



Y3-Knowledge Organiser - Prehistory Stone Age-Iron Age Britain

BIG QUESTION-How did daily life in Britain change between the Stone Age and the Iron Age?

Enquiry

Sources and Evidence

Key Skills

Interpretation

Cause and consequence

Similarity and difference

Continuity and change

Chronology

Key Concepts

Agriculture- farming; growing crops or rearing animals

Trade – buying and selling of goods and services.

Settlement- the action of people coming together to live in an area.

Afterlife-the state of being after death.

Cultural Change-change occurs when a pattern of behaviour shared by a society alters.

Technological Advancement-understanding/advancement of technology.

Civilisation-the way in which a group of people live, how they are organised and what they believe in where they live.

Key Vocabulary

- **Archaeologist-**a person who studies human history and prehistory through sites, artefacts and other physical remains.
- **Artefact-**an object that can tell us about the past.
- **Henge-** a circular monument, usually containing a circle of stones or wooden posts.
- **Hill forts-** small towns built on top of hills, with walls and ditch.
- **Hunter gatherers-**people who lived by hunting and collecting wild food.
- **Long barrow-**a Neolithic burial site.
- **Nomad-**people who travel from place to place in search of food.
- **Wattle and daub-** a building method for houses using sticks, mud, straw and animal manure.

Key Facts

- Prehistory is a vast amount of time, before written records began.
- Archaeologists use artefacts and remains to understand prehistory as there were no written records.
- The Stone Age was a period where tools were made out of stone, wood and animal bone – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic.
- During the Stone Age, people were hunter gatherers and later they settled to become farmers.
- The Bronze Age was a period where bronze, made by smelting, was used to make tools, weapons and other materials.
- The Iron Age was period when iron (a metal stronger than bronze) was used to make tools and weapons.

Timeline of events

- 12,000 BC Modern humans started living in Britain.
- 8700 BC Star Carr
- 8500 BC Climate gets warmer in Britain.
- 8000 BC Mesolithic Age began.
- 6000 BC Britain becomes an island.
- 4000 BC Neolithic Age began.
Farming introduced in Britain.
- 3200 BC Skara Brae first inhabited
- 3000 BC Stonehenge began.
- 2500 BC Bronze Age began and Beaker people first appeared in Britain.
- 2200BC Amesbury Archer buried.
- 1500 BC End of use of henges like Stonehenge.
- 1200 BC First hillforts built.
- 800 BC Iron Age began.
- 55BC Julius Ceasar came to Britain.
- 43 AD Romans invaded Britain— start of Roman Britain and the end of the Iron Age.

Britain before 6000 BC

Britain in the years after 6000 BC

5. Stone Age - Mesolithic Life and Neolithic Life
13,000BC 4,500-3,500BC
People make cave paintings. Farming starts and begins to spread.

6. Bronze Age
4,500-3,500BC 4,000-3,000BC 2,500BC
The first pottery is made and used. People start to ride and use horses. Metal starts to be used.

7. Iron Age
800-700BC 700-500BC
The first hill forts are made. Iron is used a bit more than before.

100BC
Coins are made and used for the first time.

AD43
The Romans invade Britain - Iron Age ends.

Timeline: Palaeolithic Period (2,600,000 BC), Mesolithic Period (10,000 BC), Neolithic Period (4,000 BC), Bronze Age (2,300 BC), Iron Age (800 BC), 43 AD

