




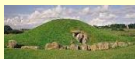


Key Vocabulary	
Chronology	The order of events in time.
Time 	The system in which events appear to happen one after the next in a way that can never be turned back; the past, present, and future.
Enquiry	A process of looking for truth or correct information.
Investigate	To look into carefully and closely so as to learn the facts.
Findings	That has which been found.
Explore	To travel across or through in order to discover or search for something.
Evidence 	Something that gives proof or a reason to believe
Communicate	To make known.
Primitive	Having to do with an early stage or a condition that is not developed.
Tools 	An instrument that is usually held with the hands and helps one to do something.
Flint 	A very hard form of quartz that gives off sparks when it is struck by steel.
Wood 	The hard material lying under the bark that makes up the trunk and branches of a tree.
Burial 	The act of putting a dead body underground or in the sea.
Hunting	The act of chasing wild animals for the purpose of capturing or killing them.
Monolithic	

What is the Stone Age?

The Stone Age refers to a period of time when humans used stone to make tools. It covers a huge period of time - over 3 million years. This can be broken down into three smaller time periods:

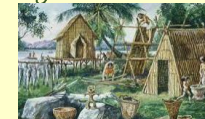
Palaeolithic - around 3,000,000 BC. Early humans used simple stone tools with sharp edges.



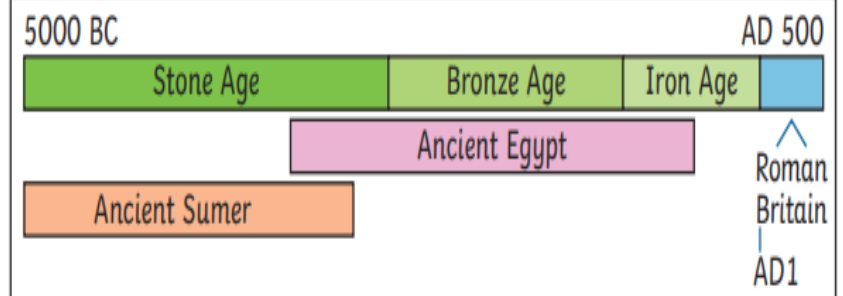
Mesolithic - around 10,000 BC. Humans were hunter-gatherers and constantly on the move in order to stay safe and warm.



Neolithic - around 4,500-2400 BC. Farming developed and villages were built.



Timeline



What is Stonehenge?

Stonehenge is a very famous, prehistoric monument located in Wiltshire, England. Building work is thought to have started around 5000 years ago.

To begin with, this monument was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. Huge stones were later added in different stages. What we see today are enormous stones placed in a circular and horseshoe pattern. Some of the stones were brought from Preseli Hills in South Wales - 240 miles away!

It is thought to have been used for ancient astronomy, religious ceremonies or places of healing.



Sarsen Stones were vertical stones with a horizontal stone laying across the top making 'doorways'.

Key changes and events during the Stone Age.

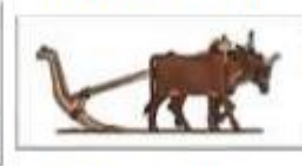
Stone Age – Mesolithic and Neolithic life

13,000 BC



The first cave paintings were drawn

10,000-3,500 BC



People learn to 'farm' different foods

3,500 BC



The first pottery is made and used

What does the term hunter gather mean?

A hunter gatherer was a person who lives mainly by hunting, fishing and harvesting wild food. They were nomadic which means that they moved from place to place.

They used weapons such as stone axes, spears, bows and arrows to hunt for food.



Horse, deer, hares, seabirds, fish were all eaten. Every part of the animal was used including bone marrow and the skin for clothing.



Seeds, berries, nuts, eggs and insects were also gathered.