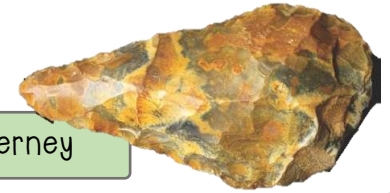


# How did people survive the Stone Age?

## History Knowledge Organiser



Paleolithic hand axe found in South Cerney

### Time line

Palaeolithic  
(Early Stone Age)  
700,000 BCE

Mesolithic  
(Middle Stone Age)  
10,000 BCE

Neolithic  
(Late Stone Age)  
4,000 BCE

Bronze Age  
2,300 BCE

Iron Age  
800 BCE

Roman Invasion  
43 CE

### Sticky Knowledge

The earliest history of humans is called the Stone Age. It is divided into three periods: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

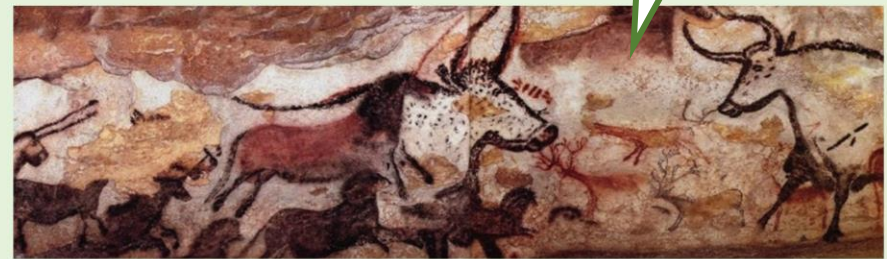
**Palaeolithic** people were hunter gatherers who lived a nomadic life. They made simple hand-axes out of stones. They made hammers from bones or antlers, and they sharpened sticks to use as hunting spears.

Britain became an island in **Mesolithic** times following the last Ice Age. Smaller tools such as flint arrowheads were more common.

**Neolithic** people started farming crops and animals and lived in permanent settlements. They built monuments such as long barrows and stone circles.

Find out more:  
investigate the local  
Stone Age artefacts in  
The Corinium Museum  
in Cirencester.

Cave  
paintings can  
tell us how  
Stone Age  
people lived.

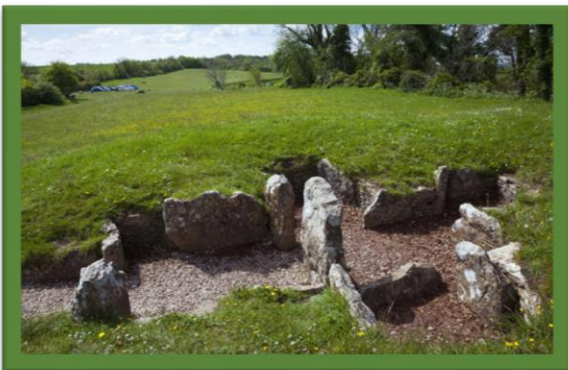


Find out more: explore Stonehenge online at [www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)



## Sticky Vocabulary

- **Prehistory:** A time before information was written
- **Archaeologist:** A person who studies human history through excavating sites and examining artefacts.
- **Chronology:** An arrangement of dates in order.
- **BCE:** Before Common Era. Also known as BC (Before Christ)
- **CE:** Common Era. Also known as AD ('In the Year of the Lord')
- **Settlement:** A place where people lived.
- **Long Barrow:** Burial monuments.
- **Tribe:** a group of people ruled by a chieftain.
- **Nomadic:** people who wandered, rather than living in one place.
- **Hunter-gatherers:** live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild food.
- **Flint:** a hard rock that can be flaked or ground to make a tool



You could visit  
Nympsfield Long  
Barrow at Coaley  
Peak

Visit Uley  
Long  
Barrow and  
even climb  
inside!



## Key Skills

- Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries.
- Use a range of historical sources to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.
- Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.
- Describe how Randwick has changed throughout history.
- Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.
- Understand chronology: place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates.