

How did life change during the Stone Age?



Sticky Vocabulary

archaeologist	A person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.
artefact	An object made by a human being.
chronology	The arrangement of dates or events in the order they happen.
era	A period of time in history.
flint	A very hard stone used to make tools.
faking	Shaping a stone by chipping pieces off the edges.
forage	To look widely for nourishment or other provisions.
microlith	Small sharp stones used as arrow and spear heads.
nomadic	People with no fixed home who travel around to find shelter
pre-historic	A time before information was written and recorded.
preserve	To keep something in good condition.
settlements	A place where people live together and build homes.

Sticky Knowledge

The term Stone Age refers to a long period of time, over **3 million** years, that we can split into three periods: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

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.

IMPORTANT PLACES



Skara Brae – is a stone -built Neolithic settlement in Scotland. ←



Stonehenge – is one of the world's most famous monuments. It stands on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, England. It began being built in the late Neolithic Age, around 3000 BC. →

HUNTER GATHERERS

Stone Age people would **hunt** whatever animals they could find, including horses, deer, mammoth, hares and hyena. The Stone Age diet would have varied according to what was available. Berries, nuts, seeds, roots, insects, snails and eggs are some of the foods that they **gathered**.



