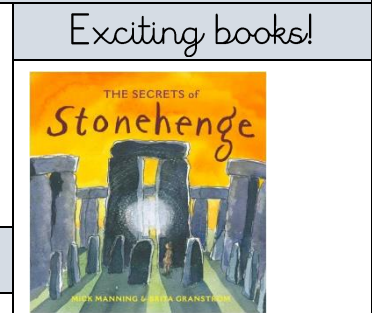




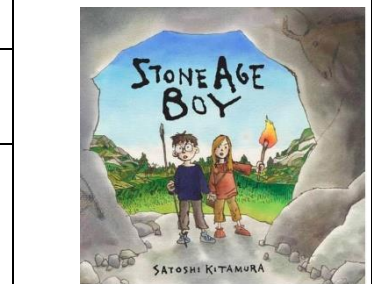
Year 3 and 4 Knowledge Organiser - The Stone Age



Key vocab		<p>The Stone Age lasted a very, very long time. The oldest period of the Stone Age, the Palaeolithic period, began approximately 2.5 million years ago. The Middle Stone Age is called the Mesolithic period. The Neolithic period, often called the New Stone Age, dates back approximately 8-10,000 years. During the Stone Age, our ancestors started to use tools and weapons made out of stone to help them hunt and eat food. As a consequence of changes in global climate, crops became more readily available, and Stone Age humans began to farm the land. The Stone Age ended when humans began to use metal to make tools and weapons.</p>
ancestors:	relatives from long ago	
consequence:	result or effect	
climate:	weather conditions of a place	



Sticky Knowledge			
nomadic:	travelling from place to place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In early Stone Age times, humans lived in small groups, using stone tools as they hunted for large mammals and gathered plants, fruit and berries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone Age humans became much better at hunting using spears, bows and arrows and other weapons.
communal:	shared by a group of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These hunter-gatherers were almost always moving (nomadic) to find food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is unlikely these new types of tools and weapons were used in regular conflict with other groups.
historical sources:	things that give information about the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skara Brae is a well-preserved Stone Age village in the Orkney Islands, Scotland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population density was so low that different groups would rarely bump into each other - with plenty of space to go around, fighting was rare.



ancestors:	people who someone is descended from, older than a grandparent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The village at Skara Brae was discovered in 1850 and has provided lots of artefacts which help us understand what life was like in the Stone Age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of our earliest human ancestors survived at first by using simple tools and scavenging for meat and other food.
archaeologists:	people who study the past by examining remains and objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Stone Age saw the beginning of the use of tools and weapons, made out of stone, by our human ancestors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in technology meant that they were soon hunting for food and eating much more meat.
density:	how much an area is filled or covered with people or things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These tools and weapons gave early humans a competitive advantage in hunting over animals such as woolly mammoths and bison. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate was a significant factor in the migration of early Homo sapiens (the species to which all modern human beings belong).
scavenging:	searching for something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some weapons and tools were made from bone, ivory or antler. Others were made by sharpening sticks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our ancestors were always searching for good sources of food, avoiding predators and trying to cope with the weather conditions of different seasons.
migrate:	move from one place to another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nets made out of tree branches were used to catch fish and smaller animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the early Stone Age, humans would have slept in basic temporary shelters, often in the open air, or in caves.

