

Spear Making





Reading Recovery level: 20

Word count: 235

Text type: narrative

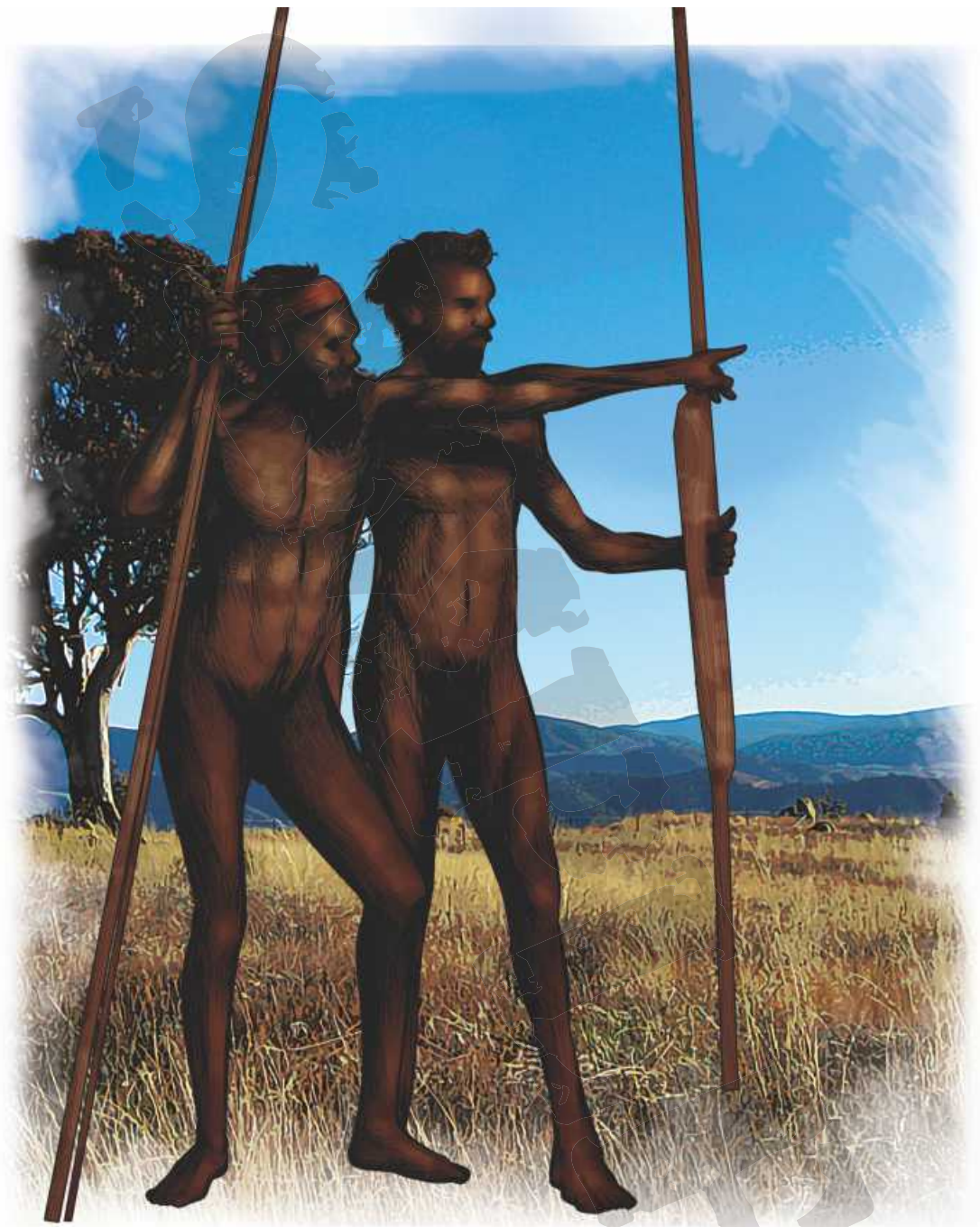
Content: non-fiction


ACARA reference: This is the second title in the tool making books. 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 and spears 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 their spears was stone. The crafting of these tools required skill and knowledge. A range of spears are described. The making and use of these spears was a very skilled process. To throw the spear accurately and quickly required a lot of skill.

Preservation of spear heads by leaving in-situ is extremely important. Children need to understand they are not collectibles but for earnest study by future generations. Leave stone spear heads in the place they were found. Important information can be collated about the people and their culture from these stone artefacts. Start discussions in relation to the athletic skills required to quickly and accurately launch a spear in hunting.

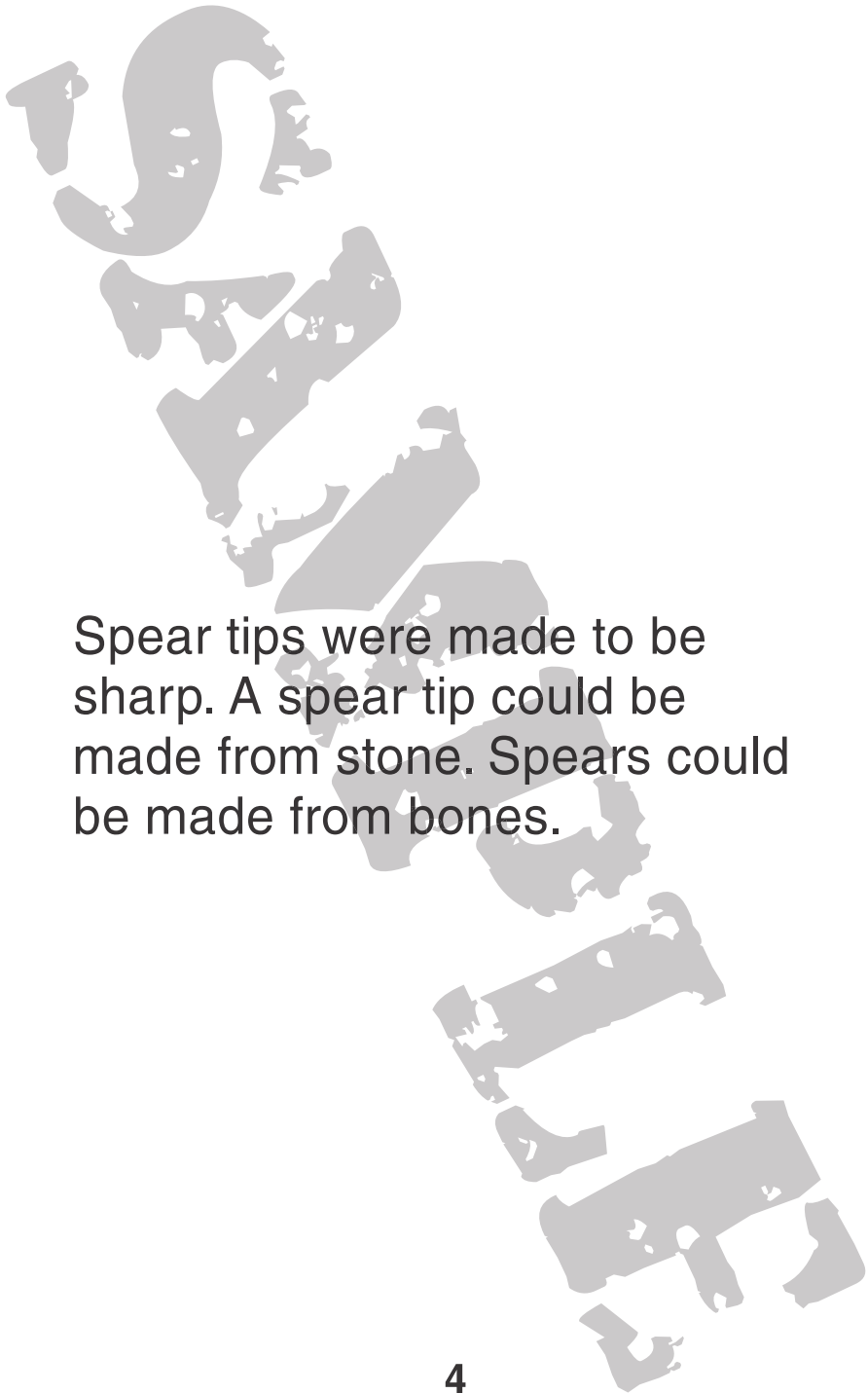
Difficult words: spears, animals, Australia, flakes, string, gum, heating, strong, straight, bend, lighter, sometimes, quickly, ochre, sharp, remains.





Spears were used to hunt animals. There were many types of spears. Fish spears were light.





Spear tips were made to be sharp. A spear tip could be made from stone. Spears could be made from bones.

