



Park Lane Primary School

Topic: The Stone Age

Year: 3

Subject: History

Prior Knowledge:

- Listen to stories about people's lives
- To answer questions using photographs
- To use the phrases 'old', 'new' and 'a long time ago'
- Answer questions by using a specific source
- Use phrases and words like: 'before', 'after', 'past', 'present', 'then' and 'now'

Key Knowledge:

- ♦ knowing about the Stone Age to the Iron Age
- ♦ knowing that the Iron Age ended when the Romans invaded
- ♦ describe events and periods using the words: BC, AD and decade



The Stone Age

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, **bone marrow** and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.

People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

Key Vocabulary

BC	Used to show that a date is before the year 0.
AD	Used to show that a date is after the year 0.
hunter-gatherer	A person who moves from place to place in search of food. Surviving by hunting, fishing and collecting berries, fruits and seeds
agriculture	Growing crops and keeping animals for food and materials (farming).
settlement	A place where people live together in a community
tribe	A community of people, ruled by a leader, with shared traditions, ancestors and culture.
monument	A building or structure which is important for learning about the past.
migration	When people move to live in a different place.
technology	Using knowledge to invent new devices or tools.
prehistoric	From a time in the past before there were written records.
Artefact	An object of historical interest
archaeologist	A person who studies the past by excavating historical places and studying objects and remains.

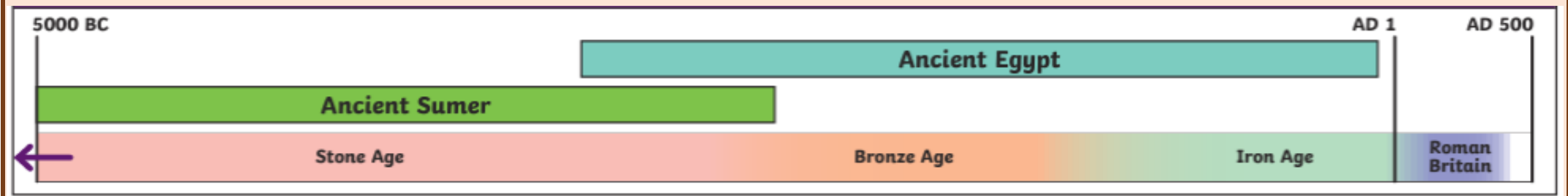


How Do We Know About Prehistoric Times

It is generally believed that the first written records available for British history are from Roman times so the periods before the Romans arrived in Britain are classed as being **prehistoric**.

Archaeologists have been able to work out lots about what life was like in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age using evidence from artwork, artefacts, **monuments** and also from animal and human remains.

Timeline



The Periods of the Stone Age

Palaeolithic (or Old) Stone Age

The Palaeolithic period was significantly longer than any other time in the Stone Age and any other period in human history. In Britain, it is thought to have started around 800,000 BC. At this time, people were **hunter-gatherers** and moved on to live in a different place once they had hunted and gathered all the food available.

Mesolithic (or Middle) Stone

The Mesolithic period started in Britain from around 8000 BC around the end of the last Ice Age. People were still living as **hunter-gatherers** but towards the end of this time in the Stone Age, people started to learn about **agriculture**.



Neolithic (or New) Stone Age

People started to live in permanent **settlements** having been introduced to **agriculture** by people **migrating** from Europe.



Skara Brae, Orkney



Skara Brae

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger but they have very similar features, such as a central firepit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.

The Iron Age

During the Iron Age, **technology** developed further across many aspects of life. People began to make tools and weapons from iron. Again, many of the new ideas came with the **migration** of people. People who lived at this time are now often called 'Celts'.

Celts were farmers and lived as part of a **tribe**.

Hillforts developed during the Iron Age. Communities lived on hills for protection from when other **tribes** attacked.

Houses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on

