

The Savage Stone Age

Key knowledge

Stonehenge - A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It is thought to have been used for ancient astronomy, religious ceremonies or places of healing.

Key knowledge



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. The remains of eight circular houses were discovered. These houses contained a fire pit in the middle, beds built into the walls and a set of stone shelves called a dresser. The roofs were possibly made from a timber or whalebone frame covered in seaweed, animal skin or grass.

Key vocabulary

Archaeology - the study of things that people made, used and left behind.

hunter gathers - someone who hunts animals and gathers wild food to eat

prehistoric - before written records began

flint - a very hard stone that can produce a spark when struck by another stone

Key knowledge

The Stone Age (a period of time when humans used stone to make tools) covers a huge period of time - over 3 million years. It can be broken down into 3 smaller time periods:

Palaeolithic - 2.5 million B.C - 9,500 B.C - known as the old Stone Age. Early humans used simple stone tools with sharp edges.

Mesolithic - 9,500 B.C - 4,000 B.C - known as the middle Stone Age. Humans were hunter-gatherers and constantly on the move in order to stay safe and warm.

Neolithic - 4000 B.C - 2000 B.C - known as the new Stone Age. Farming developed and villages were built.

Key knowledge

Palaeolithic shelters



Mesolithic shelters



Neolithic shelters



Links:

In Year 3 We explored two different ancient civilizations though our learning about Anglo Saxons and Romans.

