


## STONE AGE YEAR THREE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Main Events						
Palaeolithic (OLD Stone Age)			Mesolithic (MIDDLE Stone Age)	Neolithic (NEW Stone Age)		
<p><b>c.2,500,000 BCE</b> <i>Palaeolithic</i> period begins with the first evidence of humans.</p>	<p><b>c.60,000 BCE</b> <u>Homo sapiens</u> begin living in caves and moving with the seasons (nomadic).</p>	<p><b>c.15,000 BCE</b> Lascaux cave paintings created.</p>	<p><b>c.9,600 BCE</b> <i>Mesolithic</i> period begins as the last ice age ends and people can live in Britain once again.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p><b>c. 4500 BCE</b> <i>Neolithic</i> period begins as farming begins to replace hunting and gathering as the main way of getting food. People began to adapt to changing environmental conditions.</p>	<p><b>c.3000 BCE</b> Stonehenge first built (ditch around an open space).  <u>Settlement</u> at Skara Brae built around this time.  End of the Stone Age and beginning of the Bronze Age in Britain.</p>	

### The Stone Age

There was no writing, or photographs and lived a very long time ago so it's hard to know exactly what life was like.

The Stone Age lasted for a very, long time! It is divided into three sections – you can find out their names on the timeline above.

Our ancestors began to use stone tools for hunting and later on for farming.

The Stone Age ended when humans began to use metal to make tools and weapons.

### Artefacts:

Skara Brae is a well-preserved ancient settlement,

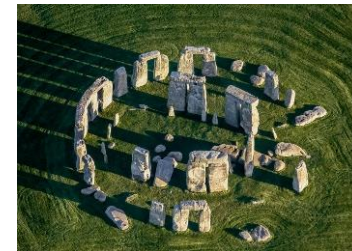
Skara Brae dates back to about 3000 BCE and was made up of several one-room dwellings with a communal room for cooking and working. These small houses had stone furniture, a drainage system and even indoor toilets!

It has provided lots of artefacts which help us understand what life was like in the Stone Age.



### Artefacts:

Stonehenge, was first built in the Neolithic period and was probably used for religious and burial ceremonies and processions – but we don't really know! Maybe one day more artefacts will be found that will help us to understand it better.



Archaeologists have found evidence of communal (altogether) graves at Stonehenge.

**Food and Farming:**

Early Stone Age humans moved in nomadic groups as they tried to find food and shelter to survive.

They used fire to cook and scare off predators.

As tools and weapons became more developed, Stone Age humans started to hunt and kill animals to eat and became hunter gatherers. They hunted sabre-toothed cats, woolly mammoths, bison and deer.

As the weather got warmer, crops like wheat and barley became easier to grow.

Humans no longer needed to move around as much to find food and started building permanent homes to live in near land that they could farm.

**Did they fight?**

Stone Age humans became much better at hunting using spears, axes and bows and arrows but historians think these tools probably were not used in battle with other groups.

The population was so low that people would rarely bump into each other and with plenty of space to go around, fighting was rare.



**Artefacts:**

The Oldowan toolkit is the name given to the oldest known stone tools used by early humans.

It includes hammerstones, stone cores and sharp stone flakes.



**Vocabulary**

archaeology	The study of human history through excavation of sites and analysis of artefacts.	migrate	Move from one place to another.
c.	Comes before a date and stands for 'circa' which means 'around', 'about' or 'approximately'. It is used because it's hard to be exact with dates from a long time ago.	Neolithic	The last part of the Stone Age.
dwelling	Where somebody lives, for example a house.	nomadic	Moving from one place to another rather than living in one place all the time.
homo sapiens	The primate group that modern humans belong to.	Palaeolithic	The first, and longest, part of the Stone age.
hunter gatherer	A person who lived and survived primarily by hunting and fishing.	prehistory	The period of time before written records.
Mesolithic	The middle part of the Stone age.	settlement	A previously uninhabited place where people establish a community.