until around 9500 bc
<b>Archeologist</b>	Someone who digs up the remains of the past.	<b>mesolithic</b>	a period of history from around 9500 bc until around 4000 bc
<b>Megaliths, henges, barrows, stone circles</b>	Stone Age monuments.	<b>neolithic</b>	a period of history from around 4000 bc until around 2000 bc
<b>domestication</b>	keeping animals such as cattle, rather than having them completely wild.	<b>nomad</b>	a person with no fixed home who travels around searching for food
<b>knapping</b>	Chipping flint into a usable shape.	<b>saddle quern</b>	a stone for grinding corn around 9500 bc
<b>artefact</b>	an object left as evidence of life in an earlier time	<b>Forage</b>	To look widely for nourishment or other provisions
<b>homosapiens</b>	the type of human beings that we are today	<b>BC</b>	Before Christ. A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus.
<b>Neanderthal</b>	an early species of human beings	<b>AD /Anno Domini</b>	“in the year of our Lord”. AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2019
<b>Infer</b>	<i>verb</i> deduce or conclude from evidence and reasoning.	<b>summary</b>	<i>Verb:</i> grasp (something) tightly.
<b>obedient</b>	<i>Adjective:</i> complying or willing to comply with an order or request.	<b>vigorous</b>	<i>Adjective:</i> strong, healthy, and full of energy.

\* Words in grey are Tier 2 (non-topic specific) vocabulary