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| **Year 3 STONE AGE Knowledge Organiser** | | | |
| |  | | --- | | **Essential Vocabulary** | | **Stone Age** – period of human history from 2,000,000 to 2,500 BC | | **Paleolithic** – First period 2,000,000 to 10,000 BCE | | **Mesolithic** – Second period 10,000 to 4, 500 BCE | | **Neolithic** – Third period 4,500 to 2,400 BCE | | **Historian** – a person who researches history | | **Archaeologist** – a person who finds out about the past by finding evidence in the ground. | | **Early Man/ Neanderthals** – early humans | | **Hunting, Gathering and Foraging** – methods of finding food before the start of farming. | | **Nomadic** – people who move around from one place to another – following the seasons to find food. | | **Tools** - tools, such as axes, spears and scrapers were made from stone, wood and bone by early humans. | | **Flint Knapping** – the hitting of stone upon stone to chip bits off to shape the stone into useful shapes | | **Cave/tent/Roundhouse** - the types of homes used in the different periods of the Stone Age | | **Culture, art and religion** – these started in the Stone Age and are signs of the beginning of human societies and civilisations, these are very important to humans today. | | **Megalith** – structure made from huge stones – usually round. Stonehenge in Wiltshire is the remains of a megalith. | | **Midden** – a pile of discarded items such as bones and broken pots – these items can tell archaeologists a lot about the humans who lived there long ago. | | **Farming** – the biggest change in human history – humans learnt how to plant seeds to grow crops so they could grow their own food, | | **Settlements** – once humans learnt how to farm they did not need to move and needed to stay in one place so they could store their grain and seeds for next year. **Skara Brae** in Scotland is an example of an early settlement. | | **1: Palaeolithic (700,000 BCE -10,000 BCE)**  There was an **ice age** during the Stone age and one third of the earth was covered in ice. **Archaeologist** have discovered that **Early humans** (**Neanderthals** and early **Homo sapiens**) lived at the same time, but Neanderthals became **extinct** 30,000 years ago.  Early humans arrived in Britain 800,000 years ago. They lived in **caves** and were **nomadic** **hunter gatherers** who **moved around seasonally** to find food, some **hunted animals** while others would **forage** for nuts, berries and shellfish.  They created **cave paintings** – the **Lascaux Caves are famous for hunting scenes** and the **Cave of Hands for handprints.** They developed **tools from stone, bone and wood,** such as **spears** and **axes**, to help with hunting and daily life. **Stone tools** were made by **flint napping** stone to make an edge or sharp point. | **2: Mesolithic (10,000 BCE – 4,500 BCE)**  During the Mesolithic era, Stone Age people were **still nomadic** but are thought to have lived in **tents** made with wood or animal bones and **animal skins** with a layer of moss, reeds and other soft plant materials for the floor. **Fossilised** remains of **Mesolithic footprints** can be seen on the coast of Howick in Northumberland.  **3: Neolithic (4,500 BCE– 2,400 BCE)**  **Farming** and the creation of **organised settlements** was the **biggest change in human history**. Stone Age people began to settle in **villages**.  There is evidence of settlements, such as the one at **Skara Brae**, often made up of simple **roundhouses** built from stone. They were built into mounds of rubbish known as **midden** (small stones, shells, mud and animal bones), which would provide stability and insulation. These houses had beds, storage shelves and a **fireplace** in the middle.  Religion and Trade continued to develop and large round **megaliths,** like **Stonehenge,** were built!  https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/the-stone-age |