

Stone Tools





Reading Recovery level: 19

Word count: 381

Text type: narrative

Content: non-fiction

ACARA reference: Cross-curriculum priority is given to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Histories and Culture. This can be discussed as an integrated unit of work in relation to comparative ways of using technologies. Stone tools can be discussed in terms of their usage and limitations in comparison with the Iron Age tools of iron, copper, silver and gold. ACARA however, state clearly the Early Years' focus is literacy not knowledge or content.

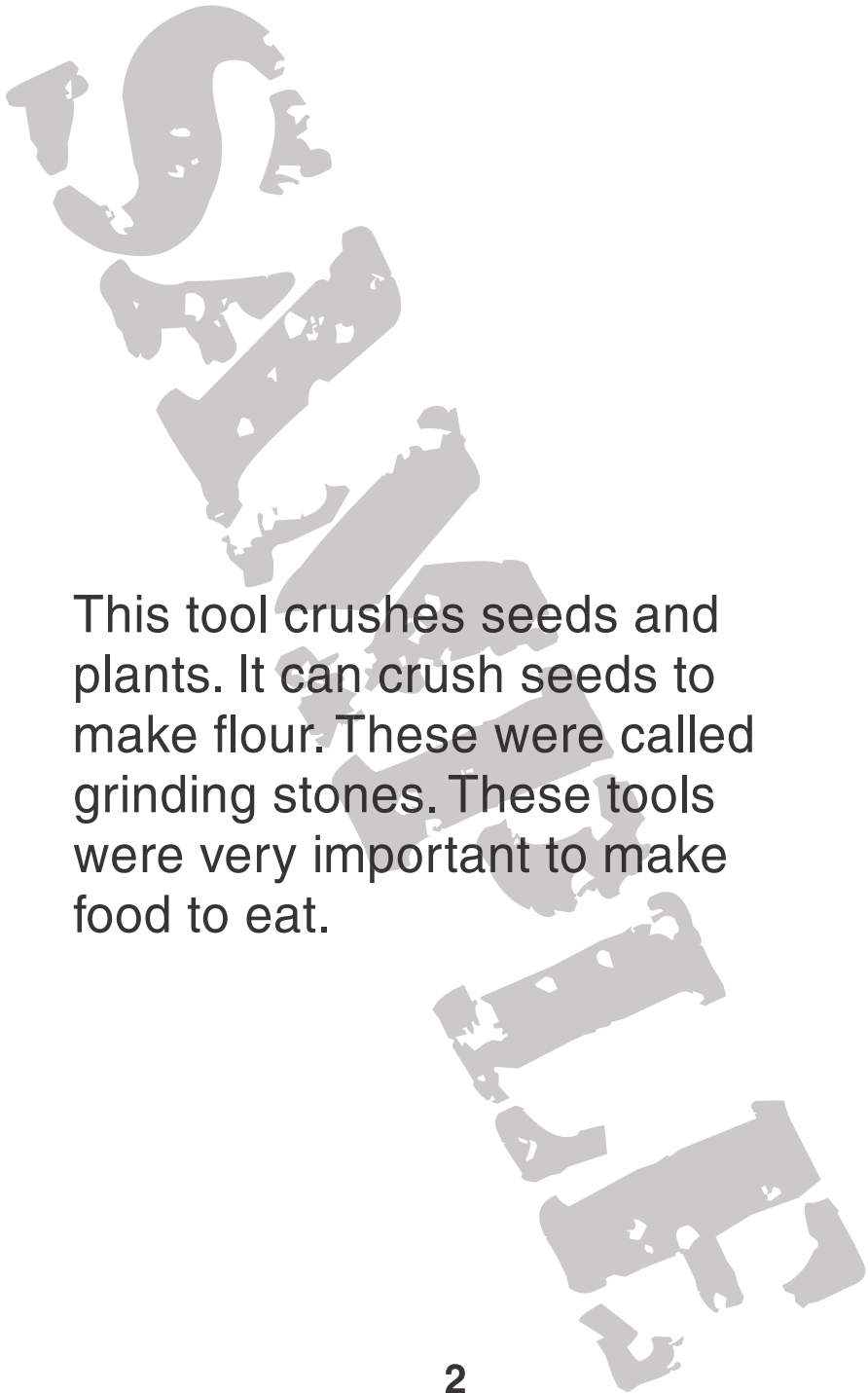
Teacher notes: The First Peoples of Australia were Stone Age peoples. The primary material for tools was stone. The crafting of these tools required skill and knowledge. A range of stone tools is described. Grinding stones for grain and plant materials, knives, scrapers, and spear tips were made and used by the First Peoples.

Preservation of stone tools by leaving in-situ is extremely important. Children need to understand they are not collectibles but for earnest study by future generations. Leave stone tools in the place they were found. Important information can be collated about the people and their culture from stone artefacts. Start discussions in relation to the stone tool artefacts and what these describe about the means for obtaining food and how the people lived.

Difficult words: stone, crushes, grinding, important, animal, Australia, allowed, once, special, quarries, hunting, digging, split, twine, scrape, flakes.

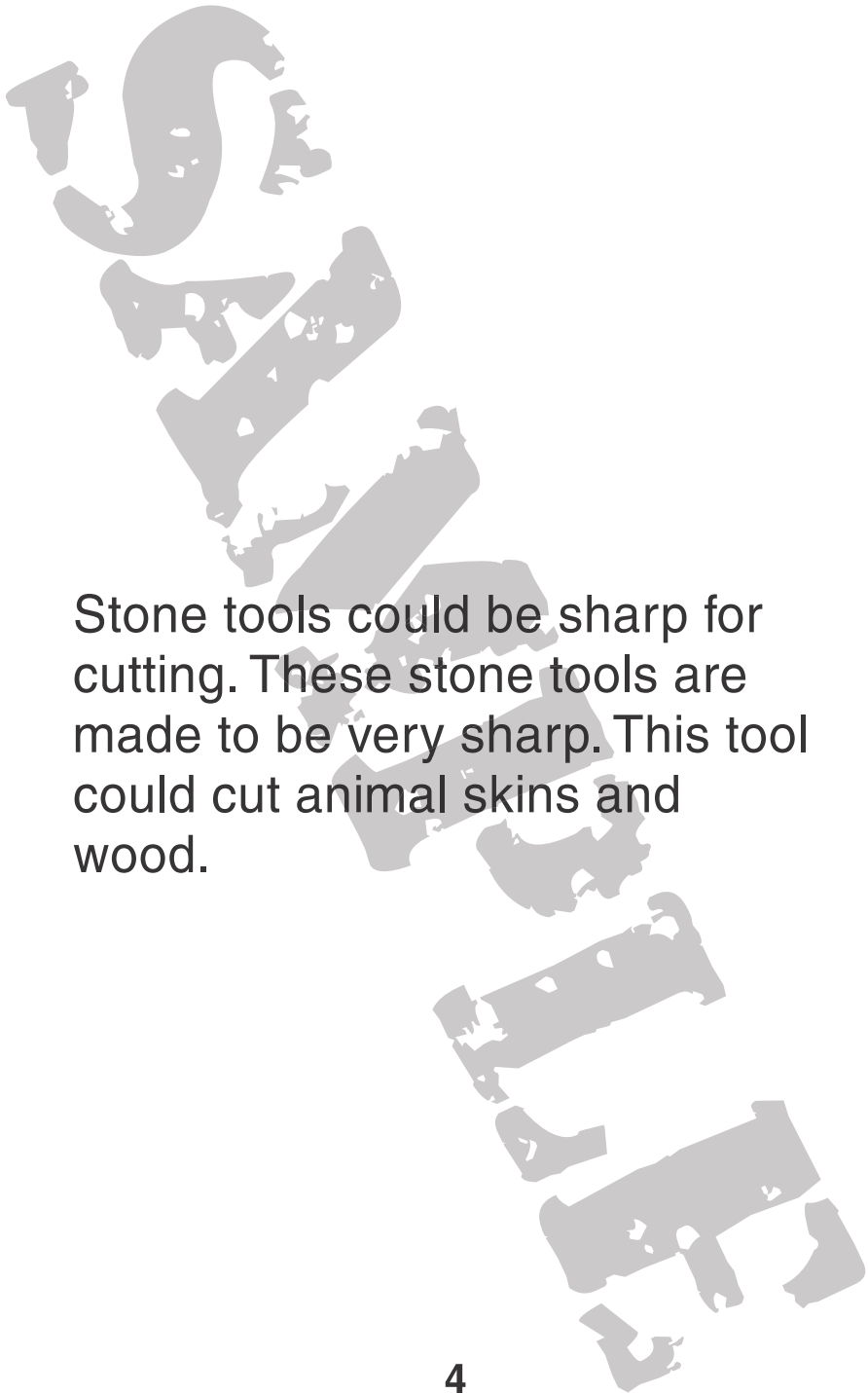


Today you can find the tools of the First Peoples. They used stone to make tools. The tools can still be seen across Australia.



This tool crushes seeds and plants. It can crush seeds to make flour. These were called grinding stones. These tools were very important to make food to eat.





Stone tools could be sharp for cutting. These stone tools are made to be very sharp. This tool could cut animal skins and wood.

