

ESSENTIAL STONE AGE VOCABULARY A species of human that lived in ice-age **Neanderthal** Europe thousands of years ago. A Neolithic Age site consisting of Skara Brae ten stone structures. A thing used for inflicting physical weapon damage. A person or animal that hunts. hunter A person who gathers or collects gatherer nuts, berries and fruits. A person that lives in a specific dweller place. The practice of farming and raising agriculture animals for products, e.g. food and wool. Relating to the later part of the **Neolithic** Stone Age. The craft of forming fabric by weaving interlacing threads or smaller fabric. A group of people who are often related through family, culture and tribe language.



carving



Using a sharp tool to shape wood

or stone



Geography and DT

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

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.			

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)

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







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.

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.			

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.



Art and History







ESSENTIAL STONE AGE VOCABULARY						
Fossils	Fossils are the preserved remains of plants and animals whose bodies were buried in sediments.					
colours	the property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on the eye					
patterns	a repeated decorative design.					
Printing	the production of books, newspapers, or other printed material.					
Chalk	a white soft earthy limestone (calcium carbonate) formed from the skeletal remains of sea creatures.					
Cave Paintings	a prehistoric picture on the interior of a cave, often depicting animals.					
Pictographs	a pictorial symbol for a word or phrase.					
petroglyphs	a rock carving, especially a prehistoric one.					
hand prints	the mark left by the impression of a hand.					



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 domestic ated and ridden	Woolly mammo ths start to become extinct	Evidenc e of wheeled vehicles	Stone Age ends

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.

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

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.

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