

Key Information:

Alexander Calder

Surrealism. He is best known for inventing wire sculptures and the mobile, a type of kinetic art which relied on careful weighting to achieve balance and suspension in the air.

Stone Age Homes

Archaeologists have found evidence of four different types of dwellings. During the Palaeolithic period, some early humans sheltered from the cold in caves. During the Mesolithic times structures were circular made from wooden posts. Animal skin or turf was used to cover the frame. The floor was covered with soft moss or reeds. During the Neolithic period houses were rectangular and made from timber. Roofs were thatched and wattle and daub were used for the walls. Also during this period, there was evidence of stone houses in Skara Brae with beds, storage and shelving.

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a very famous prehistoric monument in the South of England, in Wiltshire. It was started 5000 years ago during the Stone Age, around 3100 – 3000BC. The stones were called bluestones, all the way from South Wales, they used rivers to transport the stones. We don't know why Stonehenge was built. Suggestions include a special burial ground, a place of healing, an astronomical calendar, or a place of worship.

Stone Age Fashion

Animals were hunted for their meat. The animal would be skinned and the meat would be eaten. People would use stone tools to scrape the dirt off the animal's skin and use it to make clothes. Tools called awls were used to punch holes in the animal skins. Early needles were made from animal bones. Sinew from the animal and plant fibres were used as thread to sew pieces of animal skins together. Some clothing was also made by weaving grasses and plant stems.

Archaeologists have discovered jewellery at excavation sites of Stone Age settlements. This suggests that towards the end of the period, people were becoming interested in how their clothes looked as well as their function. During this time, some Stone Age people started to dye their clothes. They used different plants to make a variety of colours.

At the Neolithic settlement in Skara Brae, Orkney, archaeologists have found beads, pendants and pins made from animal bones. This jewellery was carefully carved into shapes. This suggests that towards the end of the stone age, people were beginning to think about how their clothing looked.

Key Vocabulary:

Assemble	To make something by joining separate parts.
Attach	To fasten to join together.
Choice	An act of choosing to make a decision.
Generate	To create an idea.
Improve	To get better or make something better.
Intended purpose	The thing you are trying to achieve.
Mark out	To draw lines around something so that it can be clearly seen.
Measure	To discover the exact size of something. Using a measuring tool.
Pin	Metal with a sharp point to fasten pieces of material.
Produce	To make something.
Purpose	The reason why something is being created or made.
Research	Investigating something to find out new information.
Stages	The individual steps or processes taken to design or create something.

Key skills:

Understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]

Learn how to join clay adequately and work reasonably independently.

Learn how to construct a simple clay base for extending and modelling other shapes.

Learn how to plan, design and make models.

Learn and understand that seasons may affect the food available.

Practise their evaluation skills by evaluating existing products.

Learn how to measure, tape or pin, cut and join fabric with some accuracy.

Learn how to measure, mark out, cut, score and assemble components with more accuracy.

Learn and understand how well products have been designed, made, what materials have been used and the construction technique.

Learn and start to understand whether products can be recycled or reused.

Key Designs/Structures:

Stone Age homes



Stone Age cart



Stonehenge



Stone Age fashion



Running Stitch

This is where you push the needle through the fabric and pull until the thread is through. Push the needle back up through the fabric a small space away from where you put it in and pull until all the thread is through. Then push the needle back through, leaving a small space. Continue to the end.



Alexander Calder ideas



