

The Stone Age



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Quality Standard
Approved

Mesolithic hunter-gatherers



Problem 1: The men are away hunting and they could get hurt.

Problem 2: We have to go into the forest. It is very dangerous. There are wild animals that could attack us.

Problem 3: Once we have killed the animal, we have to carry it back to the camp or cave. The animals can be very heavy.

Problem 4: We have to be careful of poisonous berries.

Problem 5: Now we must build a fire to cook the meat. This is very difficult as we must rub flint together to create sparks.

Problem 6: Now we have collected the nuts and berries, we must cook them which means we have to make fire.

Problem 7: Before we can go hunting, we must make our weapons from stone and wood. This is very difficult.

Problem 8: We have to catch and kill the animals. They are very fast and often get away.



Learning Objectives

- To carry out research.
- To create a character.



Today's challenge – To create an information leaflet about Mesolithic hunter-gatherers.

You can *either* do this on Purple Mash (2Do) *or* you can use the layout and prompt questions from Purple Mash as inspiration for your own handwritten leaflet. (The More+ icon on the 2Do will give you extra information about hunter-gatherers, which you may find useful.)



I would like your information leaflet to answer the following questions:

-How did Mesolithic people live? (Think about - How did they live? What did they live in? Did they live in one place?)

-What did Mesolithic people wear?

-What did Mesolithic people eat?

-What did Mesolithic children do? What responsibilities did they have?



What does prehistoric mean?

Prehistoric comes from 'pre-history'.

It means a time before written records existed.

There is no recorded history of this time that we can read, just clues left behind that archaeologists have to interpret.



When was the Stone Age?

The Stone Age covers a huge period of time, over 3 million years!

The Stone Age starts from when the first human like animals came into existence. The earliest evidence has been found in Africa.

Early humans arrived in Britain more than 800,000 years ago but Britain has not been constantly lived in since that time due to climate changes.

The ice and the cold temperatures during the last period of time known as the Ice Age meant that early humans left Britain in search of warmer climates.

At this time Britain was not an island so they could walk across the land into Europe and Africa.

The Stone Age is broken down into smaller time periods

Palaeolithic – around 3,000,000 BC

During this long period of time, the earliest hominids (humans or close relatives of humans), Homo habilis, who used simple stone tools, slowly developed into the modern humans we call Homo sapiens. Britain was still connected by land to France and Denmark.

Mesolithic – around 10,000BC

People led largely nomadic lives as hunter-gatherers, constantly on the move in order to survive. It was during this time that Britain became an island.

Neolithic – around 4,500 BC – 2,400BC

This is the time that farming began, pottery was developed and villages were built.

Why is it called the Stone Age?

The Stone Age is so called because the earliest humans used stone to make tools with a sharp edge or point.

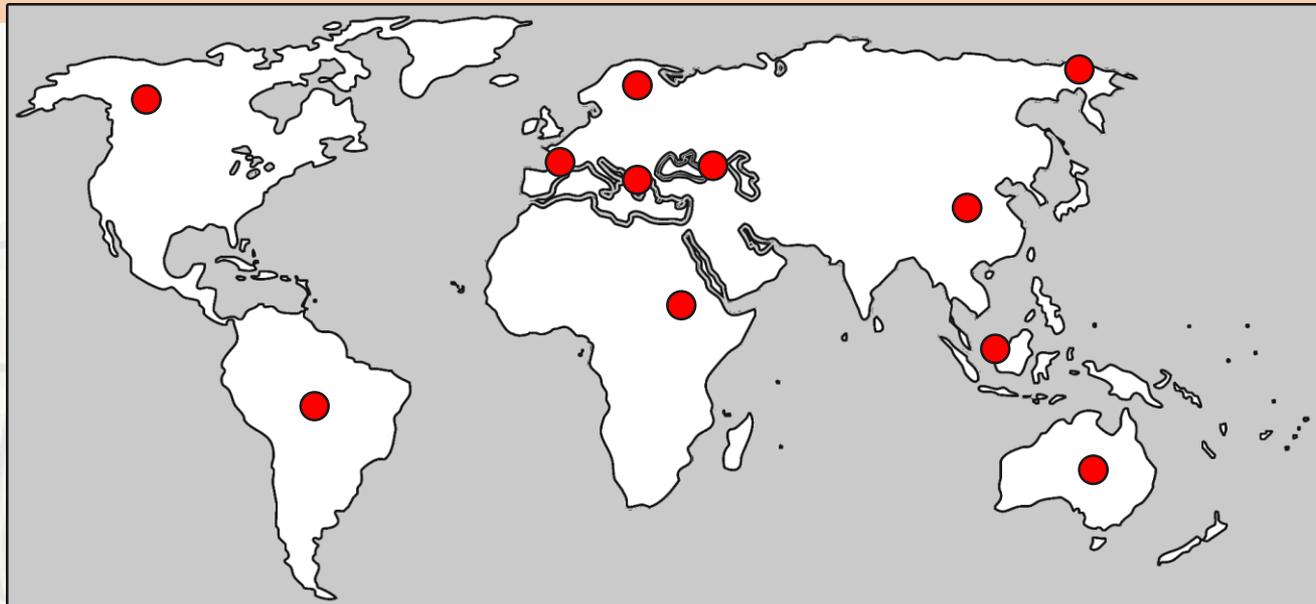
Stone was the material predominantly used for tools throughout the Stone Age.



Which countries were populated?

Today there are over seven billion people in the world (7,000,000,000). Even at the peak of the Stone Age it was likely that there were less than five million people (5,000,000).

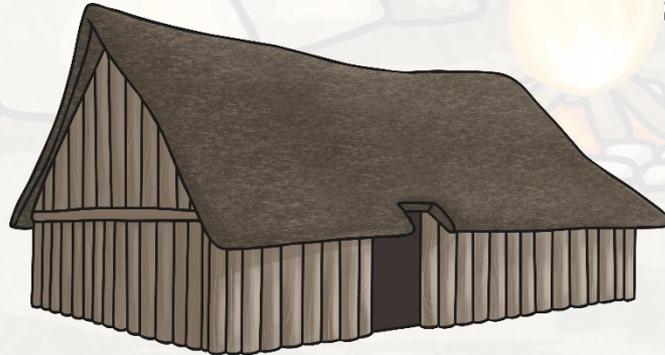
There is evidence of the earliest humans 2 million years ago in Africa. Through the work of archaeologists, we know that people lived in China, Indonesia, Europe, Australia, Japan, Siberia and North and South America during the Stone Age.



What type of houses did they live in?

This depended on the time, and the country.

In Britain, archaeologists have found evidence of four different types of dwelling.



What type of houses did they live in?

During the Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) time period when the ice came, some early humans sheltered from the cold in caves. Why build your own house when there's one already available?



What type of houses did they live in?

Evidence found in Howick from Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) times indicates a circular structure made from wooden posts.

There are no existing houses remaining but archaeologists have found marks in the ground that they believe were made from the timber poles. The frame may have been round, or conical like a tepee.

They may have used animal skin, thatch or turf to cover the frame.

There was evidence that the floor was covered with a layer of moss, reeds and other soft plant materials.



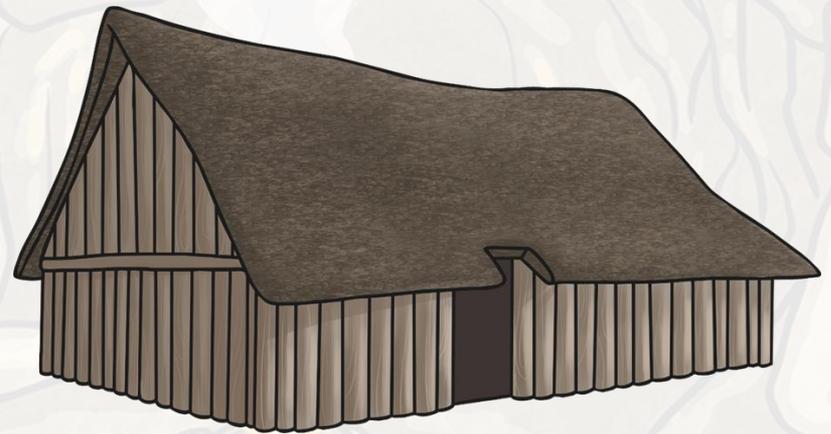
What type of houses did they live in?

Evidence suggests that houses were usually rectangular and constructed from timber in the Neolithic (new Stone Age) period.

None of these houses remain but we can see the foundations.

Some houses used **wattle and daub** for walls and thatched roofs.

There was evidence that the floor was covered with a layer of moss, reeds and other soft plant materials.



Wattle and Daub: A mixture of manure, clay, mud and hay stuck to sticks that have been woven in and out of the timber frame.

What type of houses did they live in?

Some houses in the Neolithic period, like those uncovered at Skara Brae, were built from stones.

They were built into mounds of rubbish known as midden. This could include small stones, shells, mud and animal bones.

It would provide some stability as well as insulation.

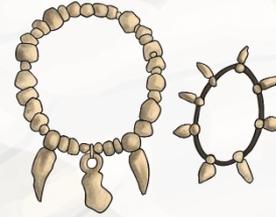
The houses were usually round.

They had beds and storage shelves, and a hearth in the middle.



What clothes did they wear?

People wore animal skins to keep them warm, sewn together using bone needles.



The fine bone needles that have been found were probably used for embroidery as well. The bodies of a boy and a girl buried around 28,000 years ago in Russia were found with thousands of ivory beads and fox teeth covering them, work that would have taken years to complete.

We also know that people were weaving fabric back then (which could have been used for clothes) and dyeing spun plant fibres different colours, so maybe fashion started a lot earlier than you might think!



What food did they eat?

Animals were the main source of food.

They would eat all of the animal. When all the meat was stripped off the bones, the bones would be smashed so the marrow could be eaten from the inside.

Marrow is high in fat and would have been a good energy source.

Did You Know...?

Some archaeologists believe that early humans would have cut open the stomach of an animal and eaten their last meal!



What food did they eat?

Although it is thought that farming largely began in the Neolithic time, when many more plant based foods became part of people's diets, there is evidence that people were eating food such as beans, seeds, lentils, nuts and grains over 23,000 years ago in the Palaeolithic period.

Their diet was a lot more varied than you might think, including many plants that today we treat as weeds.

Sunflower seeds



Nettle leaves



Hazelnuts



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How did they communicate?



Symbols have been found alongside cave paintings in Europe, used repeatedly in the same clusters in different caves.

Similar symbols have also been found on jewellery, suggesting that there was possibly a communication system in existence 30,000 years ago.

What did they do?

dug for flint

hunted and gathered food

made tools and weapons

prepared animal skins to make clothes

hunted and gathered food

started fires to cook food and keep warm

made objects out of clay

made jewellery

made thread from plant fibres and dyed it

Painted – like the paintings we can still see today in caves

Did you know the origins of the domestic dog can be traced back to the Stone Age?

Dogs would help with hunting.

Graves have been found where dogs had been buried with tools, like they buried humans with.

This tells us that dogs were treated like part of the family.



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