

Learning Organiser: How did the lives of Ancient Britons change during the Stone Age?

Key objective

Describe and explain how archaeologists believe the way of life of Ancient Britons changed from the Old Stone Age to the New Stone Age.

Important People



Red Lady of Paviland

Important Artefacts



Quern stone

Important things I will know and understand

Why the Stone Age is part of 'prehistory'.

The three periods and dates of the Stone Age in Britain.

How archaeologists use artefacts to understand life in Stone Age Britain.

Why most Ancient Britons were hunter gatherers.

The difference between Stone Age winter and summer camps.

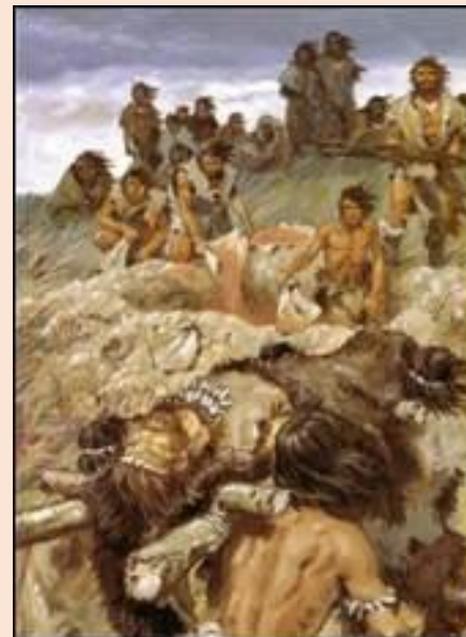
Why in the New Stone Age Ancient Britons began to build permanent settlements.

How and why life for Ancient Britons changed from the Old to New Stone Age.

Important concepts I will understand

Change	The process by which something or someone becomes different.
Continuity	Aspects of life which remain constant and change little over time.
Significance	Identifying the most important events, sources and people.
Similarity and Difference	Comparing ways of life at different times.
Sources	Evidence that is used to gather information and reach judgements.
Chronology	Arranging historical events in their correct time order.
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
Society	A community of people who share a common way of life.
Agriculture	Farming involving growing crops and rearing animals.
Settlement	A place where people live.
Subsistence	Living in a way that supports just yourself and family.
Economy	Producing goods and services.

Important way of life



Hunter – gatherers

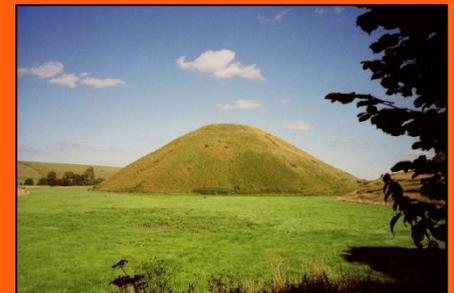
Important Places



Happisburgh



Skara Brae



Silbury Hill



Stonehenge

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Important skill

Flintknapping



Making stone axe heads



Important Vocabulary

Anachronism	Something not belonging to a particular place or time in the past.
Archaeologist	Someone who studies human prehistory through the excavation of sites and examining artefacts.
Prehistory	The time before writing was used to record events.
Artefact	An object made by a human being.
Excavation	Removing rock and soil to uncover artefacts left behind by people in the past.
Reconstruction	Rebuilding something the way it originally looked.
Hunter-gatherer	Living by hunting animals, fishing and harvesting wild food.
Nomadic	People without a fixed home who wander from place to place.
Flint	A hard grey rock occurring in lumps in chalk.
Knapping	The shaping of flint to make a tool or weapon.
Domesticate	The taming of wild animals so that they can be kept on farms.
Ceremony	An act done in a way to honour a person or a special occasion.

Important historical skills

Selecting	Choosing the information most suitable and relevant.
Sequencing	Arranging events or artefacts in their correct time order.
Comparing and contrasting	Finding similarities and differences in how people lived at different times.
Reasoning/speculating	Forming ideas about something without firm evidence.
Synthesising	Combining a range of ideas and facts from different sources.
Explaining	Showing understanding of how or why something happened.

Stone Age Timeline

Paleolithic or Old Stone Age: Accounts for 99% of all human history. Hunter gatherers and stone, wood and bone tools.

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age: First permanent homes, canoes and domestication of dogs from wolves.

Neolithic or New Stone Age: First farms and permanent villages and the beginning of trade.

