

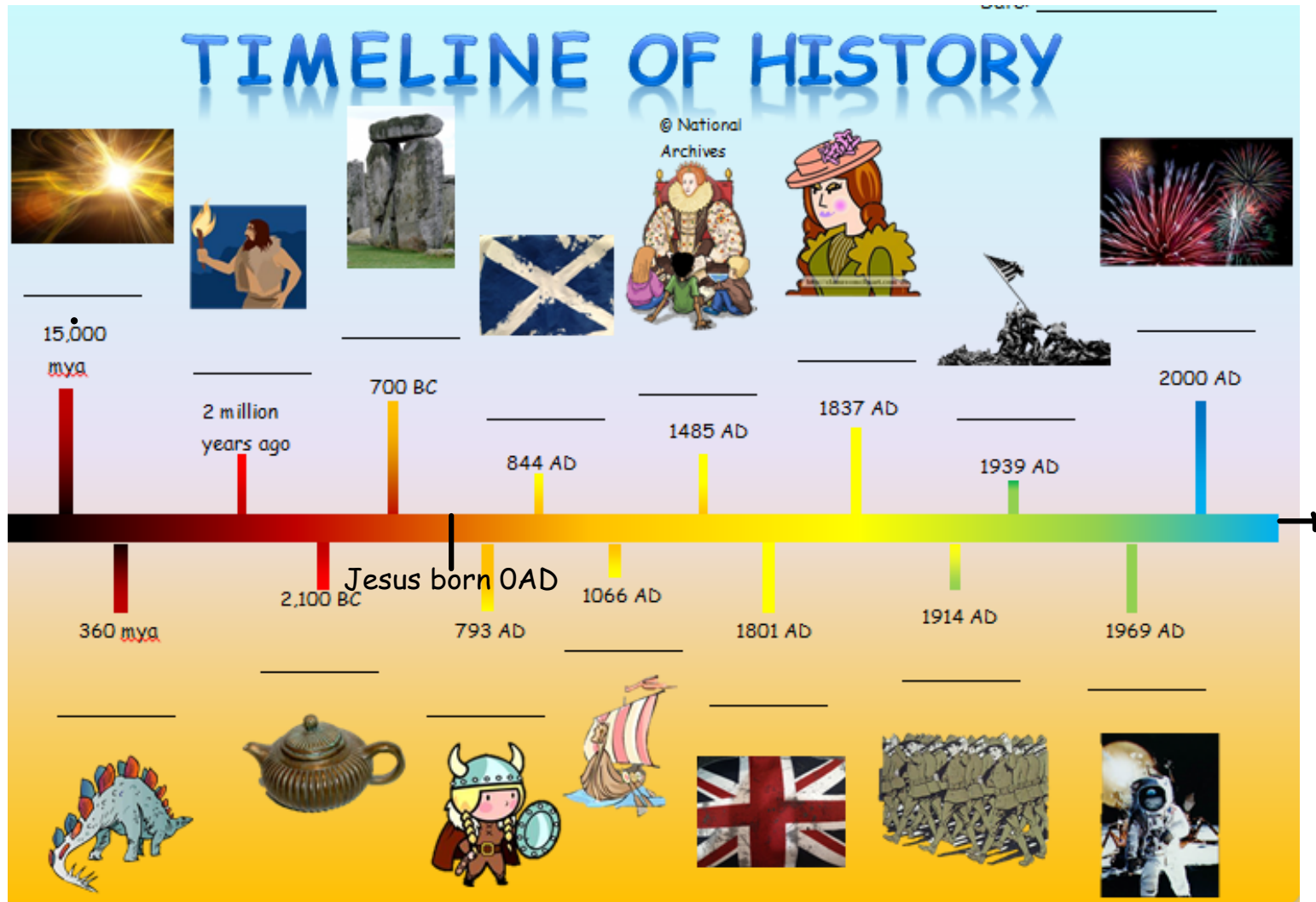
History

history

noun

1. *the study of past events, particularly in human affairs.*

Talk to your family-
What have we learnt
about so far in our
history topic of Stone
Age to Iron Age?



The stone age is the longest period of human history (it can be split into three stages).

Palaeolithic period (2 million years ago)

First stone tools invented

Mesolithic period (10,000BC)

Tools, bow and arrows to hunt deer.

Neolithic period (8000BC)

The start of farming

Why do we need shelter?

Why do we need shelter?

A shelter can protect you from the sun, insects, wind, rain, snow, hot or cold temperatures and enemy observation. It can give you a feeling of well-being. It can help you maintain your will to survive.

Today we find shelter in our houses.

What do houses look like today?

How do they differ around the world? Why?

What is important when it comes to building a house?

Which of these do you think were Stone Age homes?



W/c 8th February 2021

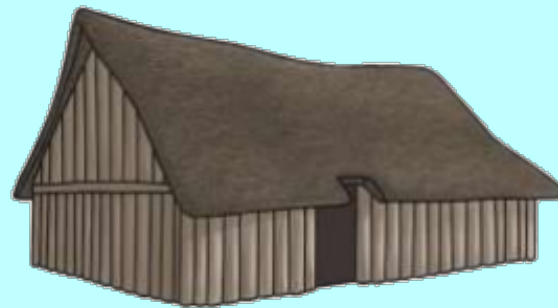
L.O: To understand the concept of change over time

Success criteria:

I can recognise the different types of Stone Age houses

I can recognise what period of the Stone Age they were from

Stone Age Houses In Britain, archaeologists have found evidence of four different types of Stone Age dwelling across the country. What materials have been used to make each of these houses?



Stone Age Houses

During the **Palaeolithic period** (around 800 000BC – 10 000BC), humans in Britain sheltered from ice and cold inside caves. These were ready-made houses for them to take shelter in quickly.



Stone Age Houses

Evidence found from **Mesolithic times** (around 15 000BC) indicates a circular structure made from wooden posts.

There are no houses remaining, but archaeologists have found marks in the ground that they believe were made from timber poles.

The frame may have been round or conical, like a tepee.

They may have used animal skin, thatch or turf to cover the frame.

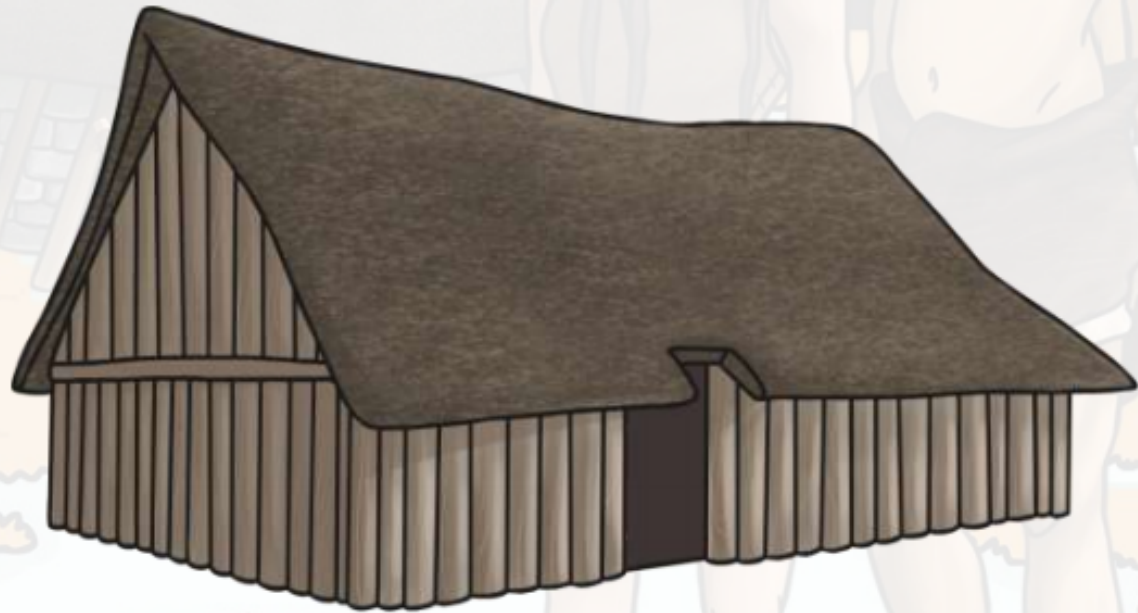
There was evidence to suggest that the floor was covered with a layer of moss, reeds and other soft plant materials.



Stone Age Houses

During the Neolithic period (4000BC and 2500BC), Stone Age houses were rectangular and constructed from timber.

None of these houses remain but we can see the foundations. Some houses used **wattle** (woven wood) and **daub** (mud and straw) for the walls and had thatched roofs.



Stone Age Houses

Other houses from the Neolithic period, like the ones uncovered at **Skara Brae**, were built from stone.

They were built into mounds of rubbish known as **midden**.

Midden could include small stones, shells, mud and animal bones.

It provided some stability as well as insulation.

These houses were usually round.

They had beds, storage shelves and a hearth in the middle.

Roofs were made from materials such as straw, animal skins or turf laid over driftwood.



Skara Brae in Scotland is a great example of a stone-built Neolithic housing.

Here, a small community of people lived closely together and created all the home comforts - fireplaces, beds, shelves, water containers - out of local stone.

Visit the links below to find out more.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk/articles/z33487h>

https://gridclub.com/scotland/history/the_ancient_world/skara_brae_the_layout_of_the_houses/index.html



Pretend you are an Estate Agent trying to sell a house in Skara Brae. Draw a picture of the house and then describe the key features for a potential buyer.

Topic Spring 1 Week