

Substantive— Society and culture; movement and migration
Disciplinary— Evidence

How do we know what life was like during the Stone Age?

Lanivet School
Year 3 Autumn Term



KEY LEARNING

- The Stone Age period ran from 3,000,000 BC-2400 BC.
- There were three periods of time in the Stone age: the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic
- They made tools using a sharp stone called flint
- Cave paintings show animals, people hunting and hand prints of those who lived there.
- They first lived in caves; then a T-P style round home; then a home made out of wattle and daub; finally a home made from stones.
- Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers and later became farmers
- They hunted and ate animals such as wild boar, mammoths, deer and fish
- They ate fruits, nuts and berries depending on the seasons.
- They cooked food by grilling over a fire, smoking meat in a tent or boiling a soup by putting a red-hot stone in a leather bag.
- They wore clothes made from animal skins, sewn together with bone needles
- They used animal bones, animal teeth, ivory and shells to create jewellery as well as antlers for headdresses.
- The Bronze Age in Britain was 2500BC—800BC

FAVOURITE FACT

KEY VOCABULARY

- Prehistoric—prehistory: before written records existed
- Palaeolithic Era—The earliest part of the Stone Age characterised by tools made of crudely chipped stone and by cave art
- Mesolithic Era—The middle period of the Stone Age. People were constantly on the move in order to survive
- Neolithic Era— The last period of the Stone Age when humans began to develop agriculture and use tools and weapons
- Hunter-gatherer— A person who meets their needs by hunting animals and gathering plants
- Flint—Small, sharp stones used to create weapons and tools
- Tools— Objects used to improve the performance of a task
- Agriculture—The raising of crops and animals for human use
- Skara-Brae- The remains of a Neolithic settlement in Scotland
- Wattle—sticks woven together
- Daub— mixture of sand, animal dung and mud

PRIOR LEARNING

- (Geography) Understanding the movement of tectonic plates, therefore recognising the ease of migration for Stone Age people due to land bridges.
- Know how to use evidence to determine events in history such as Samuel Pepys Diary to help us know about the Great Fire of London.