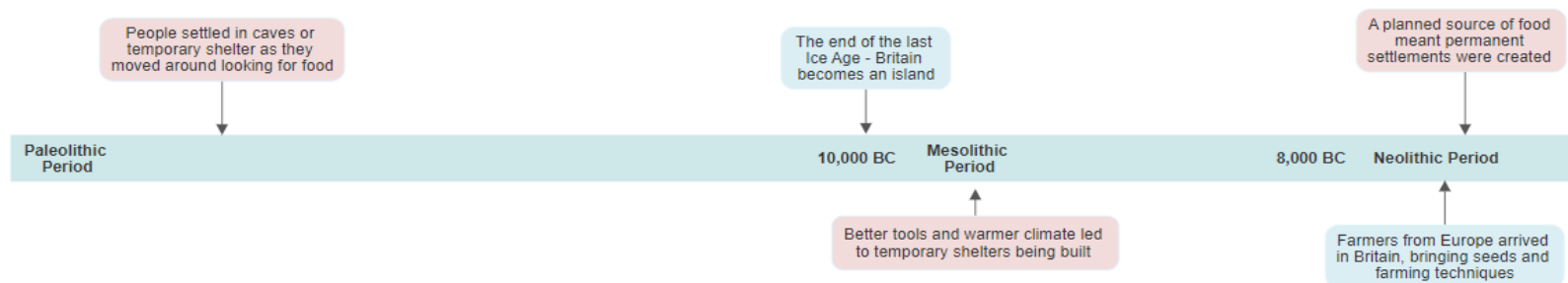




Subject	History	Theme	Changes in Britain during the Stone Age	Term	1
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What should I already know?
<p>KS1 Learning</p> <p>I know that History is the study of the past and historians are people who make this study.</p> <p>I know we have evidence about living things long ago from fossils and that these have been discovered by people like Mary Anning.</p> <p>I have studied thematic changes over time by exploring how the seaside and toys have changed from the past to present.</p> <p>I know technology can change overtime by comparing the tools used to extinguish the Great Fire of London to modern methods.</p> <p>I know the close settlement of people during the Great Fire of London, together with the way they lived and built their houses, contributed to the disaster.</p>

What knowledge should I know by the end of the unit?
<p>“How did the first people in Britain survive?”</p> <p>I will be able to answer this enquiry by explaining that people first came to Britain by walking across land from Africa over a long time. This was possible because the world did not look the same then as it does today; water levels were different so land was exposed.</p> <p>The Stone Age is made up of three periods. The Palaeolithic era is the longest and is so long, that it is 99 times longer than the rest of human history. During this time, people survived the icy conditions by living in caves or temporary shelters. They moved around a lot to hunt and gather food. During the Mesolithic era, the climate became warmer and ice melted. Britain became an island as water covered the land, known as Doggerland, between Britain and Europe. Better tools were invented, allowing temporary homes to be built and food to be hunted. During the Neolithic era, farming techniques were brought to Britain from Europe. This technology meant people could live in permanent settlements and domesticate animals.</p>

What historical enquiry and knowledge of historians’ work will I have done by the end of the unit?
<p>I will complete historical enquiries about: Sources & Evidence/ Interpretation – <i>How do footprints help historians learn about the first people in Britain?</i> Significance – <i>Who were the first people in Britain and how did they get here?</i> Cause – <i>Why did the first people in Britain live in caves?</i> Change– <i>What changed when the ice melted in Britain? What changed when farmers first arrived in Britain?</i> Consequence – <i>How did permanent settlements change the way people lived?</i></p> <p>I will develop chronological awareness by recalling the correct order of the three eras which make up the Stone Age and know that these appear on the BC side of a timeline.</p> <p>I will note trends by recognising how changes in climate and technology contributed to the permanent settlement of people in Britain. I will understand how we know and study the past: everything we know of this time comes from evidence of surviving structures, skeletons or cave paintings because there are no written sources from this time. That is why it is known as prehistoric history.</p>

Vocabulary	
Lithic	‘Relating to stone’
Palaeolithic	Paleo means old. Lithic means ‘relating to stone’. Palaeolithic is the oldest part of the Stone Age – accounting for 99% of human existence.
Mesolithic	Meso means middle. Mesolithic is the Middle Stone Age after the ice had melted.
Neolithic	Neo means new. Neolithic is the New Stone Age when people first farmed their food and lived in permanent settlements.
Prehistoric	Before written records.
Settlement	A place where people choose to live with the intention to stay for some time.
Hunter-gatherer	The idea of surviving by collecting and finding food from the locality rather than growing it or farming the land.
Domesticate	During the Neolithic era, people lived in permanent settlements and grew their own food using farming technologies. Animals could be domesticated or tamed to be used to support people with working the land or providing a food supply.