



Key Vocabulary

Artefacts - An object left as evidence of life in an earlier time.

BC - Before Christ. A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus.

Bronze Age - Time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.

Chronology - The arrangement of dates or events in the order in which they occurred.

Hunter-gatherers - People who found food from their local environment and then moved from site to site depending on the season.

Monument - A group of huge stones, often set up in a line or circle.

Nomad - A person with no fixed home who travels around searching for food.

Tribes - Iron age people who lived in the same area and did similar things

Prior Knowledge

Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge.

Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.

Pupils should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

Pupils should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.

Key Questions



When was the Stone age?

Why was it called the Stone age?

What did Stone age people wear?

How did they survive?

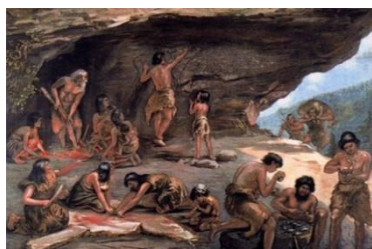
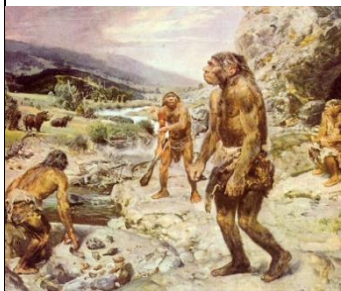
How did they gather food?

What tools did they use?

Where did they live?

Palaeolithic Era

The Palaeolithic era started when humans began using stone tools and ended when the ice age. People were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.

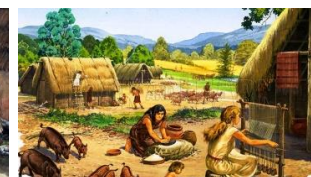
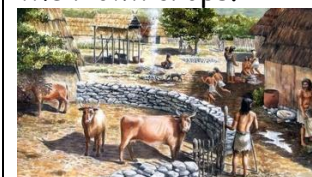


Mesolithic Era

The middle part of the Stone Age was called the Mesolithic era. It began at a time when sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). During the Mesolithic period, tools were developed to become smaller and finer. The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.

Neolithic Era

In the late Stone Age, which is called the Neolithic, the way people lived changed a lot because they began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.



Shelter



This cave belongs in the Palaeolithic Era. Caves were part of a pre-existing mountain or hill. They provided basic shelter to people.

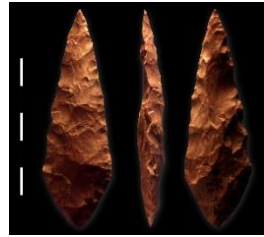


This house belongs in the Mesolithic Era. It was made from wooden sticks. Animals skins were used to make the house warm and provide shelter.



This shelter belongs in the Neolithic Era. It was made from small shells, mud, stones and animal bones. It had a bed, storage shelves and a hearth place in the middle.

Tools



Different tools were used in the Stone Age. Those tools were simple but they made lives easy. They were used to support hunting and preparing of animals for food, for defence and for cutting through wood and overgrowth. They advanced over time.

Some examples are:

- Hammerstone
- Harpoons
- Spears
- Bows and Arrows
- Axe

Stonehenge



Stonehenge is a huge man-made circle of standing stones. Work started around 5,000 years ago in the late Neolithic.

Why was Stonehenge built?

Researchers believe that Stonehenge may have been a 'calendar', linked to the study of the stars. The site could have been a place of healing. It may have been a temple to the sun or moon gods. Stonehenge was used as a cemetery.

Stone Age Timeline

