



Geography – Stone Age Settlements

In Geography this term we will focus on the changes to Stone Age settlements over time and we will compare them to Bronze Age settlements called hillfort

Key facts:

- During the Stone Age the UK was divided into tribes. Each tribe owned their own land.
- In the early Stone Age people roamed the lands and made simple houses such as tents or used existing caves.
- In the late Stone Age they built settlements and farms so they could stay in one place.
- Skara- Brae was settlement built on a Scottish Island in the late Stone Age (3200 - 2200 BC).
- Skara-Brae is made up of eight houses linked by low passageways.
- In 1850, it was discovered by accident in a storm which blew away the sand, plants and earth which covered the houses.
- In the Bronze Age war very common so people built their homes on hills and built a wall around them.
- They built many houses on each hill so a community could live together (a hill fort).
- Each hillfort was surrounded by huge banks (mounds) of soil and ditches.



Stone Age tribes

Settlement features

Human features: houses, hill forts and farms. In the early Stone Age basic shelters were built, such as, tents or tepees. Later on, houses were built with walls and thatched roofs.

Physical features: Hills, banks, soil, ditches. To protect themselves from enemies they sometimes built their homes on hills.

Key Vocabulary

Settlement	A place where people live and sometimes work.
Roundhouse	A circular house made from wood and mud.
Skara-Brae	A settlement created in the Stone Age which is still intact.
Clan	Communities that are part of the same group.
Tribe	A group of people that share the same common origins.
Thatched	A roof made from straw or reeds.
Wattle and Daub	A wooden lattice covered in mud and animal dung to make a wall.
Hill fort	A small town built on a hill top.



Wattle and daub being used to build a wall



A roundhouse made with wood and wattle and daub