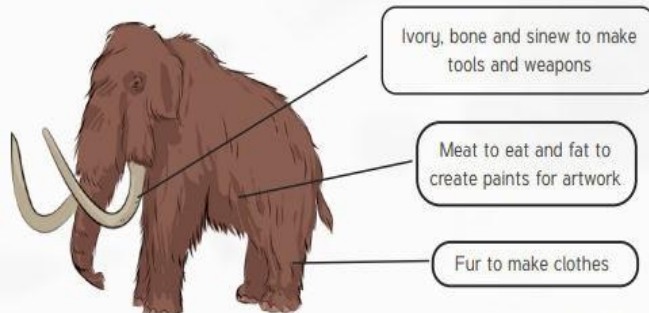


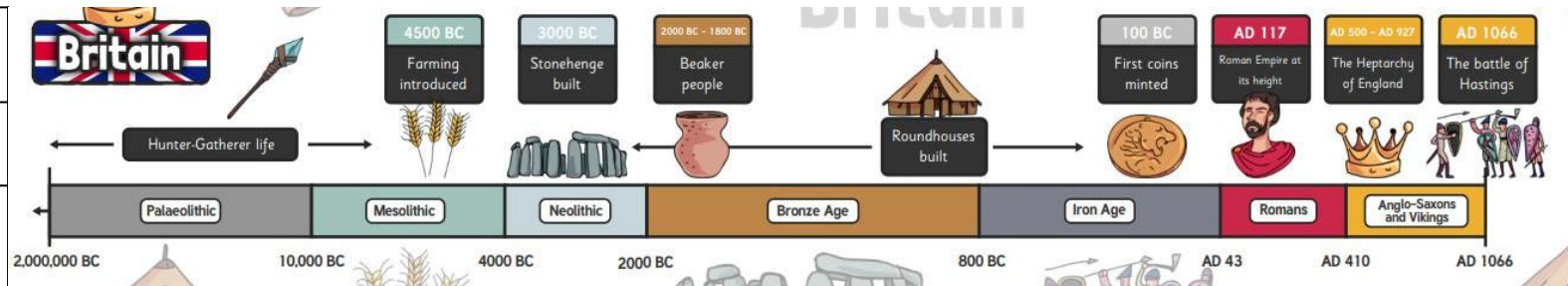
Year 3: Stone Age

Key Vocabulary

Archaeologist	Somebody who digs to find historical evidence
Artefact	A significant object from the past
Bronze	A hardwearing metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin.
earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
Hillfort	A type of settlement
Hunter-gatherer	Somebody who finds, hunts and collects food.
Nomad	Somebody with no permanent home.
Pelt	A piece of clothing made from animal fur or skin.
Roundhouse	A type of dwelling that the Celts lived in.
Tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.

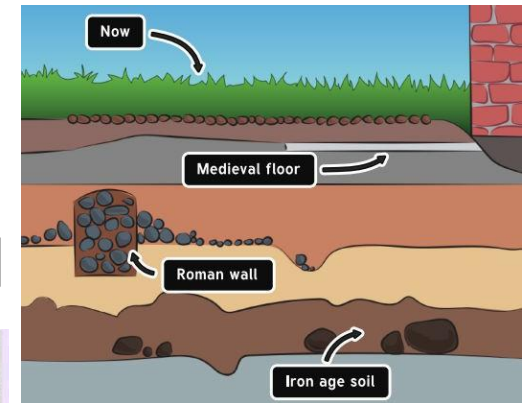


What do we mean by pre-history?



How do we know about life in the Stone Age?

There is no written evidence from the Stone Age era. Instead, **archaeologists** dig to find clues about how people lived before written records existed. **Artefacts** such as bones, jewellery and pottery have been found deep in the ground and help archaeologists piece together what life was like in different eras. The deeper in the ground that the archaeologist finds artefacts, the older it is.



What was it like in the Stone Age?

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. The Stone Age can be split into three periods: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Archaeologists in Britain have found 4 types of dwelling.



Hunter-gatherers during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

People living during the early and middle Stone Age were hunters. They would hunt animals to eat such as woolly mammoths, reindeers and woolly rhinoceros. However, they did not just hunt animals to eat them. Animals had many different uses.

People during this time built temporary homes so that they could move quickly to follow the animals.

Farming during the Neolithic

During the Neolithic Stone Age, people started to settle and not follow animals. They would plant the seeds from the plants they gathered and look after them so that they would grow. When the plants were fully grown, the people would use their stone and bone tools to cut the plants.