

Tribal Tales



Music - Singing

We will be focusing on developing our singing techniques, we will be singing in unison and in rounds.

- **Dynamics** – The volume of music, showing changes between loud and soft sounds.
- **Tempo** – The speed of the beat in music, from very slow to very fast.
- **Pitch** – How high or low a note sounds, based on its frequency.
- **Articulation** – The way a note is played or sung, like smooth (legato) or short (staccato).
- **Diction** – The clarity of words when singing or speaking so the audience understands.

Significant People - Etta James

Etta James was a famous American singer with a strong and powerful voice. She was born in 1938 and grew up loving music. Etta sang many different styles, like blues, gospel, jazz, and rock and roll. One of her most loved songs is *At Last*, which has been played at weddings all around the world. Even though her life wasn't always easy, she kept sharing her music and became one of the most respected singers in history. People still listen to her songs today because they are full of feeling and soul.



PSHE

Families & Friendships

Families can be different, but every family should be respected. Families should give children love, care, protection and safety as they grow.

Good friendships are built on kindness, respect, trust, honesty, sharing and support. Good friends help us feel happy, safe and supported. Being loyal and truthful is important, but keeping someone safe is more important than keeping a secret or protecting a friendship.

Geography

A settlement is a place where people live, like a village or town. People build homes, grow food, keep animals, and trade with others. Settlements are usually in places with what people need, like rivers for water, flat land for farming, or forests for wood.

In the Stone Age, settlements were small and simple, often near rivers or forests so people could hunt, gather, and find water easily. In the Bronze Age, settlements became bigger and more organized. People farmed the land, kept animals, and built stronger homes. Some were even built on hills, called hill forts, to help protect them from enemies.



Art

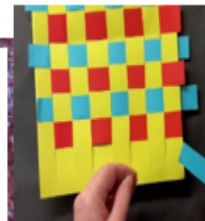
Weaving is a way of joining threads or strips together by crossing them over and under each other. It is important because people all over the world have used weaving to make clothes, blankets, baskets, and mats to help with daily life. Weaving has been around since the Stone Age, when people used plants and grasses to make simple baskets and coverings. The most basic type is called plain weave. In plain weave, one piece goes over and then under the other, and this pattern repeats again and again. This simple crisscross makes a strong surface that can be used for fabric or for baskets.



DT

We shall be creating a 3D shell structure for a chosen Stone Age item e.g. jewellery, food or an arrow head. This will involve forming a structure from a net and then using the appropriate cutting and joining methods.

3D Net – A flat pattern made of 2D shapes that can be cut out and folded to build a 3D solid.



History

Stone Age (450,000 – 2300BC)

The Stone Age is the earliest part of prehistory. It is split into three different periods: the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

The Palaeolithic- Around 450,000 – 10,000 BC

Early humans living in the Palaeolithic time used tools made from wood and bone. They also started using flaky stones, such as flint, to make sharp tools and spear tips. People lived in caves or makeshift wooden huts. A lot of the land was covered in ice at this time.

The Mesolithic – Around 10,000 – 4500 BC

During the Mesolithic times, the ice began to melt, and the weather became warmer. Larger, flatter tools were made, such as harpoons. People began to live in one place for longer periods of time.

The Neolithic – Around 4500 – 2300 BC

During the Neolithic period, farming and keeping animals became part of life, so people stayed in one place for much of the time. They lived in small tribes or family groups in round, mud-brick houses sleeping on animal fur mats on the ground.

Bronze Age- Around (2300 – 700BC)

When people discovered how to get metals out of rocks, a metal called bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools. Bronze was made using a special process called 'smelting'. People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons and jewellery.

Iron Age- Around (700BC – AD43)

In the Iron Age, a metal called iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons. Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls.