







Caroline Haslett Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser

Changes through the Stone Age	Autumn Year 3	Movement - Settlement/Migration/Invasion
Knowledge		Vocabulary
<p>The Stone Age began when the first tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools. It can be split into three significant periods: Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Mesolithic. 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. Some people were hunters (found and killed animals for food) and some people were gatherers (collected other foods such as nuts and berries to supplement meals). People during this time are sometimes collectively referred to as hunter-gatherers.</p> <p>Evidence of the Stone Age includes discoveries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cave paintings - early tools such as flints - settlements such as Skara Brae <p>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.</p>		<p>Agriculture - the practice of farming, including soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food and wool.</p> <p>Century - a period of 100 years</p> <p>Circa - Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.</p> <p>Civilisation - a human society with its own social organisation and culture.</p> <p>Farming - when an area of land is used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.</p> <p>Flint - a piece of stone used in fire-starting/tools.</p> <p>Gather - collect things together</p> <p>Hunter-gatherer - collective name for people during the Stone Age.</p> <p>Mesolithic - Middle Stone Age</p> <p>Migration - movement from one place to another in order to settle there.</p> <p>Neanderthal - an early species of human being, now extinct</p> <p>Neolithic - New Stone Age</p> <p>Palaeolithic - Old or 'ancient' Stone Age.</p> <p>Settler/ settlement - people who migrate to a new place. A settlement is when people start a community.</p>

Possible Activities

- 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, Computing)

Key Resources / Images

Timeline	<p>65 million years ago: Dinosaurs existed</p> 	<p>c. 800,000 BC - 10,500 BC: Palaeolithic Stone Age</p> <p>Old or 'Ancient' Stone Age: Neanderthals and modern humans used ancient tools and simple ways of living to survive the Ice Age.</p> 	<p>c. 4,000 BC - 2,500 BC: Neolithic Stone Age</p> <p>New Stone Age: from the start of farming including land clearance and the keeping of animals. This lasted till the first use of metal.</p> 	<p>Stone Age Tools</p> 	
	<p>c. 10,500 BC - 4,000 BC: Mesolithic Stone Age</p> <p>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.</p> 				

Historical Skills	
Chronological understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a timeline. • Use dates and terms accurately in describing events. • Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: BC, AD, dates, time period, era, chronology, continuity, change, century, decade, and legacy.
Historical knowledge and understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. • Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural)
Historical interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use different sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past.
Historical enquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past. • Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices.
Historical organisation and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills, in order to communicate information about the past in an organised, structured way.