



# The Stone Age

## History KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



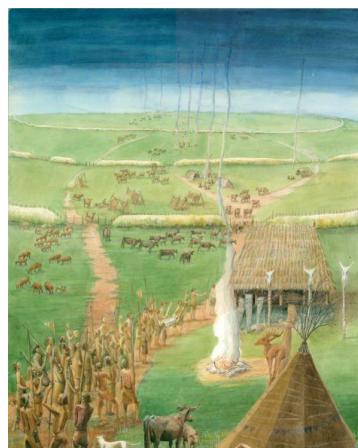
### ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

<b>Palaeolithic</b>	Around 3,000,000 BC. Early humans used simple stone tools with sharp edges.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	Around 10,000 BC. Humans were hunter-gatherers and constantly on the move in order to stay safe and warm.
<b>Neolithic</b>	Around 4500 – 2400 BC. Farming developed and villages were built
<b>Settlements</b>	A place where people live together and build homes
<b>Prehistoric</b>	Before written records began.
<b>Flint</b>	A very hard stone that can produce a spark when struck by another stone.
<b>BC</b>	Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards so 200 BC is before 100 BC.
<b>Monument</b>	A statue or building that is of historical importance or interest.
<b>Artefact</b>	An object made by a human being.



### Key Questions

- What was life like in the old and middle stone ages?
- How much change happened in the new stone age?
- What can the village of Skara Brae tell us about life in the Neolithic times?
- Why did the Neolithic people build monuments?



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### Key Places

#### Skara Brae

Skara Brae, Orkney



Built around 3000BC, this village was discovered in 1850 in Orkney off the north coast of Scotland. It proved that Stone Age people were beginning to settle down, make home and farm rather than move around. Eight circular homes were discovered, a fire pit, beds and a dresser.

#### Stonehenge



A famous monument in Wiltshire, England. Building started around 5000 years ago. It is believed to have been used for astronomy, religious ceremonies or places of healing. Some of the stones were brought from Wales, 240 miles away. The stone were carried along the rivers.

### Time Line

#### Timeline

Palaeolithic (700, 000 BCE- 10,000 BCE)	Mesolithic (10,000BCE - 4,500 BCE)	Neolithic (4,500 BCE - 2,400 BCE)
Also known as the Early Stone Age, was when Britain was part of mainland Europe. The people lived in caves or very simple shelters. They made stone tools and survived by hunting and fishing.	Known as the Middle Stone Age. People in Britain began to set up camps along the British coast and riverbanks. Hunters worked in teams using spears, bow and arrows.	The New Stone Age. People learned to farm. They cleared large areas of land and settled in small communities. They used flint, antler and bone to make tools. They made clay pots.