

Year 3 What was life like when our Ancient Ancestors were alive?



What I should already know

- Our local area has changed over time
- That people have been in our area for a very long time and that has caused change
- Identify that a century is 100 years and people have lived in our area for many centuries
- Know what these changes look like on a timeline
- How to sequence pictures and artefacts on a Worthing timeline
- Photographs, pictures, maps and objects can tell us what Worthing was like 100 years ago

What I will 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
 - o fire hearths
 - o settlements such as Skara Brae
 - Cheddar Man the remains of a Mesolithic man
- At the same time in another part of the world there was the Egyptian civilisation the Egyptians were building the pyramids around the same time as the Neolithic
 era and the Ancient Egyptian period included both Stone Age and Bronze Age
 periods.

<u>Vocabulary</u>	
ancient	belonging to the distant past (before AD 410)
archeologist	someone who studies the past by exporing old remains
artefact	an object from the past that shows what life was like
barrow	a large structure made of earth that people built over graves
century	a period of 100 years
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of a place
era	a period of time in history
extinct	no longer has any living members
flint	type of stone used for starting fire and as a tool
gather	collect things together
hearths	The floor of a fireplace – the stone area in front of the fireplace
Neanderthal	An early species of human being
Settler/settle ment	People who migrate to a new place – if they start to live somewhere, that is a settlement

Historical skills and enquiry

Chronological Understanding

Describe what life was like during the three stages of the Stone Age - use a Venn diagram to show similarities and differences

Explain how Britain changed during the Stone Age using a timeline

Place events on a timeline using dates

Understand the meaning behind the words, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Historical Significance

Ask questions and find out the answers about the Stone Age.

Conduct research using books and online

(video clips, articles, images)

Explore early cave paintings to find out what they tell us about our ancestors

Interpretation

Study Stone Age **artefacts/**tools and explain what their uses were and what they tell you about life in the Stone Age

Examine cave art and explore what it tells you about life in the Stone Age

Look at pictures of Skara Brae and describe the features of the settlement.

Use key texts in English to stimulate learning about life in the Stone Age

change
cause
compare
similarities
differences

chronological map local

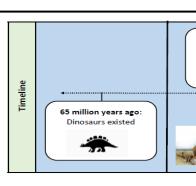
High Street

Prior Vocabulary

change

source

settlement





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. **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.



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.

