



Knowledge Organiser

Subject: History

Topic: The Stone Age to the Iron Age

Year: 3

Key Knowledge/Prior Knowledge

The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age. **The Bronze Age** began when settlers arrived from Europe to Britain. These settlers brought with them ways of making tools from metal like bronze. **The Iron Age** lasted from 800 BC till the **Roman Invasion** (AD 43). www.history.com/topics/pre-history/stone-age

The **Stone Age** to the **Iron Age** time periods are known as **pre-history**. Pre-history is the time before anything was written down. Written records in Britain only began around 1980 years ago. This means that for almost one million years, humans were living in Britain and not writing anything down. At the start of the Stone Age, people were hunter gatherers. This meant that they had to move round to find food. They didn't settle or have a permanent home. They would find shelter in caves. They used tools that were made of stone. Towards the end of the Stone Age, people had learnt to farm, so didn't move around as much. They built permanent settlements and developed skills in weaving and pottery. In the **Bronze Age**, people in Britain learnt how to make bronze and extract other metals from rocks. They made tools such as: daggers, blades, spearheads and axes out of bronze. They learnt these skills from people who had migrated from Europe to Britain. People became more powerful and wealthy. The Bronze Age was when conflict started. People in the Iron Age used tools made out of iron. Iron could be used to make objects such as nails, arrowheads and cooking pots. There were more conflicts between the tribes of people so they built hillforts to protect themselves, their land and their possessions.

Being an Historian/Key Skills Developed

- use a range of evidence to interpret events, linking this to factual understanding about the past;
- evaluate the usefulness and reliability of archaeological evidence.
- pose and address questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance;
- develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British and world history; ensure a clear "visual" understanding of the time and how all the developments led to greater change (fire, tools, settlements).
- identify connections, contrasts and trends over time.

Multi-Disciplinary Skills

The pupils develop a sense of chronology through the use of timelines; children need to have an understanding of number in relation to dates, and its place in time.

The pupils need to have an understanding of locational knowledge and be able to identify the parts of the UK (knowing it was not called this in the Stone Age period) and be able to justify why settlements were in effective locations.

The pupils will use the skill of cause and consequences to explain the impact of the Stone Age.

The Big Question

Key Concepts

Time, Change, Chronology:

to create a sense of period and time, the sequence of when things happened; what changed and what continued; what we might see as progress

Reasons and Results:

how can we explain why things happened in history, how did people make a difference to what happened?

Historical Evidence:

what do we use to find out about the past? How can we use this material safely to produce the best history we can?

How did the Stone Age people affect our lives?



Key Vocabulary

BCE Before Common Era /CE Common Era /BC Before Christ /AD Anno Domini

Stone Age/Iron Age/Bronze Age/Pre-history - see above.

Domesticated - the process of adapting wild plants and animals for human use. Domestic species are raised for food, work, clothing, medicine, and many other uses. Domesticated plants and animals must be raised and cared for by humans.

Neolithic - the "New Stone Age," neo, "new," and -lith, "stone." The Neolithic period occurred about 12,000 years ago, when people began to farm and used polished stone tools, and it was followed by the Bronze Age.

Hunter Gatherer - People had to move round to find food.

Stonehenge - www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/stonehenge/history-and-stories/

Settlement - a place newly settled; colony. a collection of dwellings forming a community,

Conflict – fighting, war.

Hillforts - a type of fortified refuge or defended settlement located to exploit a rise in elevation for defensive advantage.

Nomadic - moving from one place to another rather than living in one place all of the time.



Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
All About Me –	Homes – Then and Now Intrepid Explorers	The Great Fire of London – the power of fire.	The Egyptians – invention of paper, use of symbols.	Anglo-Saxons, Picts and Scots. Settlements (Geog)	Rivers (Geog)- human settlement	Leonardo Da Vinci – Art, his inventions.

