

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The first era of the Stone Age – or ‘The Old Stone Age.’
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The second era of the Stone Age – or ‘The Middle Stone Age.’
<b>Neolithic</b>	The third and final era of the Stone Age – or ‘The New Stone Age.’
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The time period before people could read and write. We only know about this period through artefacts left behind.
<b>Hunter Gatherer</b>	People who found their food by hunting animals or gathering nuts and berries.
<b>Settlers</b>	People who stayed in one place to make a home, instead of travelling from one place to the next.
<b>Skara Brae</b>	A Stone Age settlement in Orkney, Scotland that tells historians about life in the New Stone Age.

## Key Facts About the Stone Age

- The Stone Age is named after the tools the earliest humans used to help them survive.
- Stone tools were used to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, bone marrow and skins.
- People in the old and middle 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.
- Britain was not always an island so nomads could walk across the land into Europe and Africa.
  - By the Neolithic age, settlements began to appear.
- Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in the south of England that was built in the late Stone Age and used for ancient religious ceremonies.
- The Palaeolithic people worshiped animals, the seasons and nature.
- The people of the Stone Age couldn't read or write. They communicated through noises and symbols.
- People wore animal skins to keep warm, they were sewn together using bone needles.
- After the Stone Age came the Bronze and Iron ages – homes, tools and life all developed and improved.

