



Kildwick CE VC Primary School

Learning to Live - Living to Love - Loving to Learn



The Stone Age

Key Stage 2

History: Curriculum Intent—Key Knowledge

Background

The story of prehistoric Britain began when the first humans arrived in Britain. The earliest humans were hunter-gatherers. The Stone Age is split into three periods; the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. The Paleolithic was the earliest part of the Stone Age and lasted the longest of the three. At the start of the Stone Age, people were nomadic hunter gatherers and survived by hunting animals and finding food to eat. As time went on, people began to settle in one place and farming began.

All dates below are approximate	All dates below are approximate
Stone Age: Palaeolithic 10,000 BC and before	800,000 BC/BCE – Earliest footprints in Britain 15,000—10, 000BCE— The Lascaux Caves are thought to be from this time. 10,000 BC/BCE- End of the last Ice Age
Mesolithic 10,000 BC to 4000 BC	8,2000BCE- The last “land bridge” from East Anglia to Holland is taken over by sea water from water melting at the end of the ice age.
Neolithic 4000 BC to 2000 BC	4000 BC/BCE - Stone Age people began to farm for food, rather than just hunting and gathering. People began to make simple pottery. 4000—3000BCE– People start to domesticate and ride horses. Before this, people could only travel on foot. 3750 BCE– Woolly Mammoths start to die out. 3000 BC/BCE – Stonehenge started 3000 BC/BCE – Skara Brae built

Key Themes and terms which run through our history curriculum

Archeology / archeologist – the study of history by digging in different historic sites and studying what is found/ someone who digs up the remains of old societies

Culture –shared behaviour such as diet, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion, which are shared by a group of people or society

Immigration, immigrant – people who move to a different country and live there permanently.

Migration – leaving an area or country to live somewhere else

Settlers – a person, or group of people, who have arrived in a different area or country to set up home there and use the land.

Society – people living together in organised communities

Trade - is the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people, businesses, or countries

Key Places (Chronological)

Caves of Lascaux	Place in the Dordogne, France, where cave paintings have been discovered, dating from the Paleolithic period. They are estimated to be 20,000 years old.
Star Carr	Important archeological site inYorkshire dating from the Mesolithic period
Howick House	A Mesolithic house found in Northumberland.
Skara Brae	Neolithic settlement in the Orkney Islands
Stonehenge	Neolithic stone circle in Wiltshire
Bradley Long Barrow and Bradley Round Cairn	Two local Stone Age and Bronze Age burial sites.

Key People (Chronological)

Otzi the Ice Man – Ötzi the Iceman is the natural mummy of a man who lived some time between 3350 and 3105 BC, discovered in September 1991 in the Ötztal Alps on the border between Austria and Italy.

Wetwang tribal Queen – buried with a spectacular chariot in Yorkshire c200 BC/BCE

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

Key line of enquiry 1:	Key line of enquiry 2:	Key line of enquiry 3:
<p style="text-align: center;">When was the Stone Age and how long did it last?</p> <p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the Stone Age was compared to the other topics that we have studied. How long the Stone Age lasted and how this compares to the durations of other periods of history. The names and durations of the three periods of the Stone Age: The Palaeolithic, the Mesolithic and the Neolithic and some key events/ characteristics of these periods. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Were Stone Age people just simple hunter-gatherers? (Paleolithic and Mesolithic)</p> <p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How early Stone Age people found food to eat (hunter gatherers) and the tools they used How Stone Age people moved around to find food, not settling in one place for long. Some used caves for shelter. Some created 'tents' using branches and animal skins. The Lascaux Cave Paintings and findings at Star Carr in Yorkshire and Howick House in Northumberland and what these places tell us about life in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period. 	<p style="text-align: center;">How much did life change for Stone Age people when they started to farm? (Neolithic)</p> <p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How Stone Age people gradually began to set up farms, grow their own crops and keep animals. How this meant that they began to live in permanent settlements, rather than living a nomadic life style. How clothes and diet changed Skara Brae and what it tells us about life in the Neolithic period. The technology available to the Neolithic people which enabled them to build.
<p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Ice age- An ice age is a time when thick ice sheets called glaciers cover huge areas of land. An ice age may last for millions of years and can cause big changes to Earth's surface. Ice ages have happened a number of times throughout Earth's history.</p> <p>Mesolithic- The Mesolithic was a period in the development of human technology between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods of the Stone Age.</p> <p>Neolithic—The neolithic is the youngest part of the Stone Age . The neolithic period is the time when farming was invented and when people started caring for animals, such as cows, sheep and pigs.</p> <p>Paleolithic- The <i>Paleolithic</i> Age covers the period from when stone tools were first used by humans at to the beginning of the Stone Age.</p> <p>Flint - a very hard type of rock used by humans to make tools in the Stone Age.</p> <p>Hunter-gatherer - a member of a culture in which people hunt animals and look for plants to eat instead of growing crops and raising animals.</p> <p>Nomadic - a culture in which people have no permanent home but move from place to place usually in search of food or to graze livestock.</p> <p>Settlement –a place where a group of people have chosen to build permanent homes and live together in a community.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Flint - a very hard type of rock used by humans to make tools in the Stone Age.</p> <p>Hunter-gatherer - a member of a culture in which people hunt animals and look for plants to eat instead of growing crops and raising animals.</p> <p>Nomadic - a culture in which people have no permanent home but move from place to place usually in search of food or to graze livestock.</p> <p>Settlement –a place where a group of people have chosen to build permanent homes and live together in a community.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Domesticated (animals) - an animal that is not wild and is kept as a pet or to produce food</p> <p>Long barrow - a prehistoric monument dating to the early Neolithic period. They are rectangular or trapezoidal shaped or earth mounds. It is thought that they are burial grounds.</p> <p>Settlement -a place where a group of people have chosen to build permanent homes and live together in a community</p> <p>Skara Brae - Skara Brae is a Neolithic Age site, consisting of ten stone structures, near the Bay of Skaill, Orkney, Scotland.</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

Key line of enquiry 4:	Additional Line of Enquiry 5:	Links to other History topics:
<p>How were people buried in the Stone Age? What changed and what stayed the same about burials from the beginning to the end of the Stone Age?</p> <p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How historians believe people were buried in Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. • In the Palaeolithic period, people were buried mostly in caves. • In the Mesolithic period, burials were moving away from single or small group burials into larger flat cemeteries in the open rather than caves. • In the Neolithic period, permanent structures built for the living and the dead for the first time. Beginning of cremations at this time too. • The use of red ochre and weapons in Stone Age burials. • How burials changed from the beginning of the Stone Age to the end of the Stone Age. • What stayed the same about them from the beginning to the end of the Stone Age. • A local Neolithic and Bronze Age burial site on Bradley Moor. • How we know about Stone 	<p>How do historians know about the Stone Age when there are no written records?</p> <p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How most of what we know about the Stone Age is from archaeology. • What clues artefacts can give us about life in the Stone Age. • Otzi the ice man. • How archaeologists often disagree and change their ideas when they find new information (E.g. Howick House). 	<p>Links to other History topics:</p> <p>The Romans in Britain Comparison with Ancient Civilisations at the same period in history: Early Greek Civilisation.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Long barrow - a prehistoric monument dating to the early Neolithic period. They are rectangular or trapezoidal shaped or earth mounds. It is thought that they are burial grounds.</p> <p>Red ochre— a type of red clay that people were often buried with in the Stone Age.</p> <p>Cemetery— a large burial ground for many people.</p> <p>Cremation— the disposal of a dead person's body by burning it to ashes.</p> <p>Cairn— a mound of rough stones built as a memorial or landmark, typically on a hilltop or skyline.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Artefact— an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.</p> <p>Archaeology —the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.</p> <p>Archaeologist -a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.</p> <p>Tools- a device or implement, especially one held in the hand, used to carry out a particular function.</p> <p>Technology—the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes</p> <p>Otzi the ice man- Ötzi the Iceman is the natural mummy of a man who lived some time between 3350 and 3105 BC, discovered in September 1991 in the Ötztal Alps on the border between Austria and Italy .</p>	<p>Links to other subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art – cave paintings, Celtic patterns, pottery • Geography – use of aerial photography to show impact Stone Age sites on landscape. Also looking at where Stone Age sites are. <p>Possible English text: Stone Age Boy, Stig of the dump, How to wash a woolly mammoth</p>