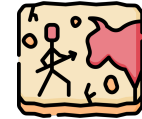
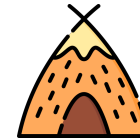




Stone Age

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



ESSENTIAL STONE AGE VOCABULARY	
Neanderthal	A species of human that lived in ice-age Europe thousands of years ago.
Skara Brae	A Neolithic Age site consisting of ten stone structures.
weapon	A thing used for inflicting physical damage.
hunter	A person or animal that hunts.
gatherer	A person who gathers or collects nuts, berries and fruits.
dweller	A person that lives in a specific place.
agriculture	The practice of farming and raising animals for products, e.g. food and wool.
Neolithic	Relating to the later part of the Stone Age.
weaving	The craft of forming fabric by interlacing threads or smaller fabric.
tribe	A group of people who are often related through family, culture and language.
carving	Using a sharp tool to shape wood or stone
food source	What people or animals eat. A food source is needed to survive.
weapon	Relating to the regions around the North Pole
evolving	Adaptation over a very long time.
tactic	A carefully planned action or strategy.

15,000-10,000 BC	15,000 BC-10,000 BC	6,000 BC	4,500- 3,000 BC	4,000- 3,000 BC	2,750 BC	3,500 – 3,350 BC	2,500 BC
Stone Age dwellers make cave paintings	Stone Age dwellers use animal hide to make tents	The last land bridge is covered by the sea	People begin to make simple pottery	Horses are domesticated and ridden	Woolly mammoths start to become extinct	Evidence of wheeled vehicles	Stone Age ends

Skara Brae

Skara Brae is a stone Neolithic settlement located in the Orkney islands of the coast of Scotland. It consists of a cluster of 8 houses. It was occupied between 3,000 and 2,500 BC and is one of the best preserved sites in Europe.

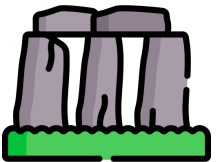
The Stone Age

The Stone Age began 2.7 million years ago when the first dwellers started using stone tools and it lasted until the Bronze Age began. It is broken up into 3 periods: the Paleolithic Period, Mesolithic Period and Neolithic period.

Fun fact! Humans used animal skins to clothe themselves and to help them to stay warm.

Stonehenge

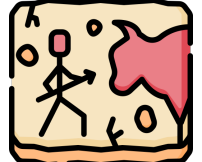
Stonehenge is a famous stone monument in the south of England. It was built at the end of the Stone Age. It was built in stages and some stones were brought from Wales, over 240 miles away. It is made of a ring of standing stones, each one around 4 metres tall.



Fun fact! During the Stone Age, humans hunted animals and gathered fruits and nuts. They learned how to farm and grew their own crops.

Cave Paintings

Most cave paintings showed animals or hunters. Caves could be full of paintings by many different people. Sometimes hand stencils were used by blowing paint around the hand. The paints were created using red and black pigments.




Fun fact! The dog was the first animal to become domesticated. They were used to help with hunting and to warn of danger.

MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY

Habitats	Animals' habitats include food sources .
Vikings	Every civilisation develops its own weapons .
Evolution	We now know more about how living things evolve due to Charles Darwin.
World Wars	Tactics are planned to win battles and wars.

Tools

Stone Age people were very skilled in using flint. At the time, they didn't know about metal or metal-working, so they had to learn how to make tools in other ways. They used very hard stones and created a form of glue using resin and wax to secure their tools and weapons.



Stone Age Homes

There were different types of Stone Age homes.

- Caves
- Huts and tepees made from wood or mammoth bone and covered with animal skin or tree bark..
- Wattle and daub houses with a thatched roof (at the end of the Stone Age)

