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| **Year 3** | **HISTORY Autumn 1** | **The Stone Age** |
| **Conflict/resolution** | **Leadership** | **Lifestyle** | **Technology**  |
| **Key Vocabulary**  |
| **sacred:** a place or object that has a religious meaning. | **forage/foraged:** to search a large area for food or other objects such as sticks. | **preserve:** to do something to save or to protect a place or an object. | **communication:** to share information with other people. |
| **weapon:** an object that is used for killing or hurting people or animals.  | **settlement:** a place where people have come to live and have built their homes.  | **resourceful:** finding a quick or clever way to solve a difficult problem | **gather/gatherer:** a person that collects things together for a reason. |
| **prehistoric**: the period of history before there were written records. | **transport/ transported:** to take people or goods from one place to another in a vehicle. | **monument:** something that was built to help people remember an important event or person. | **symbol:** a number, letter or shape that means something.  |
| **Statutory Words**  | natural | caught | build | history | material | circle | **archaeologist:** a person who looks at objects and buildings from the past.  |
| **Lifestyle**Who were the Stone Age people? | **Conflict** What weapons did the Stone Age people use? | **Lifestyle** How did the Stone Age people live? | **Lifestyle**  What is Stonehenge?  | **Technology**How did the Stone Age people communicate? |
| **Did you know?** The word prehistoricmeans everything that happened before people started writing about things. The prehistoric era started with the Stone Age people. The Stone Age was around 12,000 years ago.The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period of human life when stone tools and weapons were first used.Stone Age people had to catch or find everything they ate. They hunted animals for meat and caught fish in rivers.They foraged for food such as berries, nuts and fruits. That’s why they were also called hunter-gatherers.They moved from place to place in search of food and frequently followed the animals they hunted. | **Did you know?**Tools and weapons were made of stone, wood, bone, leather and vegetable fibres.Flint was commonly used for making stone tools but they also used other stones like chert and obsidian.A harpoon is a large spear-like tool used to kill large animals.A bow and arrow is made from wood and rope. It was aimed at a target and travels at a high speed.A spear is a long stick made from wood and rock used in battle or to throw at prey.An axe was made from wood and stone and was used for cutting plants, hunting and protection. | **Did you know?**Stone Age people lived in settlements and often moved from place to place.They preserved the animal and were resourceful in using all the parts of the animal.After animals were hunted, their skins would be removed before the meat was eaten. The skin would be cleaned using stone tools and then washed.Some early humans sheltered from the cold in caves or built a circular structure made from wooden posts and covered in animal skin – like a teepee.People wore animal skins to keep them warm, sewn together using bone needles. They also made jewellery carved from fine animal bones. | **Did you know?**Found on England’s Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, Stonehenge is one of the world’s most famous prehistoric monuments.Stonehenge is made up of huge standing stones arranged in a circular shape. The stones were transported to the building site and took 1,000 years to build.The only tools the builders had were made of stone, wood and rope! We may never know why Stonehenge was built, but people probably gathered there for religious sacred ceremonies.Only a few stones are left standing today. | **Did you know?**Archaeologists found symbols and paintings hidden inside caves.Symbols used repeatedly in the same clusters were found, suggesting there was a possible communication system in place 30,000 years ago.Stone Age people painted cave art to record stories.The paintings offered represented daily life such as hunting, animals and gathering crops.They would decorate their caves by carving or engraving them with sharp stones or by painting them with pigment made from minerals. They would paint onto the cave walls with either their fingers or twigs. |