

Year 3 Knowledge Organiser- Stoneage

Agriculture:	The practice of farming and growing crops (plants.)
Archaeologist:	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them
Artefact:	An object made by a human being.
BCE:	Before Common Era (before the traditional year of Christ)
Chronology:	The arrangement of dates or events in the order in which they occurred.
Era	A length of time covering many years
Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
Mesolithic:	The middle stage of the Stoneage
Monument:	Something built to remember an important person or event
Neolithic:	The final stage of the Stoneage.
Palaeolithic	The first stage of the Stoneage
Prehistoric:	The period of time before written records
Settlement:	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings

What are the 3 sections of the Stoneage called and what were they like?

1. Palaeolithic Era: People were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.
2. Mesolithic Era: It began when sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). During this period, tools were developed to become smaller and finer. The invention of canoes meant people were able to hunt for fish as well as animals.
3. Neolithic Era: People began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. They started to look after animals and grow their own crops.



Stonehenge- a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 4 metres high. Its purpose and how it was built remains unclear.



Skara Brae- a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located in the Orkney region in Scotland. It is a cluster of eight houses, which was occupied between 3000 and 2500 BC.



Grimes Graves- a large Neolithic flint mining complex found in Norfolk. It was active between 2600BC-2300BC

