

Our School Values- History	
Love	Investigating and learning about the past and how it has shaped the world that we live in today.
Courage	Challenging our own thinking as well as the actions of others in the past.
Unity	Working in groups to research and find answers to our own questions
Inspiration	Encouraging others to reflect and learn from the past in order to be active global citizens.



Year 3

History

Stone Age



NC: changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

Knowledge I already know

Chronology

I have some specific knowledge of the chronology of different people and events during history and can order events relating to these.

Settlement

I know how the disaster of the Great Fire in London (a key English settlement) has changed our fire brigades and building practices.

Knowledge I will learn

Settlement:

I know that in Palaeolithic times, people were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place.

I know that in Mesolithic times, sea levels rose and Britain became an island.

I know that in Neolithic times, people started to look after animals and grow their own crops.

I know that Stone Henge is a prehistorical monument in Wiltshire built in the Neolithic period.

Invention and technology

I know that in Palaeolithic times, people invented clothes from leather.

I know that in Mesolithic times, the people made smaller and finer tools. They also invented canoes to fish.

I know that by the Neolithic times, when people had animals as pets, they started making clothes from wool.

I know that the following things were invented in the Stone Age: contained (mugs), baskets and fire (for warmth, cooking and protection).

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
AD/CE	<i>Anno Domini</i> (also called Common Era). The years after Jesus' birth.
BC/BCE	<i>Before Christ</i> (also called Before Common Era). The years before Jesus' birth.
Archaeologist	A person who finds out about the past by looking for things which have been left behind.
Palaeolithic	The 'old' Stone Age. People were hunter-gatherers and used very simple stone tools.
Mesolithic	The 'middle' Stone Age. People used finer tools and had begun to fish.
Neolithic	The 'new' Stone Age. People had begun farming and lived in more permanent settlements.
Evolution	Changing over time.
Agriculture	Farming.
Hunter-gatherer	A person who gets their food by hunting animals and gathering food from the wild.
Nomadic	A person who moves from place to place, going to where food can be found.
Settlement	A place where people live.

Chronology	Interpreting evidence	Change and continuity	Change and continuity	Significance	Significance
When was the Stone Age?	Do sources of information tell me the same thing about the Stone Age?	What developed between the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic times?	What changed from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic Age?	How old is Stone Henge?	Which part of the Stone Age do you think was the most significant?
Timeline work for the three periods of the Stone Age.	Label a stone age picture with facts about settlement and invention and technology	Draw and explain the changes from Palaeolithic to Mesolithic times	Write a diary entry as a person living in Neolithic times.	Create a fact-file or leaflet about Stone Henge.	Which part of the Stone Age do you think is the most important? Why?
Challenge: why is the period called the Stone Age?	Challenge: in what ways is your life similar to that of the Stone Age? How is it different?	Challenge: Which time period, Palaeolithic or Mesolithic, would have been harder to live in? Why?	Challenge: within the task	Challenge: why do people recognise Stone Henge as a spiritual place?	Challenge: within the task