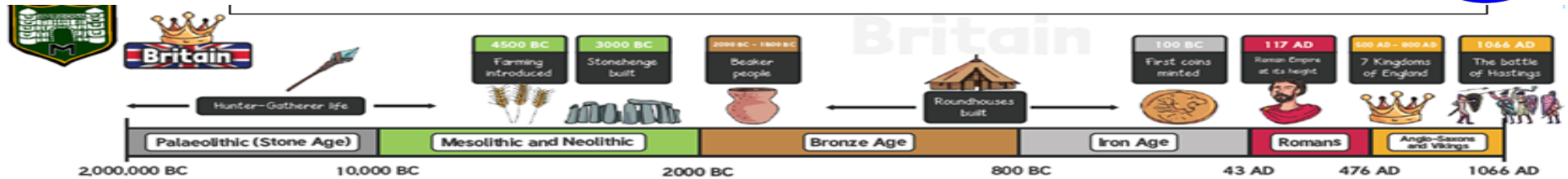


What did the Stone Age do for you?



The Stone Age
It was a very long period of time. Split into three periods: Paleolithic (The Old Stone Age - Prehistoric), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age). People were hunter-gatherers and were nomadic until they began farming: looking after animals and growing crops.

The Bronze Age
Bronze was used instead of stone to make tools and weapons. It was made by smelting. People were buried with their important possessions.

The Iron Age
Iron was used instead of Bronze to make tools and weapons as its shape could be changed. Settlements were often under attack and there were many wars. They lived in tribes in hillforts for protection. The Romans invaded Britain.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Skara Brae, Scotland</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well – preserved Stone Age village in Orkney, Scotland One room in each of the 8 houses made of stone |
| <p>Stonehenge, England</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Famous Stone Age monument located in Wiltshire. Circle of very large stones standing upright Some people believe it was built to learn about the movements of the Sun and Moon. Some people believe it was a burial ground. |

Skara Brae, Orkney

Cave Paintings

| Key Vocabulary | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agriculture | The practise of growing crops and rearing animals |
| Archaeologist | A person who studies the past by looking at artefacts and remains. |
| Artefact | An object made by a human being |
| Bronze | A metal made of copper and tin |
| Celts | Group of people who lived in Britain during the Iron Age |
| Flint | A stone which can be used to make tools or weapons and when struck together creates fire. |
| Gathering | Collecting food which can be found eg. berries and nuts |
| Hillfort | A settlement built on a hill surrounded by a protective fence |
| Hunting | The killing of animals for food |
| Iron | A strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal |
| Nomads/ Nomadic | A person who travels from place to place to search for food. |
| Preserve | Keep safe and maintain original form |
| Settlement | A place where people live and work. |
| Smelting | The process of melting and heating to make a new metal. |
| Tribes | A group of people who live and work together |

Skara Brae

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger but they have very similar features, such as a central firepit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.

Roundhouses

- thick thatch
- door
- wattle
- daud
- timber frame
- upright loom
- hearth (fire)
- beds
- logs for sitting on