



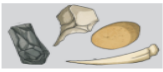
Key Vocabulary:

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pre-historic

Before written records began



Palaeolithic

Around 3,000,000 BC.
Early humans used simple stone tools with sharp edges.



Mesolithic

Around 10,000 BC.
Humans were hunter-gatherers and constantly on the move in order to stay safe and warm.



Neolithic

Around 4500-2400 BC.
Farming developed and villages were built.



hunter-gatherer

Someone who hunts animals and gathers wild food to eat.



archaeology

The study of things that people made, used, and left behind.



flint

A very hard stone that can produce a spark when struck by another stone.



artefacts

Objects that are made, used, or modified by humans and give us information about life in the past



settlement

a place where people live.



Ice Age

a time when thick ice sheets called glaciers cover huge areas of land.

Core Four:

3

How people lived in the Stone Age

Early humans lived in caves or simple huts or tepees and were hunters and gatherers. They used basic stone and bone tools, as well as crude stone axes, for hunting birds and wild animals. They cooked their prey, including woolly mammoths, deer and bison, using controlled fire. They also fished and collected berries, fruit and nuts.

The significance of Farming and Permanent Settlements

The Neolithic Revolution marked the transition in human history from people who hunted and gathered to farming. This happened around 10,000 B.C. It changed how humans lived and ate because people could have more food. But it also changed how people interacted with each other because they had less need for hunting or gathering food in nature.

Archaeology

Archaeology is the remains of the past that archaeologists excavate (dig carefully and remove the findings) and use to help them work out how people lived in the past. Using science and history knowledge, archaeology can tell us an amazing amount, even if there are no written records.



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Skara-Brae –

In 1850, a Stone Age village thought to have been built around 3000 BC was discovered on Orkney, off the North coast of Scotland. It provided evidence that the Stone Age people were beginning to settle down, making homes and farming rather than constantly moving around.



1 History – The Stone Age

Why is it hard for historians to reconstruct the lives of people from The Stone Age?

Link question – What do we mean by the term pre-history?



Key facts/stats:

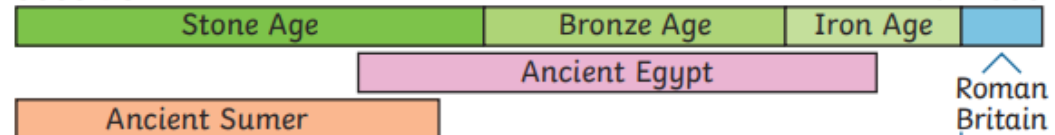
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- The Stone Age began around 2.5 million years ago and is the longest period in the human timeline.
- It can be broken down into 3 smaller time periods (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic)
- The Stone Age gets its name from the tools made from stone during this period
- Dogs first became domesticated during the Mesolithic period of the Stone Age. People used their dogs to help them hunt for food.

Timeline:

5000 BC

AD 500



5

Link to previous or current units – Rocks (Science)
Changes within living memory (KS1)