

Oughterside Foundation School - History

Topic: Changes through the Stone Age

Year: 3

Strand: Movement (Settlement/Migration/Invasion)

What should I already know?

- Life existed before your grandparents were born.
- Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. Evidence of this was found by Mary Anning, who discovered fossils.
- What climate means and an example of it.

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Describe what life was like during the three stages of the Stone Age - use a Venn diagram to show similarities and differences.
- Use word mats to understand the meaning behind the words, **Palaeolithic**, **Mesolithic** and **Neolithic**.
- Ask questions and find out the answers about the Stone Age.
- Explain how Britain changed during the Stone Age using a timeline to help.
- Study Stone Age **artefacts**/tools and explain what their uses were.
- Place events on a timeline using dates
- Look at pictures of Skara Brae and describe the features of the settlement.
- Present what you know about the Stone Age using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography English, Maths, Computing)

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- The Stone Age began when the first tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools.
- At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an **island**.
- Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals, such as mammoths.
- Dead animals proved to be useful **resources** because they provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools.
- Evidence of the Stone Age includes **discoveries** of:
 - cave paintings
 - early tools such as **flints**
 - fire **hearths**
 - settlements** such as Skara Brae
 - Cheddar Man - the **remains** of a **Mesolithic** man
- At the same time in another part of the world was the Egyptian **civilisation** - the Egyptians were building the pyramids around the same time as the **Neolithic era**.



Vocabulary

ancient	belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
century	a period of 100 years
circa	Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.
civilisation	a human society with its own social organisation and culture .
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of a place
discovery	If someone makes a discovery , they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before.
era	a period of time in history. An era often begins or ends with an important event.
extinct	no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place
farming	when an area of land is used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.
flint	a piece of stone used in fire-starting and as a tool
gather	collect things together
hearths	the floor of a fireplace, or the stone or brick area in front of it
island	a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water
land clearance	the removal of trees, or other things that are not wanted from an area to clear the land.
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age
migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there
Neanderthal	an early species of human being, now extinct
Neolithic	New Stone Age
nomad	a person or a group of people with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter.
Palaeolithic	Old or ' ancient ' Stone Age.
remains	traces of the past
resources	something used to help when needed.
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement

Timeline

65 million years ago:
Dinosaurs existed



c. 800,000 BC - 10,500 BC:
Palaeolithic Stone Age

Old or '**Ancient**' Stone Age: **Neanderthals** and modern humans used **ancient** tools and simple ways of living to survive the Ice Age.



c. 10,500 BC - 4,000 BC
Mesolithic Stone Age

Middle Stone Age: from the end of the Ice Age, as the **climate** got warmer, to the start of **farming**. Humans would demonstrate a variety of ways to **gather** food including hunting and fishing.



c. 4,000 BC - 2,500 BC
Neolithic Stone Age

New Stone Age: from the start of **farming** including **land clearance** and the keeping of animals. This lasted till the first use of metal.



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Question 1: Match the stages of the Stone Age to their meanings.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
<div>Palaeolithic</div> <div>New Stone Age</div>		
<div>Neolithic</div> <div>Middle Stone Age</div>		
<div>Mesolithic</div> <div>Old Stone Age</div>		

Question 2: Which of these is an example of a Stone Age settlement?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Aspatria		
Skara Brae		
London		
Oughterside		

Question 3: Stone Age humans lived at the same time as dinosaurs. True or False?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
True		
False		

Question 4: Give an example of evidence that tells us about the Stone Age.	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 5: Using the numbers 1-3, put these in the order in which they happened.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Mesolithic		
Palaeolithic		
Neolithic		

Question 6: Using the numbers 1-3, put these in the order in which they happened.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
early humans use tools such as flints to help them survive		
the start of farming		
the start of hunting and gathering		

Question 7: Why were animals important to Stone Age humans? Tick all that are true.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
they provided them with food		
they used their bones to make tools		
they used their skins to keep warm		
they loved being around all kinds of animals		

Question 8: The movement from one place to another is called...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
settlement		
migration		

Question 9: The discovery of the Cheddar Man was important because...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
he liked cheese		
his remains told us about life in the Stone Age		
archaeologists found him		
we know who killed him		

Question 10: Circa means...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
artefact		
century		
around		
circle		