



Stone Age



Time line					
4 Million Years ago	700,000- 200,000 years ago	40,000-30,000 years ago	6,500 years ago	5800 years ago	4200 years ago
First humans appeared.	Early people live in Britain during warm periods.	Neanderthals lived in Britain making hand axes and other flint tools.	Sea levels rise cutting British Isles off from mainland Europe.	People begin to make stone houses and construct stone circles.	People discover how to make metal copper.

Key Vocabulary	
blade	Flat cutting edge of knife or tool.
cave	A natural underground chamber in a hillside or cliff.
spear	A weapon with a pointed tip and long shaft used for throwing.
trade	Buy or sell goods.
flint	A hard grey rock.
pyramid	A royal tomb in ancient Egypt.
farming	Growing crops or raising livestock.
pelt	An animal coat or fur.
villager	A person who lives in a village.

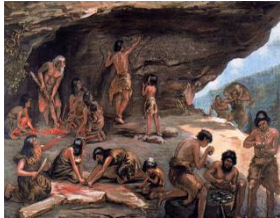



Sticky Knowledge

Who were the Stone Age people?
 The Stone Age began 2.6 billion years ago when researchers found the earliest evidence of humans. Stone Age people are also known as hunter gatherers. They lived in small, nomadic groups and often hunted large mammals, including woolly mammoths. Stone Age gatherers had to find and catch everything they ate. Stone Age people often moved from place to place so that they could get the food and shelter they needed.

What tools did the Stone Age people use?
 The Stone Age era was a time in history when people used tools and weapons made out of stone. Not all Stone Age tools were made from stone, they also experimented with other raw materials including bones, ivory and antler. Flint was commonly used for making Stone Age tools such as spears used for hunting animals.

What did Stone Age people worship?
 Stone Age people developed religious beliefs to help explain the world around them. Stone Age people built and gathered around temples called henges. In order to keep their gods happy, they offered gifts and performed ceremonies.

What are cave paintings?
 Cave painting is the art created by Stone age people on cave walls. These

Geography Skills

By the end of this unit the children will:

To understand chronology
 Show understanding of chronology within periods of time studied such as early events and what led to the end of the time period.

Investigating and interpreting the past: Sources
 Begin to understand which sources are more reliable and why.

To communicate historically:
 To pose questions to direct research about events and people of the past.
 To use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate.
 Use relevant historical vocabulary to ask and answer questions.

knapping	Shaping stones by skilfully striking one against the other.	often reflected drawings of hunting animals and their experiences of Stone Age life. The use of fire was particularly important in order to light the cave and keep wild animals away. The colours for painting on the walls came from crushing coloured rocks into powder.	Build an overview of the past: Enquiry Identify and classify the social, cultural and religious aspects of a period.
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