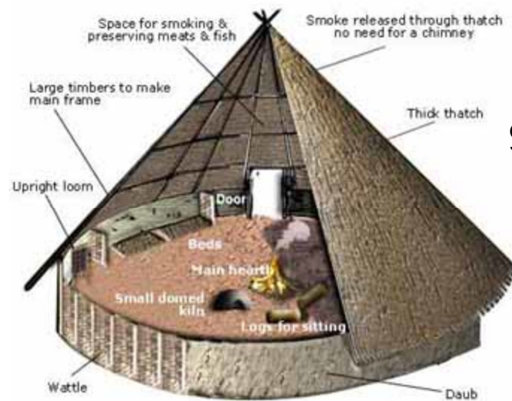


Stone Age Britain—Autumn Year 4

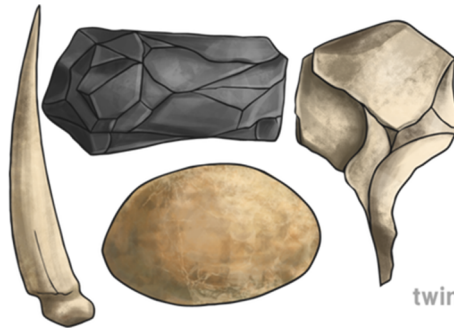
The Stone Age was divided up into three parts: the **Palaeolithic** (the earliest), the **Mesolithic** (middle Stone Age) and, finally, the **Neolithic** (the new Stone Age).

The Stone Age gets its name from the fact that the people used stone, particularly flint. The people used flint as tools for making things (chopping wood for shelters), hunting and making fire.

- The stone-age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe.
- The stone-age was followed by the bronze-age period. This is when humans started to use metal.
- During the Palaeolithic Age (old stone age), man gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.
- During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the stone-age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.



Stone Age house



Stone Age tools

Key Vocabulary

archaeologists — People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

artefact— An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.

Neolithic— Is the later part of the stone age and follows the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age.

chronology— The ordering of events, for example the stone, bronze and iron age.

tribal - Groups of people who live together.

hunter-gatherers— People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.

shelter— A house where stone age people would have lived.

civilisation - A group that lived during a period of time, long ago.

settlement- A place where there were several stone age shelters, like a small village.

Skara Brae

Skara Brae Is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a stone age village that has been well preserved.



Stonehenge

Stonehenge Is a famous stone age monument in Wiltshire, England.

