

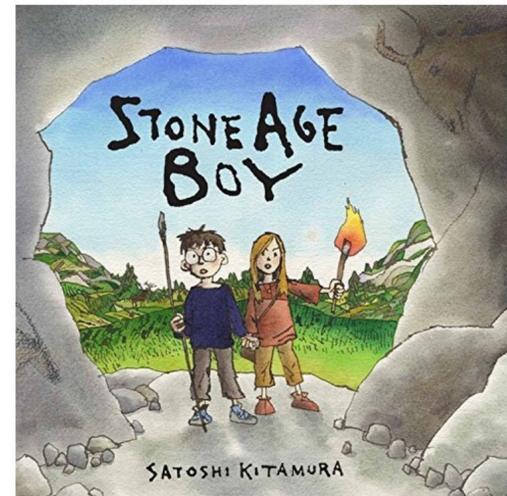
# The Stone Age

What was new about the Stone Age?

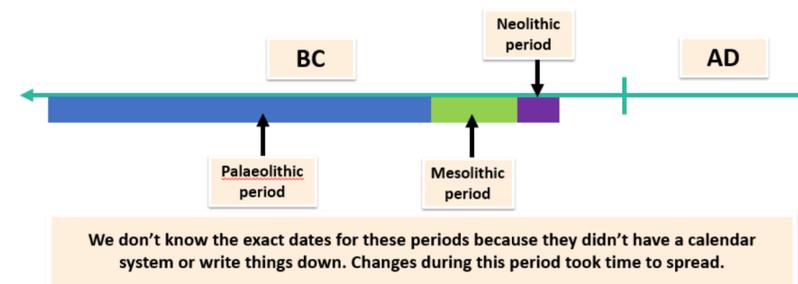
## Vocabulary

<b>Archaeologist</b>	A person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.
<b>Artefact</b>	An object made by a human-being.
<b>Site</b>	A area of ground where a town, building or monument is built.
<b>Settlement</b>	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings.
<b>Tribe</b>	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.
<b>Nomadic</b>	A group of people that move from place to place in search of food and shelter
<b>Hunter-gatherer</b>	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild
<b>Flint</b>	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting
<b>Era / Period</b>	A length of time covering many years
<b>Monument</b>	Something built to remember an important person or event
<b>BC</b>	BC is a way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history is was.

## STONE AGE BOY - Satoshi Kitamura



The Stone Age was very long – it is broken into three periods



## Key knowledge

The Stone Age is a long period of time representing over 99% of human existence. The period lasted roughly 3.4 million years and ended around 2000 BC with the advent of metal working. The Stone Age itself is divided into three periods: Palaeolithic (Early Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic (New 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.

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.

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.

