

Year 3 Stone Age - History

Key Vocabulary

Hunter-Gatherer	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild.
Paleolithic	People were nomadic hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.
Mesolithic	Sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). Tools were developed to become smaller and finer. The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.
Neolithic	People began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.
Skara Brae	An archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland. It is a Stone Age village. There are 8 houses made of stone. There is only one room in each house. It is famous because it has been well preserved and has taught us a lot about life in the Stone Age.
Archaeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.
Artefact	An object made by a human being.
Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
Settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings.
Century	A period of 100 years.
Decade	A period of 10 years.

The term 'Stone Age' refers to a very long period of time that we can break up into three sections.

Early Stone Age- Paleolithic.

The middle Stone Age- Mesolithic.

The late Stone Age- Neolithic.

B.C. means Before Christ. A date such as 3000BC means 3000 years before the year 1 AD.

A.D. means Anno Domini in Latin which stands for 'in the year of our lord'.



Skara Brae



Stone Age tools

