



# How did they do that?



Stone Age hunter-gatherers had to **catch** or **find** everything they ate. They moved from place to place in search of food.

Early Stone Age people hunted with **sharpened sticks**. Later, they used **bows and arrows** and **spears** tipped with flint or bone. People gathered nuts and fruits and dug up roots. They went fishing using **nets** and **harpoons**.

Stone Age people cut up their food with sharpened stones and **cooked it on a fire**. They used **animal skins** to make clothes and shelters. After a good day's hunting people could feast on meat. But the next day they had to start finding food again!



## Key Vocabulary

- Stone Age** The stone age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used.
- Bronze Age** The bronze age is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.
- Iron Age** The iron age is the time period when iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.
- Neolithic** The Neolithic is the youngest part of the Stone Age. The word 'neolithic' comes from two words in Greek: 'neo' meaning 'new' and 'lithic' meaning 'stone'. The Neolithic period is the time when farming was invented and when people started caring for animals such as cows, sheep and pigs.
- Pre-historic** Pre-historic means the time before recorded history.
- Flint** A sharp piece of stone used as a weapon and a tool.

### Skara Brae

Skara Brae is a stone built Neolithic settlement, located on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney islands of Scotland.



### Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tonnes.



Famous People



Social Pyramid



Transport and Travel



Location



Food and Farming



Main Events



Vocabulary



Clues from the Past



Impact on the World