### Key Knowledge
- The stone-age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe.
- The stone-age was followed by the bronze-age period. This is when humans started to use metal.
- The bronze-age was followed by the iron-age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming.
- During the Palaeolithic Age (old stone age), man gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing and collecting fruits and nuts.
- During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the stone-age), the humans formed settled communities and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.

### Key Skills
- Children to:
  - Be able to find information from a variety of media.
  - Recognise the part that archaeologists have had in helping us understand more about what happened in the past.
  - Use various sources of evidence to answer questions.
  - Research a specific event from the past.
  - Use their ‘information finding’ skills to help them write about historical information.
  - Through research, identify similarities and differences between given periods in history.

### Vocabulary
- **archaeologists**: People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
- **artefact**: An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.
- **Neolithic**: Is the later part of the stone age and follows the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age.
- **B.C.**: Before Christ. A date like 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.
- **chronology**: The ordering of events, for example the stone, bronze and iron age.
- **tribal**: Groups of people who live together.
- **hunter-gatherers**: People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
- **shelter**: A house where stone age people would have lived.
- **civilization**: A group that lived during a period of time long ago.
- **settlement**: A place where there were several stone age shelters, like a small village.
- **Prey**: An animal that is hunted for its food.

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**Skae Brae** is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a stone age village that has been well preserved.

**Stonehenge** is a famous stone age monument in Wiltshire.