

How did humans survive in the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

A Stone Age diet



Eating in the Stone Age was very different from eating in today's world. People hunted for meat and gathered nuts and berries in order to survive.

A Stone Age Dwelling



A Stone Age home was made of natural materials that could be found in the area.

Key Vocabulary

Paleolithic Around 3,000,000 BC. This is the early Stone Age. This is when people use simple stone tools and lived in caves as they evolved completely into humans.

Mesolithic Around 10,000BC. This is the middle of the Stone Age. This is when people moved around a lot to keep safe. They were hunters and gatherers.

Neolithic Around 4,500BC to 2,400BC. This is when farming began and pottery was developed. This is the end of the Stone Age.

Prehistory This is the time before written records began.

Population This is the calculation of how many people live in a place.

Wattle and daub Manure, clay, mud and hay are mixed together to stick over the top of sticks that have been woven in and out of a timber frame.

Archeologist Someone who studies human history and analyses human remains and artefacts.

Bronze Age Jewelry



A lunula necklace was worn to show wealth. It was also used for trading for things that the people needed.

Farming

Farming during the Stone Age was difficult as the ground was hard and the tools, made of stone and wood, broke easily. Humans left and returned to Britain several times during this period as the climate and landscape was difficult to survive.



During the Bronze Age, farming began to really develop as tools were improved by using bronze metal. This made the tools stronger and more practical, helping with everyday living. Bronze axes cleared forests and increased the land available for growing crops and grazing animals.

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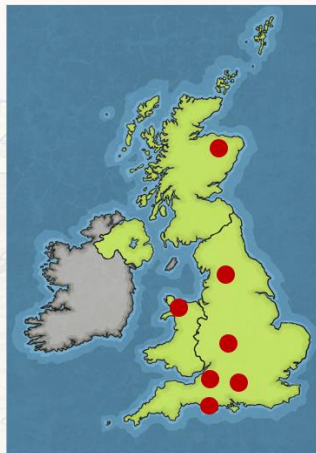
Stone Age artwork – Cave Art Work from the original Masters



The Stone Age is in prehistory which means 'before written records began'. Evidence of early human life on our planet is documented in caves where people recorded what life was like for them. This included animals, hunting, tribes and handprints. Styles may have changed, but cave art was the pioneer in the creative evolution of art as we see it today.

Hill Forts in Great Britain

There are many examples of hill forts we can still explore today.



Maiden Castle, Dorchester

Ingleborough, North Yorkshire

Tre'r Ceiri, Llŷn Peninsula North Wales


British Camp, Malvern Hills

Danebury, Hampshire

Mither Tap, Aberdeenshire

Cadbury Castle, Somerset

Scratch Coding

Program	Provide a computer or other machine with coded instructions for the automatic performance of a task.
Blocks	The building blocks of a code: 
Commands	In computing, a command is an instruction to a computer program to perform a specific task.
Code	The instructions for a program.
Sprite	A sprite is an object in Scratch that performs functions controlled by scripts
Costume	In Scratch a costume is an alternate appearances of a sprite.
Stage	In Scratch, the stage is the background of the project, but can have scripts, backdrops (costumes), and sounds, similar to a sprite.
Backdrop	In Scratch, a backdrop is an image that can be shown on the stage. It is similar to a costume, except that it is shown on the stage instead.
Sequence	A set of programming blocks that make actions happen one after another.
Algorithm	Step by step instructions to solve a problem.
Bug	A mistake in a computer program.
Debug	Find and fix mistakes in a computer program.