

# Knowledge Organiser Year 3: Do Human Beings Need Art And Why?

## History: The Stone Age

The **Stone Age** is a period in prehistory during which early humans started using stones, usually flint, to **make** tools and weapons to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, bone marrow and skins. It is the earliest known period of human culture.

The **Stone Age** began around 2.5 million years ago and lasted until around 2300 BC

## Art: Painting

Early humans may have used art as a way of helping themselves survive. Paintings of animals on cave walls are common.

Humans use art for different purposes:

- Representation
- Memory
- Lifestyle/control
- Imagination



Cave paintings are prehistoric works of art created by Stone Age people that have been found all over the world, with the oldest known being found in Europe.

They most often show pictures of animals, although some also show humans or use human handprints as the focus of the artwork.

One of the earliest cave paintings that has been found was painted 35,000 years ago. It is still unknown as to why these paintings were made.



## People

Otzi the Iceman – Neolithic stone age hunter-gatherer  
Lived 3350BC – 3100BC

Significance – this discovery helped us understand how early humans used to live, hunt and eat



Manse Ahmad – local bushcraft and Stone Age survival expert.

## Stone Age Animals:



Woolly mammoth



Smilodon – Sabre-toothed tiger



Dire-Wolf

## Music:

Using our learning about the Stone and Iron ages as a source of inspiration, we will compose and recite music that can tell us stories, for example, hunting and gathering.

## Geography: Places & Types of Settlement



**Avebury Stone Circle** – Wiltshire, UK – the largest megalithic stone circle in the world



**Stonehenge** – Wiltshire, England - the best-known prehistoric monument in Europe



**Vézère Valley Lascaux** –France  
Famous paintings found here are about 18,000 years old



**Skara Brae**  
a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located in the Orkney region in Scotland.



**Maiden Castle** - Iron Age hillfort in Europe in Dorset, England. It was built around 100 BC and once protected hundreds of residents.



## Key Events/Facts

<b>Palaeolithic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People were nomadic hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.</li> </ul>
<b>Mesolithic</b>	<p>Sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). Tools were developed to become smaller and finer.</p> <p>The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals</p>
<b>Neolithic</b>	<p>People began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.</p>
<b>Bronze Age</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People discovered how to get metals out of rocks</li> <li>• Bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools.</li> <li>• People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons</li> </ul>
<b>Iron Age</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons.</li> <li>• People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other.</li> <li>• Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts. Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called 'Celts'.</li> </ul>

## Vocabulary

AD/BC	AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. BC is used to show dates before the birth of Jesus.
Archaeologist	A person who studies human history
Chronological	In time order starting with the earliest time
Hunter-gatherer	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild
Hill-fort	A fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches for defensive purposes (e.g. Maiden Castle)
Nomadic people	A group of people that move from place to place in search of food or shelter
Settlement	A place where people establish a community
Megafauna	Large or giant animals
Extinct	Plants or animals having no living members
Stalactite	A formation that hangs from the roof of caves
Stalagmite	A formation that grows from the floor of caves
Permeable	Allows water to pass through
Impermeable	Doesn't allow water to pass through
Erosion	Being worn away by wind or water
Sedimentary rock	Rocks formed in layers
Igneous rock	Rocks formed from lava
Metamorphic rock	Rocks that change with heat or pressure

## Science : Properties of Rocks

- Different types of rocks have different properties.
- Some rocks are harder than others.
- E.g. granite is a very hard rock. This makes it a good material for building as it doesn't wear away easily.
- Chalk is a soft rock and wears away easily.
- Some rocks, such as sandstone or chalk, let water soak through them. They are called **permeable rocks**.
- Other rocks, such as slate, do not let water soak through them. They are called **impermeable rocks**.



## Science : Forces

- An object's surface will determine how it moves.
- Some forces need contact between two objects.
- Magnetic forces can act over a distance.
- Magnets attract and repel different materials.
- Magnets have two poles.
- Materials can be grouped depending on their properties.

## RE:

- Is it important for Christians to take communion?
- Is light a good symbol for celebration?

## Feeling Curious? Links to more knowledge

[www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/z34djxs](http://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/z34djxs) Information on the Stone Age  
<https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-new-stone-age-animation/zjh2t39>  
 Life in the Stone Age

## Books

DK Findout Stoneage – DK and Klint Janulis  
 Hunters, Gatherers and Woolly Mammoths – Marcia Williams  
 The Secrets of Stonehenge – Mick Manning & Brita Ganstorm  
 The History Detective: Stone Age to Iron Age  
 Stone Age Sentinel – Paul Dowswell