

YEAR 3 STONE AGE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Homo sapiens – The only surviving group of humans

Archaeologist - someone who studies human history by exploring artefacts found in the ground

Palaeolithic Era – a time in history, sometimes called the Early Stone Age

Nomadic – someone who doesn't settle in one place

Ice Age – When the Earth becomes very cold for a long period of time

Neolithic Era – a time in prehistory when humans stopped moving around the find food and lived in permanent villages

Settlement – a place where people come to live in

Ancestors – a person from whom one is descended

Agriculture – the raising of crops for human use

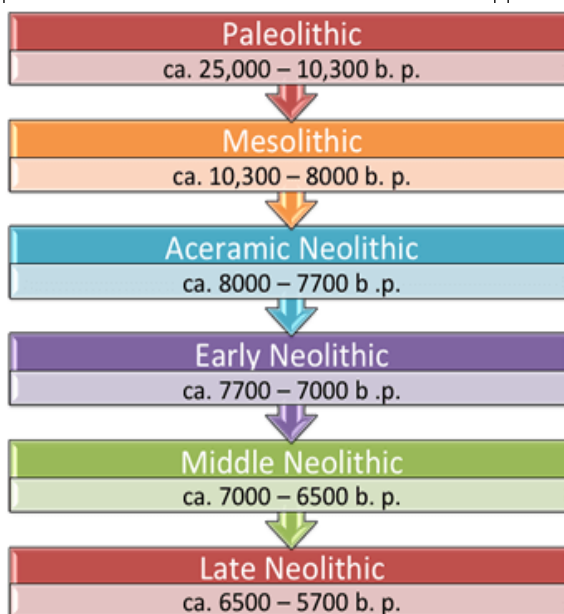
Hunter-gatherer – a person who meets their needs by hunting animals and gathering plants

Prehistoric – something from before written history

CHRONOLOGY

Prehistory is a time before written records were kept. It covers millions of years!

The Stone Age is the first section of prehistory. The Stone Age is split into three eras: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.



COMMUNITY and CULTURE and MIGRATION

Skara Brae

Is a Neolithic settlement on the Orkney

Islands on the north coast of Scotland. It is an important excavation site with evidence of how humans lived in the Neolithic Era. A community of humans lived there over 5000 years ago.



In the Neolithic Era, humans started to become farmers rather than hunter-gatherers.



They grew crops and domesticated animals. As they settled in one place, they built houses. They also discovered how to use clay to make pottery.

IDEAS and COMMUNICATION

As the Palaeolithic Era was before written records there is very little evidence. Instead, historians use stone tools, ancient footprints and bones as evidence.



Photo of a footprint



Photo of bones



Photo of a stone tool