

Year 6 Summer 1 Homework: From Stone Age to Iron Age



Please complete all three tasks and return your completed work on **Monday 23rd May 2022**.

If you are absent from school, do not forget to revisit the learning we have already done in school via the school website.

The Stone Age

The Stone Age began anything from about 3.3 million years ago to 2.6 million years ago and lasted for 2 ½ million years. It was the age when humans (homo sapiens) began to use tools made out of stone to farm, hunt and make jewellery.



Look through the webpages below to find out about the diet of the Stone Age peoples

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

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk/articles/z34djxs>

Prepare a menu for a week for your family as if you were living in the Stone Age. Remember to vary the food each day so that the diet stays healthy.

Home Over Time

During the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic ears (the Old, Middle and New Stone Ages) places that our ancient ancestors called home changed dramatically. In the Bronze Age, as climate changed, and new, bronze tools were made, houses changed once again. Finally, in the Iron Age, thanks to more durable tools, houses were built on great hill forts that could be defended more easily.

Use the websites below to find out about how the places that humans lived changed from the Stone Age through to the Iron Age.

You could present your findings as a fact sheet, a model, a diagram with annotations to explain key features or in a different fashion.

<https://brookburn.manchester.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/topic-Stone-Age-to-Iron-Age-houses.pdf>

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



Ancient Maths

Even in the Stone Age, our ancestors were busy counting things. The earliest suggested evidence we have at the moment for mathematics is from about between 25,000 and 30,000 years old (The Ishango bone).



Take a look at the video:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zcvgh39/articles/z9tkng8>

Compare the number methods used by the Ancient Egyptians and the Ancient Romans to our modern day system. Explore the four operations and decide which works better as a number system and explain why.

Ancient Egyptian				Ancient Roman						
I	1	10	100	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
II	2	20	200	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000
III	3	30	300	1	I	11	XI	200	CC	
IIII	4	40	400	2	II	20	XX	300	CCC	
IIII	5	50	500	3	III	30	XXX	400	CD	
IIII	6	60	600	4	IIII	40	XL	500	D	
IIII	7	70	700	5	V	50	L	600	DC	
IIII	8	80	800	6	VI	60	LX	700	DCC	
IIII	9	90	900	7	VII	70	LXX	800	DCCC	
				8	VIII	80	LXXX	900	CM	
				9	IX	90	XC	1000	M	
				10	X	100	C	1001	MI	