



Year 3 Autumn term Knowledge organiser

National Curriculum objectives:

→ Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

Early Civilisation- How did they influence our lives today?

What should I already know?

- Life existed before our grandparents were born.
- Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived.
- Evidence of this was found by Mary Anning, who discovered fossils.
- Climate is the average weather in a place over many years

Stone Village at Skara Brae



Key vocabulary

B.C. - Before Christ. A date such as 3000BC means 3000 years before the year 1 AD.

A.D. - Anno Domini in Latin which stands for 'in the year of our Lord'. A date such as 2020 AD means 2020 years after Jesus was born.

Stone Age - The stone age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used.

Bronze Age - The bronze age is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.

Iron Age - The iron age is the time period when iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.

Prehistoric - The time before recorded history.

Agriculture - The practice of farming and growing crops (plants.)

Archaeologist - Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.

Artefact - An object made by a human being in the past.

Era / Period - A length of time covering many years.

Flint - A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.

Homo Sapiens - The type of human species today.

Microlith - A small, sharp stone used as an arrow or a spear head.

Neanderthal - an early species of human being, now extinct.

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

Skara Brae - An archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland. It is a Stone Age village.

Stonehenge - a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 4 metres high. Its purpose and how it was built remains uncertain.

Maiden Castle - one of the largest and most complex Iron Age hillforts in Europe . It is located in Dorset, England. It was built around 100 BC and once protected hundreds of residents.

Hunter Gatherer - a member of a nomadic people who live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and harvesting wild food.

Nomadic - people who have no permanent home but move from place to place usually in search of food or to graze livestock

Grave goods - valuable objects deposited with bodies in prehistoric and ancient graves, probably intended for use in the afterlife.

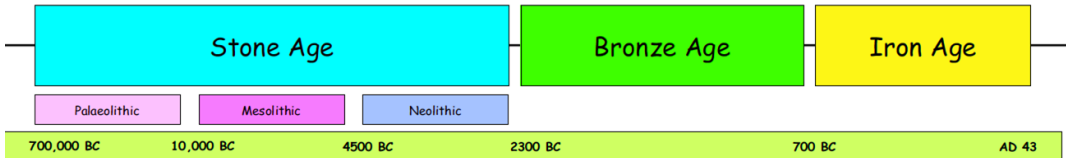
Hill fort - A settlement surrounded by a wall, on top of a hill.

Historical skills and enquiry:

- I can use an increasing range of common words and phrases relating to the passage of time
- I can describe changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age
- I use sources of information in ways that go beyond simple observations to answer questions about the past
- I can use a variety of resources to find out about aspects of life in the past
- I can understand that sources can contradict each other
- I can explain what I have learned in an organised and structured way, using appropriate terminology.

Knowledge:

- The Stone Age is a long period of time, lasting roughly 3.4 million years, and ending around 2000 BC with the beginning of metal working.
- The Stone Age itself is divided into three periods: Palaeolithic (Early Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age).
- Using science and history knowledge, archaeologists can tell us an amazing amount about the Stone Age.
- There is no written record of this time period, so we rely on archaeology for evidence, although there are plenty of remains: houses, tools, ornaments and other monuments.
- In the Paleolithic period, people used very simple tools made from wood, bone and (most importantly) stone.
- During the Mesolithic period, their tools gradually became more sophisticated. They made sharp thin flint blades that were called microliths. In this era, they moved around to find food (Nomadic).
- In the Neolithic period, people became more settled as they built more permanent homes. They began to keep a range of animals including cattle, sheep, goats and boars.



We can find out about people in prehistoric times using written evidence from the time.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
True		
False		

Where did the people from the Paleolithic period live?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Simple shelters and caves		
Hill forts		
Large settlements		
Hotels		

The village of Skara Brae was excavated in which part of the United Kingdom?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Avebury, Wiltshire		
Manchester		
The Orkney Islands		

Explain what the word 'prehistory' means.

The remains at Star Carr in Yorkshire date from which period...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Mesolithic period		
The Palaeolithic period		
The Neolithic period		
The Bronze Age		

The villagers at Skara Brae built their homes out of wood.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
True		
False		

Using the numbers 1-3, put these events in the order that they happened:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Early humans used tools such as flint to help them survive.		
The start of farming.		
The start of hunting and gathering.		

Start of unit:	End of unit:

The beginning of the Stone Age is described as	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Palaeolithic period		
The Neolithic period		
The Mesolithic period		
The Iron period		

Which of the following did NOT happen in the Stone Age?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
People began to farm.		
People kept sheep and cows.		
People built homes from timber and stone.		
People used coins as money		

Why were animals important to Stone Age humans? Tick all that are true.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
They provided them with food		
They used their bones to make tools		
They used their skins to keep warm		
They loved being around all kinds of animals		