

Hemingbrough History Curriculum

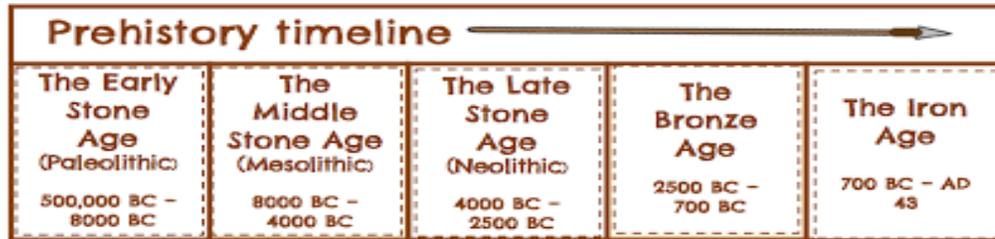
Theme: The Stone Age

Phase: Year 3

Year Group: Lower Key Stage 2

Strand: Historical Ages

1. When was the stone age?



Key Vocabulary

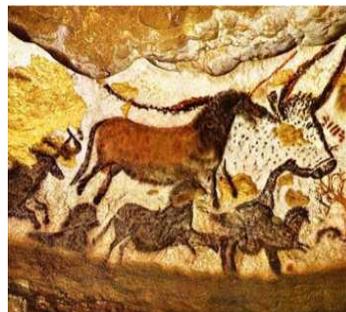
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|------------------------|---|
| AD | AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus |
| BC | BC is a way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was |
| Chronological | In time order starting with the earliest time |
| Agriculture | The process of cultivating land to grow crops and rearing animals for food. |
| Evolution | A gradual process of change over time |
| Hunter-Gatherer | A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild |
| Settlement | A place where people establish a community |
| Tribe | A group of families or communities that share a common culture and language |
| Hillfort | A fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches for defensive purposes |
| Smelting | A process to separate metal from rocks by heating and melting |

3. Where did people live in the stone age?

In the middle Stone Age, houses were a circular structure constructed using wooden posts. Archaeologists have suggested that these frames were covered using **animal skins or turfs** to provide shelter.



4. What was drawn in cave paintings and what were they used for?



Cave paintings - Early humans may have used art as a way of helping themselves in their struggle for survival. Paintings of animals on cave walls are common. The famous cave paintings at Lascaux in southwest France are about 18,000 years old.

2. What was life like for people living in the stone age?

In the Paleolithic period (roughly 2.5 million years ago to 10,000 B.C.), early humans lived in caves or simple huts or tepees and were hunters and gatherers. They used basic stone and bone tools, as well as crude stone axes, for hunting birds and wild animals.

They cooked their prey, including woolly mammoths, deer and bison, using controlled fire. They also fished and collected berries, fruit and nuts.

Ancient humans in the Paleolithic period were also the first to leave behind art made from minerals bone and charcoal.

5. What is Stone Henge?



Stone Henge - a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 4 metres high. Its purpose and how it was built remains uncertain.



Skara Brae - a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located in the Orkney region in Scotland. It is a cluster of eight houses, which was occupied between 3000 and 2500 BC.