

Stone Age to Bronze 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.

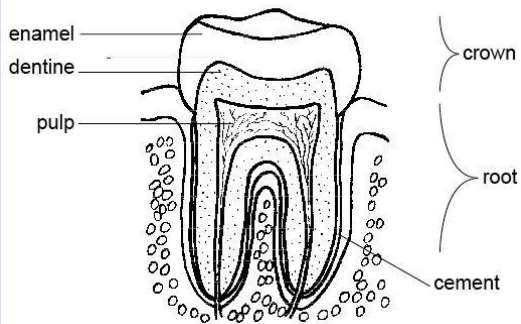
Stone Age artwork – Cave Art Work from the original Masters



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.

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Teeth



Skara Brae



Skara Brae is a Neolithic settlement in Scotland. It is one of the best preserved groups of prehistoric homes in Western Europe. Not only did the structures survive, but also the stone furniture inside allowing us to see how people lived over 5000 years ago. As the Stone Age came to an end and the Bronze age began, human settlements changed and farming developed.

Vocabulary

Molars	These are teeth that grind food down in the back of your mouth. All mammals have them, including dogs, horses and cats.
Canines	These are teeth that are used to rip and tear tough foods such as meat.
Incisor	These are small, thin teeth at the front of your mouth used for cutting. Humans have four incisors on both their bottom jaw and their top jaw.
Premolar	These are teeth that sit between your canine teeth and molar teeth.
Shoulder blade	Your shoulder blade is a bone that is triangular shaped in your upper back. It works with your muscles to give you the ability to move your arm.
Knee cap	A knee cap is a circular-triangular bone used to protect your knee joint.
Rib cage	The rib cage is a collection of bones that protect your heart and lungs in your upper body.
Jaw	Most vertebrate (a creature with a spine surrounded by bone or cartilage) have two jaws that carry teeth used to break down foods enough to swallow.

Nutrition

- Both humans and animals need food because food gives us nutrients that help us to grow and survive.
- Our nutrient intake needs to be balanced to aid our immune system.
- Plants and humans obtain nutrients in different ways. Plants absorb nutrients from soil and humans and animals absorb them from the foods that they eat.
- Different foods contain more than one type of nutrient. For example, cereal can contain both fibre and Vitamin E which provides healthy eyes and skin.

Bones



A skeleton is the base of most life forms. This includes humans, reptiles, fellow mammals, reptiles and fish. Insects rely on their skin to act like bones do.