1.5 Informed learners: How are pupils supported and encouraged to make judgements and decisions as independent learners?

At All Saints we promote our children to become independent learners, we believe it is a skill that can be both taught and learnt, but recognise that it takes time to master and therefore needs opportunities to be practiced in a variety of settings.

When learning about history, children can work individually as independent learners but this can also include group or paired work. Lower down the school this can initially need a lot of structure and guidance from teachers and support staff. Additionally, we recognise that this does not only have to happen within individual lessons, but it can also entail whole school initiatives e.g. topic themed days, competitions, Home Learning Projects and visiting educational sites.

Enquiry based lesson where children used historical sources to present their reasoning. Evidence includes: lesson plan, SMART and source handouts, photographs from the Great Debate.

Stone Age | Phase 3

WALT	NC Link	Teacher Notes	Whole class	Independent Activity	Review
Use historical sources to present finding on Stonehenge.		Use the word 'sarsen' when talking about the large stone blocks: A 'sarsen' stone is a sandstone block found in quantity in the United Kingdom, and in particular on Salisbury Plain. The smaller blocks in Stonehenge are called 'bluestones'. Explain to the chn that, because of the content of the stones, geologists know they came from south-west Wales. Most archaeologists think that they were moved 250 km (155 miles) by the Neolithic people. Explain to the chn that the sarsens are evenly spaced, about 1.0 to 1.4 metres apart, and average 4 metres in height, about 2 metres in width and 1 metre in thickness. The bluestone blocks weighed about 4 tonnes each (a large bull weighs about 2 tonnes) and that the sarsen blocks weighed about 20 tonnes each. For years, archaeologists have been debating how the blocks were moved. The most common theory among archaeologists is that the stones were chiselled out of the rock in south-west Wales, had ropes tied around them, were dragged along rollers and sledges to the sea and were loaded onto rafts. They were carried by water along the coast of Wales and up the rivers Avon and Frome, dragged on rollers again to Wiltshire, and then back on rafts along the rivers to Salisbury. It was a big effort: they travelled 240 miles! The theory of how the stones were erected: the people dug a large hole with a sloping side; the stone was moved on rollers into position (on the edge of the slope) and pushed into the hole. It was then hauled upright with ropes and the hole was filled in again to keep the stone in position. The carving of the tops was done once the stones were upright.	Discuss what the chn know about archaeology already. Use pictures of archaeologists and their equipment to explain what an archaeologist does. Explain that Archaeologists use different objects as evidence - they work like detectives using clues to give them the bigger picture. Show the chn aerial photographs of Stonehenge. Time to become an archaeologist.... *What can you tell me about these photographs?* Chn to hypotheses about the images that they see (where is it, who built it, why did they build it, what was its purpose, is it still used today etc.) - on one colour post-its write facts about what they know, another colour what questions it leads them to ask, and on another their hypothesis. Let's watch - http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/stonehenge/school-visits/education-film/. At key intervals across the film there are questions, get the chn to have a go at hypothesising about them. Introduce the 'Great Debate' to chn	Hand out the Great Debate roles. Tell chn to look at their character role and find out what their character thinks... Can they come up with any more ideas for why their character might be right? Give chn about 10 mins independent reflection and then join them up with chn who have been given the same belief. Stage the Great Debate - this could be filmed and put into books using a barcode.	Take the chn to the playground or the hall and measure out the footprint of a Stonehenge average sarsen with chalk or masking tape. See how many chn can stand in it. Photograph this 'human sarsen' to display in the classroom.

SOURCE A:

Stonehenge as it appears today.

SOURCE B:

Stonehenge consists of two main types of rock. The larger blocks and their **lintels** are all of **sarsen**, a natural sandstone. The smaller stones called **Bluestones**, named after their colour, are actually several kinds of rock that come from Wales.

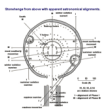
The **Sarsen Circle** is about 30m (100 feet) in diameter and originally consisted of 30 uprights, each weighing about 25 tonnes, capped by a continuous ring of 30 lintels, each weighing about 7 tonnes. Inside the Sarsen Circle was a 'horseshoe' of 5 **Sarsen Trilithons** each consisting of a pair of huge uprights, weighing up to 45 tonnes each and capped by a massive lintel.

Stonehenge was built in a series of stages of the monument we see today is the much ruined final phase of Stonehenge.

SOURCE H: Some ideas about Stonehenge that people have proposed in the past

1. Stonehenge was built by the Druids as a temple.
2. Stonehenge was built by the Romans as a temple. Only the Romans had the ability to build such a structure in this view.
3. It was built as a monument to honour the war dead by Merlin, the court magician. He was said to have moved a circle of stones known as the 'Giant's Dance' from a hilltop in Ireland using magical powers.
4. The techniques used suggest that the Mycenaean built Stonehenge. Mycenaean **artefacts** (beads and amber jewellery) have been found in nearby **barrows** (graves)
5. Ancient Britons built it as a model of the solar system.
6. It was built to make astronomical predictions forecasting the movements of the sun and moon. This knowledge would make priests very powerful
7. Stonehenge was built as a royal palace for ancient kings.
8. Stonehenge was really a burial ground for important people.
9. Stonehenge was built was a race of giants who lived in ancient times.
10. It was built by aliens as a spaceship-landing site.

SOURCE I: Diagrams showing Stonehenge and astronomical alignments



SOURCE J: A general plan of Stonehenge showing outlying features, entrance and rings of excavated holes