

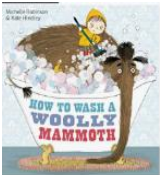


Block Rational: The primary aim of the investigation is for pupils to understand that, although the lives of early humans in Britain remained much the same for long periods of time during the Stone Age, this period was also marked by perhaps the greatest change ever to occur in British society – that of the creation of permanent farming-based settlements and the birth of agriculture and the gradual decline of a hand-to-mouth subsistence existence.				Subject Links: Stone Age Boy – Writing Text Stig of the Dump – Reading Comprehension Text		
Key Texts:   				Fieldwork/Practical Opportunities: DT – Making sculptures		
Links to Prior Learning: Links with locality (Chysauster). Links to the Romans in Year B - The history of Britain.				Links to Future Learning:		
Steps to Learning						End Point:
Lesson 1: How do people often imagine the Stone Age to be like?	Lesson 2: Who left their footprints on the beach and what were they doing there?	Lesson 3: What clues help archaeologists reconstruct how people might have lived in Stone Age Britain?	Lesson 4: Why did Stone Age Britons spend most of their time living in camps rather than in caves?	Lesson 5: Why was the Red Lady of Paviland so important?	Lesson 6: How were people living in Britain at the end of the Stone Age compared with the beginning?	Stone Age – My Quizzes Challenge class to get at least 85 accuracy.
Core Concepts: Change, Continuity and Progression Chronological understanding Interpretations of History				Substantive Concepts: Society Trade Civilisation		

<p>Key Vocabulary: Prehistory, artefact, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Homo Sapiens, Archaeology, geophysics, excavation, agriculture, anachronisms</p>	<p>National Curriculum: HI2/1.1 PRE-ROMAN BRITAIN Pupils should be taught about changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age <i>This could include:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae</i> 2. <i>Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge</i> 3. <i>Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture</i>
<p>Sticky Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stone-age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe. • The stone-age was followed by the bronze-age period. This is when humans started to use metal. • The bronze-age was followed by the iron-age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming. • During the Palaeolithic Age (old stone age), man gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts. • During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the stoneage), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history. 	<p>Home Learning Opportunities:</p>