

# THE STONE AGE

# Key Learning



## Key facts/ information

The Stone Age covers a huge period of time—over 3 million years!

It starts from when early humans came into existence . We think humans first came to Britain over 800,000 years ago, but Britain has not constantly been lived in since that time, due to climate changes.

We call it the Stone Age because stone was the material predominantly used to make tools at this time. The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze and then the Iron Age.

### Stone Age Homes and Food.

During the early (Paleolithic) period, humans were nomadic and would find caves to shelter in as they moved around to hunt for wild animals such as deer, wild horses and elephants, which they would eat raw.

Later, during the Mesolithic period, they would settle in places for longer, building temporary round houses from wooden poles and animal skins. There is evidence that they ate deer, boar, fish and beaver.

During the later period (Neolithic), they began to settle more and began farming. Their houses were rectangular and made from wood and they would keep domestic animals and grow crops for food.

## Key Vocabulary

Prehistoric:	Relating to the period before written records.
Mammoth:	A very large and extinct animal, looks a lot like a woolly elephant.
Hunter-gatherer:	A person who survives by hunting wild animals and gathering food from plants.
Neolithic people:	During the Neolithic Age early man evolved from hunter-gatherer to farmer and agriculturalist, living in larger, permanent settlements with animals and plants.
Skara Brae:	A Neolithic village in NE Scotland, in the Orkney Islands: one of Europe's most perfectly preserved Stone Age villages, buried by a sand dune until uncovered by a storm in 1850.
Cave paintings:	Prehistoric pictures found in the inside of caves, which often represented the lives and times of the people who lived in the caves.
Spears:	A weapon with a sharp, pointed tip, usually made of steel, used for throwing or spearing fish.
Hand axe:	A prehistoric stone tool with two faces usually made from flint. It is the longest-used tool in human history.
Fur pelt:	Fur was crucial for survival. Fur provided food, warmth, windproof and waterproof clothing.
Paleolithic:	The Old Stone Age, this period began 2 million years ago when the first tools were made.
Mesolithic:	Refers to the middle part of the Stone Age, between the Paleolithic and Neolithic. It began around 12,000 years ago and farming began in this period.
Neolithic:	Also known as 'the new stone age'. This period began about 10,000 years ago

## Useful websites:

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/the-stone-age>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk/articles/zpny34j>

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Stone-Age/353814>

## Videos:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/story-of-britain-new-stone-age-animation/zjh2t39>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-stone-age-farming-and-homes/z479wty>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fDDlhCtdQ4>

