Tuesday, 25th January

WALT: develop an overview of the Stone Age and know about the tools used

The Stone Age is called the Stone Age because humans used stone tools during this period. It lasted about 2.5 million years

There are three main parts:
Palaeolithic 100,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic – 10,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic - 4,000- 2300 BC

The Palaeolithic (or 'Old Stone Age') was the first period in the development of human technology of the Stone Age.

The people of the late Paleolithic

In general, late Paleolithic people were hunter/scavengers and food gatherers. They seem to have organized themselves around (more or less temporary) natural leaders (and followers) rather than establishing a more permanent "government".

In Shropshire

We do not (yet) have any evidence of tools from the Paleolithic period in Shropshire

Why is it difficult to get evidence from the Paleolothic times?



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The Mesolithic

The Mesolithic (or 'Middle Stone Age) is characterized by small flint tools. Mesolithic cultures represent a wide variety of hunting, fishing, and food gathering techniques.

In Shropshire

In Shropshire, we have found flint scrapers and other implements, made out of local pebble flint, that occur primarily in the parishes of Worfield, Claverleyand Alveley along the South East border of the county and Clun.







The only place in Shropshire that flint occurs is Grinshill, in the north - so it seems obvious that trade took place across the county.



The Neolithic

The Neolithic (or 'New Stone Age') was the last stage of the Stone Age. It was the time when people took up agriculture as a way of life, and stopped being nomadic hunter-gatherers.

In Shropshire

Neolithic flint tools and a stone axe have been found in Oswestry. Arrow heads, knives, scrapers and axes (used for practical tasks like clearing land, cutting wood, and hunting) have been found in Attingham and Uckington.









https://kidzfeed.com/stone-age-tools/

