

River Bank Primary Knowledge Organiser	Year 3	Autumn 1	Stone Age to Iron Age
Key Vocabulary		Key dates	
<p>BCE – Stands for ‘Before Common Era’.</p> <p>Bronze – A metal made of copper and tin.</p> <p>Bronze Age – The period of time that came after the Copper Age and before the Iron Age.</p> <p>Copper Age – The period of time that came after the Neolithic and before the Bronze Age.</p> <p>Flint – A hard, shiny rock that can be used to make tools and weapons.</p> <p>Homo sapiens – Early man.</p> <p>Hunter-gatherer – A person who hunts animals and forages for food. They don’t farm.</p> <p>Iron Age – The period of time that came after the Bronze Age.</p> <p>Mammoth – A large, hairy elephant-like animal with curved tusks.</p> <p>Mesolithic – Early Stone Age before farming. (Middle Stone Age)</p> <p>Neanderthal - A sub-species of a human, now extinct.</p> <p>Neolithic – The period of the Stone Age when people started farming. (New Stone Age)</p> <p>Settlement - A place where people live.</p> <p>Archaeology - The study of the buildings, graves, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society.</p> <p>Microlith – Small, sharp stones used as arrow and spear heads</p> <p>Palaeolithic - Old Stone Age.</p> <p>Loom – An apparatus used for making material.</p> <p>Copper – A red-brown metal.</p> <p>Immigration – To come and live in a foreign country.</p> <p>Tunics – A loose garment.</p> <p>Celts – People living in Europe during the Iron Age.</p>		<p>All dates shown below are approximate.</p> <p>800,000 BC Earliest footprints in Britain</p> <p>400,000 BC Earliest hearths in Britain</p> <p>10,000 BC End of the last Ice Age</p> <p>6000 BC Land bridge to Europe flooded</p> <p>4000 BC Adoption of agriculture</p> <p>3000 BC Stonehenge started</p> <p>3000 BC Skara Brae built</p> <p>2300 BC Bronze working introduced</p> <p>1600 BC Stonehenge abandoned</p> <p>1200 BC First hillforts</p> <p>800 BCE Ironworking introduced</p> <p>120 BC Coins introduced from Europe</p> <p>54 BC First Roman invasion (Julius Caesar)</p> <p>AD 43 Second Roman invasion (Claudius)</p>	

Key People and Places

Skara Brae — Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland.

Stonehenge — A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons.



Skara Brae



Stonehenge



Neolithic Farmers



Cave paintings

Important Facts

- The Stone Age happened thousands of years ago.
- This time is called the Stone Age because we think that the people alive then used mostly stone tools.
- They didn't know how to make metal so did not have metal knives or cooking pots or many things we have today. Life was very different.
 - They lived in caves or made shelters from trees, branches and animal skins.
 - For many thousands of years, they didn't realise you could farm crops by deliberately growing them or keep animals for their milk or eggs. Instead, they gathered food such as berries, nuts and fruits.
 - As well as this, they hunted animals for meat and caught fish in rivers. That's why they were called hunter-gatherers.

Important facts

- People started farming about 13,000 years ago. But in Britain they did not learn this until about 6000 years ago.
 - Once farming started, people began to stay in one place for a long time (settle) rather than move about. They lived in settlements
 - This was good because they had more food but bad because people had fights about who owned the land and diseases spread more easily.
 - 2700 years ago people in Britain started making objects from iron.
 - Iron age people in Britain were called the Celts and we use the adjective Celtic to describe the things they made
 - Iron age houses were round and made from wood, straw, mud and even animal poo (dung)
 - The Iron age ended when the Romans invaded Britain.

Quiz

- 1) What did the old stone age people live in? A) caves B) houses C) villages D) brick shelters
- 2) How would you make your shelter warmer during winter? A) put a boulder in the doorway B) light a fire
C) get extra animal furs to use as rugs and blankets D) build a fire
- 3) What period did the Stone Age people started farming? A) Mesolithic B) Neolithic C) Palaeolithic D) Microlith
- 4) What material were the first tools made from? A) stones and bones B) stones and metals C) metal and wood D) wood and bones
- 5) What animals did the New Stone Age people have on their farms? A) sheep B) cats C) Goats D) cows
- 6) The New stone Age people knew how to make fire? A) True B) False
- 7) Skara Brae was a ... A) Neolithic person B) Neolithic Village C) Palaeolithic animal D) Mesolithic village
- 8) What clothes did the Stone Age people wear? A) clothes from a shop B) cleaned animal skins C) leaves from a tree D) cloth
- 9) What was the popular art during Stone Age? A) painting in the dirt B) cave painting C) writing a book D) making jewellery
- 10) Why was farming a good thing? A) It gave people plenty of food B) It was a good way to keep busy