

Stone Age Investigators: Life in the Palaeolithic and Neolithic Eras

Learning objective: To analyse the significant changes in human lifestyle from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic period, including the transition from hunter-gatherers to settled farmers.

Read the questions carefully and use your knowledge of the Stone Age to provide detailed answers. Ellie the elephant is looking for evidence-based responses!

N/A - This resource focuses on application and historical enquiry.

Word bank: Palaeolithic · Neolithic · Hunter-gatherer · Agriculture · Settlement · Nomadic · Flint · Domestication

1. Explain why Palaeolithic people lived a nomadic lifestyle. How did this impact the types of shelters they built? (3 marks)

2. Compare and contrast the diet of a hunter-gatherer in the Palaeolithic era with a farmer in the Neolithic era. What key food sources changed? (3 marks)

3. Justify why the discovery of agriculture is considered one of the most important turning points in human history. (3 marks)

4. What might happen if Neolithic people had not learned how to polish their stone tools and develop farming techniques? (2 marks)

5. Archaeologists often find flint tools in specific locations. Why was flint such a valuable material during the Stone Age? (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a 'before and after' split-screen image. On the left, illustrate a temporary Palaeolithic camp with animal skin tents. On the right, illustrate a permanent Neolithic village with stone dwellings and cultivated fields.



Extension challenge: Imagine you are a historian discovering a new Neolithic site. Write a formal field report describing three items you have found and explain what these items tell us about the daily lives, beliefs, or trade habits of the people who lived there.