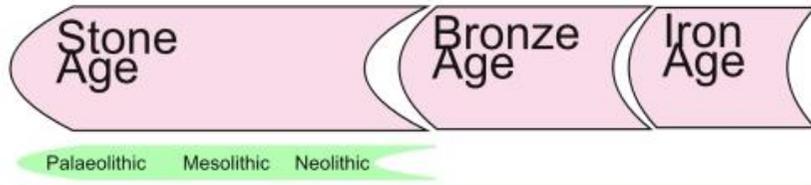


Stone Age



Eras of the Stone Age (Week 1)

The Stone Age began 2.5 million years ago and ended in the UK around 4000 years ago. The Stone Age was split into 3 eras (periods of time).

- **Palaeolithic Era**- This is the oldest part of the Stone Age. It is from around 2.5 million years ago to around 10,000BC. The end of the **Palaeolithic era** comes about because of the ending of the last **Ice Age**.
- **Mesolithic Era**- This is from 10,000BC to around 4500BC. The world climate got warmer which caused seas to rise and the UK to become an island for the first time. Previous to this there has been land connecting the UK to the rest of Europe.
- **Neolithic Era**- This is the newest part of the Stone Age and lasted from around 4000BC to around 2000BC
- **Bronze Age**- This started around 2500BC in the UK. It marks the first time that people used metal work.

Primary Sources and Secondary Sources (Week 2)

- **Primary Source**- These are items, writings or architecture that are **from the time we are studying**- Primary sources from the Stone Age time may include preserved mammoth, Stone from Stone Age Houses or from Stone Age axes. There are not many Primary Sources from the Stone Age because most will have rotted.
- **Secondary Sources**- These are replica items, books about the Stone Age or recreations. **Secondary sources are produced after the time being studied**- Some secondary sources include: Horrible Histories, a replica axe of Stone Age tent

Different shelters (Week 3)

There were three main shelters in the Stone Age.



- **Caves**- mainly used in the **Palaeolithic Era**
- **Tents**- Made of animal hide- often used in the **Mesolithic Era** they were useful to be able to follow herds of animals before people began farming
- **Stone Round/Rectangular Houses**- Mainly used in the **Neolithic Era and Bronze Age** when people started to stay in one place to farm crops and animals.

Skara Brae (Week 4)

- **Skara Brae** is one of the most complete **Neolithic** Stone Age settlements found in the world. It is found on one of the Scottish Orkney Islands.
- This **Primary source** showed us that the **Neolithic** Stone Age people had things similar to us nowadays including: beds, cooking equipment and cupboards!



Stone Age Tools (Week 5)

- Stone Age tools started off very simply in the **Palaeolithic Era**- mainly sharp stone. As the Stone Age progressed into the **Mesolithic period**, wooden handles be used. They would be attached using string made from stinging nettles or glue made from sap and spit! Many tools like axes look very similar to the axes we still use today. When **Archaeologists** find tools they only find the stone parts as the wood will have rotted away.



Stone Age Religion/ Stone Henge (Week 6)

- Because there was no writing, it's tricky to understand whether the Stone Age people had a religion or not. We do know that they buried their **dead with objects** which shows they cared about what happened to the dead. They also built **Barrows** (see picture). These were places where the ashes of dead people were put.
- Stone Henge** is an amazing set of standing stones. No one quite knows what **Stone Henge** was used for- Some people say its tracks the night sky and so could be some kind of **calendar or clock**. Many other people believe it's a place to **worship gods (possibly a sun god)**. Again because there is no written evidence it's hard to say for certain. What is certain is that it was extremely hard



and **took hundreds of years to finish**. Many of the Stones had to be transported from Wales which is over 150 miles away!

Local Stone Age (Week 7)

There are two amazing **primary sources** found in Norfolk

- Grimes Graves** near Thetford is an amazing Stone Age **flint mine**. Local people would have mined the flint to create axes and other tools.
- Sea Henge** – This ceremonial site was discovered in 1998 near to Hunstanton. A recreation of it can be found in King Lynn museum.



Stone Age changes (Week 8)

- We can see from the map that the UK as we now know it would have been **connected to mainland Europe**. As the seas rose because the **Ice Age** ended this land was flooded and **Great Britain became an island**.
- Stone Age didn't end for everyone in the world at the same time. While the **UK** was in the **Mesolithic/Neolithic Era** there were many more **advanced civilizations** in the world that were in their Bronze Age. This included **Ancient Egypt** and **Ancient Rama** which was a **civilization** that had towns which had been planned out in advance. **Ancient Rama** is found in modern day **India and Pakistan**.

