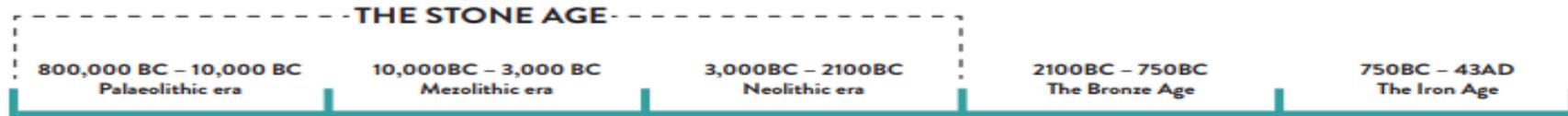
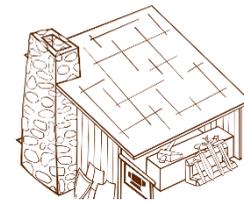


The Stone Age



Key Vocabulary

The Stone Age	
cave paintings	Artwork in caves dating back to the Ice Age.
jewellery	Late Stone Age people made it from shells, teeth and bones.
woolly mammoth	A now extinct animal roaming earth during the Ice Age.
Druids	Were the priests of the tribes.
nomadic	Early Stone Age people followed food sources and travelled.
Skara Brae	A stone-built Neolithic settlement in Scotland.
wattle	wooden strips used to build houses
daub	a mixture of mud, manure and stones used to hold the wattle in place and protect the home from the wind and rain

The Bronze Age	
foundry	A place of work where metal castings are made.
Stonehenge	A mysterious set of enormous stones built 3000 B.C. – 1500 B.C.
roundhouses	A circular house with a conical roof and wattle and daub walls.
weapons	Combining copper and tin to made hard weapons and armour.

The Iron Age	
Celts	Europeans who used iron from 600 B.C. – 43 A.D.
hillforts	Small towns built on a hilltop surrounded by banks of soil and wooden walls to keep out enemies.
weapons	Swords, daggers and arrowheads were made of iron.

Stone Age Knowledge

Early Stone Age Man was a hunter-gatherer, travelling around searching for food and setting up camps. Some lived in caves, although not many as this was dangerous. Scientists believe they had fires but used naturally occurring fire to bring to a campfire (e.g. a lightning strike) rather than making one by themselves. By the time it was the Neolithic Age, people stopped travelling and settled, becoming farmers and having sheep, cattle and pigs. They learned how to soften leather to make warm, comfortable clothes and they used wool from sheep to spin, thread and weave into clothes.

Stone Age Facts

- The Stone Age is the time in history where weapons and tools were made out of stone.
- The Stone Age is split into three parts: The Palaeolithic (old stone age) The Mesolithic era (middle stone age) The Neolithic era (new stone age).
- At the start of the Stone Age, humans were nomadic hunter-gatherers.
- They slept in tents or caves. We know this because cave paintings have been discovered in many parts of Europe.
- Later, they learned how to farm and started to build houses and settle in villages.
- Stone age houses were made of wattle and daub, with one room and a fire in the centre.
- At around 2,100BC, people started to discover that they could make a new metal by mixing together copper and tin. This new metal, bronze, was stronger and easier to use and so the Stone Age ended and the Bronze Age began.

Stonehenge is a huge man-made circle of standing stones In England. It took over 1,000 years to build and was probably finished around 1,500BC, during the early Bronze Age.



Skara Brae is one of the biggest Neolithic settlements anywhere in the world. It is located on the Orkney Islands, which lie off the North-East coast of Scotland. It was built and occupied between about 3200 BC and 2200 BC.

