



A photograph of a stone ruin, likely a castle or fortification, situated on a grassy hill overlooking a body of water. The structure is built from grey stone and features a prominent circular tower with a crenellated top. The surrounding landscape is green and hilly, with a blue body of water in the background.

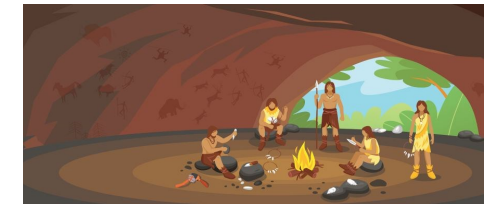
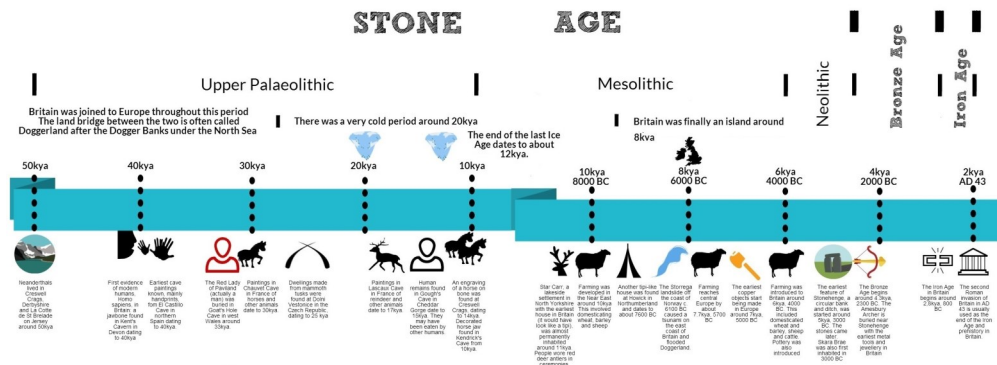
Stonehenge



Stone Age worship

Neolithic people worshipped **the sun, the moon, and other natural elements.**
Their food and harvest depended on the success of their crops growing.

They did not build temples, but there is some evidence of worship, including Stonehenge and other Stone Age circles.



Useful Vocabulary

CE (Common Era) - begins in the Year 1

BCE (Before Common Era) - years before the Year 1, beginning with 1BCE

primary sources - primary sources are documents, images or artifacts that provide first-hand testimony or direct evidence

secondary sources - secondary sources were created by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the event

archaeologist - a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains

artefact - a man-made object, such as pieces of art or tools, that is of particular cultural, historical or archaeological interest

Palaeolithic Age (Old Stone Age)	Mesolithic Age (Middle Stone Age)	Neolithic Age (New Stone Age)	Bronze Age
The Palaeolithic Age is the name we give to the period which extends from the earliest known use of stone tools by hominins (human-like creatures) around 3.3 million years ago, down to roughly around 11,650 years ago.	<p>The Mesolithic Age is the archaeological period between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic Ages.</p> <p>It refers to the final period of hunter-gatherer cultures</p>	The Neolithic period, or New Stone Age , is the final division of the Stone Age. It included the introduction of farming, domestication of animals, and change from a hunter-gatherer lifestyle to one of settlement.	a historic period, approximately 3300 BC to 1200 BC, that was characterized by the use of metal tools and weapons