

Topic Knowledge Organiser

History (Sticks and Bones)

Lesson progression

To understand how the period from the Stone Age to the Iron Age fits into the wider picture of British history

To understand how people in the Stone Age lived

To understand how cave paintings from the Stone Age were created

To make deductions from primary and secondary sources of evidence from the Stone Age

To understand how life changed in the Stone Age when people settled in places such as Skara Brae

To understand how to use a range of evidence to show the importance of Stonehenge

To know the importance of discovering Bronze during the Stone Age

To understand what life was like in an Iron Age hill fort.

Topic progression

EYFS: Children talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members. They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.

KS1: Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should ask and answer questions,

KS2: To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, understanding the periods they study. Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. Devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity. Note connections, contrasts and trends over time.

Key Vocab

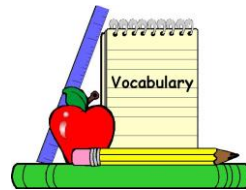
Chronological: arranged in or according to the order of time.

Period of time: Space of seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months or years with an established beginning date and ending date.

Model: A type or design of product.

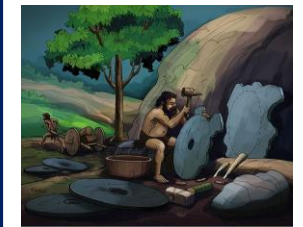
Fact File: A collection of information about a particular subject or product.

Artefacts: An object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.

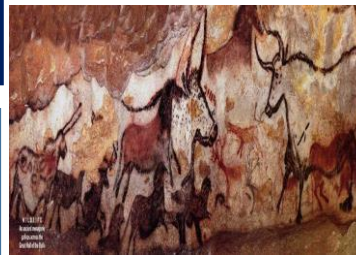


FUN FACT!

The Stone Age people also made sculptures from ivory, clay, bones, and carved stone. The famous paintings at Lascaux in France are over 18,000 years old.



Skara Brae



Useful Links

BBC Bitesize

BBC Teach

The Stone Age

The Stone Age was a time thousands of years ago, when humans lived in caves and jungles. Life was simple, and there were only two main things to do – to protect themselves from the wild animals and to gather food. It started almost with the evolution of mankind.



Science

Key Vocab

Absence-

Key Info



Art

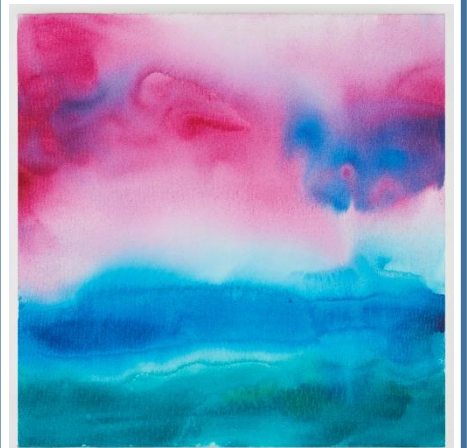
Key Vocab

Colour washing – A technique in faux painting using paint thinned out with glaze to create a subtle wash of colour over walls or other surfaces.

Collage – A piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric onto a backing.

Silhouette: The dark shape and outline of someone or something visible in restricted light against a brighter background.

Key Info



DT

Key Vocab

Peel: To remove the outer covering or skin from a fruit or vegetable.

Grate: To reduce (food) to small shreds by rubbing it on a grater.

Mix: To combine to form one substance or mass.

Appearance: The way that something looks.

Texture: The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or substance.

Key Info

Stone Age pudding



Geography

Key Vocab

Locate: To discover the exact place or position.

Map: A diagram to represent an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads etc.

Similarity: compare things together to find things that are the same or similar.

Differences: Compare things together to find things that are not the same or different.

Key Info



