



# History Knowledge Organiser

Autumn Term

Stone Age to Iron Age

Year 3



## Key Knowledge

Learn this information

## Key Vocabulary

Understand these key words

### The Stone Age

The story of Britain starts with the Stone Age. This time is called prehistory because nothing was written down or recorded. We know about this time through finding objects and artefacts that tell us about life in the past.



The Stone Age is a huge time period that started about 2.5 million years ago and ends in about 2300BC in Britain.

It is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, **bone marrow** and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together. People in the Old and Middle Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted. In the New Stone Age, people began to farm, which meant they could live in one place.

### The Bronze Age

The Bronze Age started after the New Stone Age (2300BC - 800BC). It is called the Bronze Age because it is a time when people start using mixing the metals copper and tin to make bronze. They used bronze to make tools and weapons.



### The Iron Age

After the Bronze Age, comes the Iron Age (800BC - 43AD) Iron is a material that is stronger, cheaper and lighter than bronze. This made weapons and tools for farming stronger and easier to make.



Vocabulary	Definition
Period	A certain amount of time
Event	Something significant or important that has happened.
Paleolithic	The Old Stone Age
Mesolithic	The Middle Stone Age
Neolithic	The New Stone Age
Hunter-gatherer	The idea of collecting and finding food rather than farming.
BC	Before Christ (used on a timeline to show periods and events that happened <b>before</b> Jesus Christ was born).
AD	Anno Domini (this is a Latin phrase that means, 'in the year of our Lord.' It refers to time periods or events that happened <b>after</b> the birth of Jesus Christ.
Prehistoric	A time before anything was written.
Flint	A type of rock often used for tools in the past.

## Key Knowledge

Learn this information

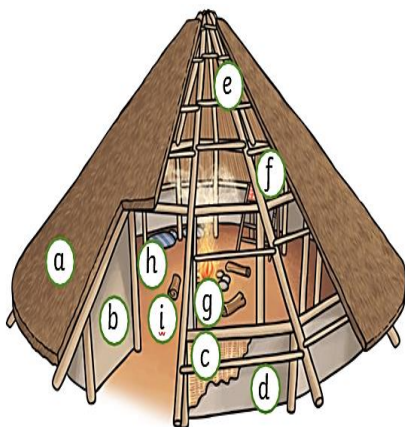
### Skara Brae

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger but they have very similar features, such as a central firepit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.

### Hillforts

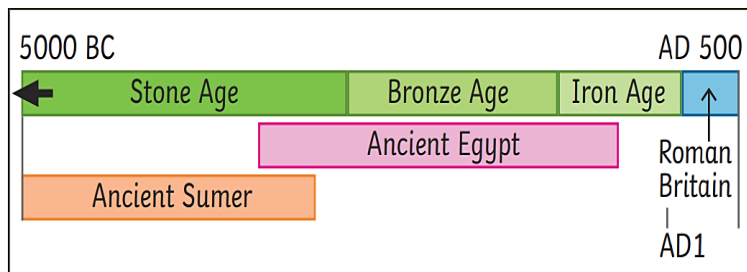
People in the **Bronze Age** and **Iron Age** lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things. In the **Iron Age**, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts'. Between 500 and 100 BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts. These settlements provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands, of people.

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



## Chronology

### Timeline



### Key Changes and Events

800,000 BC	Earliest footprints in Britain and evidence of flint made into tools.
10,000 BC	The end of the Ice Age in Britain marks the beginning of the Middle Stone Age.
6,000 BC	Britain becomes an island when the land (called Doggerland) between England and Europe floods.
4,000BC	People in Britain begin farming. Beginning of New Stone Age.
3,200 BC	Skara Brae built.
2,300 BC	The Bronze Age begins.
1200 BC	First hillforts.
800BC	Beginning of Iron Age.
120 BC	Coins introduced from Europe.
43 AD	End of the Iron Age. The Romans take over.

## Key Concepts

Understand these key concepts

Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Settlement</b>	A place where lots of people decide to live.
<b>Migration</b>	The movement of people or animals from one place to another.
<b>Tribe</b>	A group of people, often related by family, who live together but do not live in towns or cities.
<b>Trade</b>	Buying, selling or exchanging goods or services between two or more groups of people or countries.
<b>Civilisation</b>	The name for a society that had made a certain level of advancements.

### What have prehistoric (Stone Age, Bronze and Iron Age) people done for us?

People from the Stone Age times learned how to make fire. They also began to farm animals and grow crops in one place. In the Bronze and Iron Age people discovered how to make metals and shape them into objects. Without this, our lives might not be the same.

