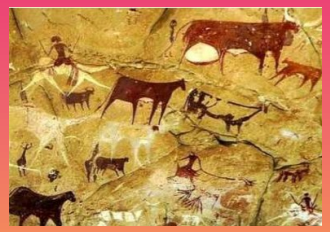
History Year 6 Spring 1 Knowledge Organiser

What have we learnt from the Stone Age?



What should I know already?

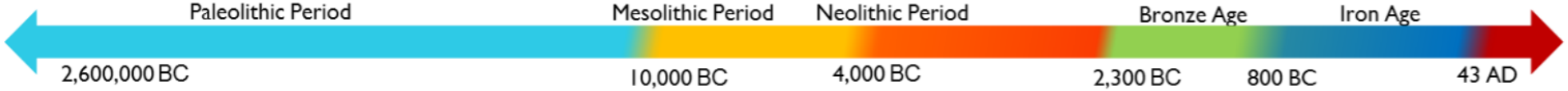
- There were 3 distinct periods of time during which significant developments in human existence occurred.
- The prehistorical periods, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic occurred over many thousands of years.

What I will be Learning

- About the course of events that may have led to Stone Age people moving away from hunting and gathering to farming.
- Discover technological developments from Stone Age to Iron Age and speculate why these changes occurred.
- Researcihng the significance of Skara Brae and Stonehenge
- Investigate life as an Iron Age villager and research daily tasks.

Vocabulary

Stone Age	The Stone Age was a broad prehistoric period during which stone was widely used to make implements with an edge, a point, or a percussion surface.
Palaeolithic	Oldest known prehistorical period when humans were nomadic hunter gatherers.
Mesolithic	Middle period of the Stone Age, characterised by humans beginning to make settlement.
Neolithic	Most recent era whereby humans discovered agriculture and began to build monuments.
Bronze Age	A period of time between the Stone and Iron Ages. In Britain, the Bronze Age started around 2100BC and ended around 650BC.
Iron Age	Iron Age is the name given to the time period from approximately 500 BC to 43 AD in Britain.
Skara Brae	A stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skaill in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland.
artefact	An object made by a human being with historical significance.



BASIC SKILLS Times tables , handwriting, fractions , spelling , grammar , reading .

Science Vocabulary

light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source
Light source	An object that produces its own light
reflection	Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light.
incident ray	A ray of light that hits a surface.
reflected ray	A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface.
Law of reflection	The law states that the angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray.
angle of reflection	The angle of reflection is the angle between the normal line and the reflected ray light.
angle of incidence	The angle of incidence is the angle between the normal line and the incident ray of light.

What should I know already?

- Shadows are caused when certain materials block light.
- Light travels in straight lines. When light is blocked by an opaque object, a dark shadow is formed. The further away the light source is, the smaller the shadow is. The closer the source of the light, the bigger the shadow.

What I will be Learning

- What happens when light is reflected from different surfaces?
- What happens when light is reflected from a mirror?
- Create shadow puppets to show how light travels and to demonstrate that a shadow has the same shape as the object that casts them.
- Make a periscope and explain how it works using diagrams and scientific vocabulary.

Wider Curriculum

Music— 'You've got a friend in me' We are also continuing to learn about pulse, rhythm and pitch.

PSHE– We will focusing on rights and responsibilities including influences and attitudes to money and savings

French— 'Lets visit a French town' We will be identifying towns and using directions.

Computing– Training on how to use OneNote and Microsoft Teams. We will also be looking at adding a code to a programme.

P.E– Indoor P.E will be gymnastics.

Outdoor P.E will be Leadership and Team-Building games

R.E—We will be learning about Judaism