



Year 3/4 History Knowledge Organiser: How did life change during the Stone Age/Iron Age?



Subject Specific Skills

Pupils will be taught about changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

- Late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae
- Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge
- Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture

Prior Learning

Understand and use the words past and present.

Understand differences between then and now.

Understand how to put people, events and objects in order of when they happened, using a scale the teacher has given me.

Use a timeline to place important events or significant people.

Use information to describe the past.

Look at evidence to give and explain reasons why people in the past may have acted in the way they did.

Key Vocabulary

Prehistory: The time before written records.

Prehistoric: Something or someone from the time of prehistory.

Written Records: Records that are writing — not pictures, places or objects.

Era/Period: Length or period of time.

Evidence: Something you can see or read.

Artefacts: An object from the past.

Stone Age: The first part of prehistory.

Bronze Age: The second part of prehistory.

Iron Age: The third part of prehistory.

Palaeolithic: The first part of the Stone Age.

Mesolithic: The second part of the Stone Age.

Neolithic: The third part of the Stone Age.

Hunter-gatherer: Someone who hunts, fishes or collects food that grows in the wild.

Agriculture: Another word for farming.

Bronze: A type of metal made out of copper and tin.

Iron Age: type of metal discovered and used in the Iron Age.





Settlement: A place where a group of people live together in many buildings.

Hillfort: A settlement on the top of a protective hill.

Roundhouse: House that was round with a thatched roof.

Monument: Something built for an important reason.

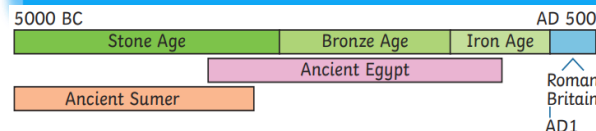
Key Knowledge

Start of Stone Age	End of Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age
			
At the start of the Stone Age, people were hunter gatherers who needed to move around to find food. There were no permanent settlements and people made simple shelters or lived in natural caves. They used stone tools.	By the end of the Stone Age, people had learnt how to farm. They built more permanent settlements because they did not need to move around to find food anymore. They also developed their skills in pottery and weaving.	In the Bronze Age, the people of Britain learnt how to make bronze and extract other metals from rocks. They learnt these metalworking skills from the people migrating from Europe to Britain. People started to become powerful and wealthy and conflict started.	In the Iron Age people started to use iron to make things. There were more conflicts between the tribes of people and so they built hillforts to protect themselves, their land and their possessions. The Iron Age Britons had a lot in common with the Iron Age Europeans.

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.

Timeline:

Date	Key Event
800,000 BC	Earliest footprints in Britain
10,000 BC	End of the last Ice Age
8,000 BC	Mesolithic age begins
4,000 BC	Neolithic period begins
3,200 BC	Skara Brae built in Orkney
3,000 BC	Stonehenge started
2,500 BC	Bronze Age begins
1,600 BC	Stonehenge is abandoned
1,500 BC	Villages and mixed farming
1,200 BC	Construction of hillforts
800 BC	Iron Age begins
54 AD	1 st Roman invasion (Julius Caesar)
43 AD	2 nd Roman invasion in Britain (Claudius)



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.

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.

