

## 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

## 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	A wooden lattice covered in mud and animal
Daub	dung to make a wall.
Hill fort	A small town built on a hill top.



## 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.



Wattle and daub being used to build a wall



A roundhouse made with wood and wattle and daub