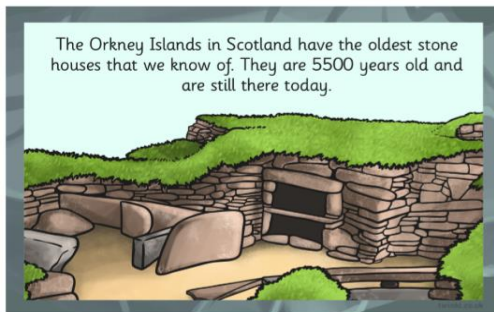
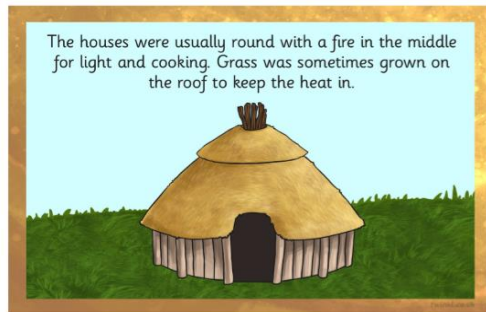


Knowledge Organiser: Year 3 Through the Ages

Key Concepts: settlement, society and beliefs	Enquiry Question: How did the lives of ancient Britons change during the Stone Age?
<p>Key knowledge taught within this unit (Key skills in bold)</p> <p>I know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistory is the time before written historical records began. • That there were three periods in the Stone Age. Each period is named after the main material used to make tools at that time (Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age). • the local sites The Pimperne Long Barrow, Badbury Rings and Maiden Castle date back to the Stone Age. Stonehenge was built in the Stone Age to Bronze age. <p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order the three main periods on a timeline -Stone Age, Iron Age, Bronze Age. • Compare the differences between the homes of people from the Stone Age, Iron Age and Bronze Age. • e.g., Stone Age weapons were made of stones, rocks and bones. Bronze Age man learned to mine copper and tin which enabled him to make bronze weapons such as axes. The discovery of Iron (a harder material) led to Iron Age man making daggers. • I know Stone Age man was a hunter gatherer who moved around. By the Iron Age, man had better tools to farm the land and could settled in (villages) farming communities. • At the end of the Iron Age, before the Romans invaded, the Celts ruled Britain. They lived in tribes in small settlements and farmed the land. 	<p>Disciplinary knowledge taught within this unit (Key skills in bold)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a timeline to place historical periods studied in order e.g order the Stone Age, Iron Age and Bronze Age and Victorians. • Understand that some civilisations existed at the same time. • Know that a timeline can be divided into BC and AD. • Know that historians use primary and secondary sources to answer questions about the past. • Know why sources are limited for the Stone Age e.g., no cameras or written accounts. • Use sources to ask questions and make deductions about how Stone Age man lived. • Identify continuity and change within a period studied.



Stone Age Home



Bronze Age Home



Iron Age Home

Vocabulary:

BC/AD The birth of Jesus Christ separates time into two eras, BC, before Christ, and AD, after Christ was born.

Prehistory is the time before written records were created. In Britain, prehistory ended in AD 43, when the Romans invaded.

Timeline a line that shows the time and the order in which events have happened.

Chronology the order in which a series of events happened.

Settlement a town or village that people build to live.

Hunter gatherer a member of a society that lives by hunting and collecting wild food, rather than by farming.

Farmer someone who owns or takes care of a farm.

Roundhouse the standard form of housing built in Britain from the Bronze Age throughout the Iron Age.

Monument a building, structure, or site that is of historical importance or interest.

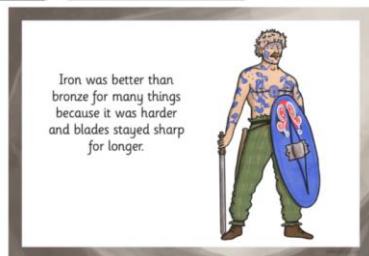
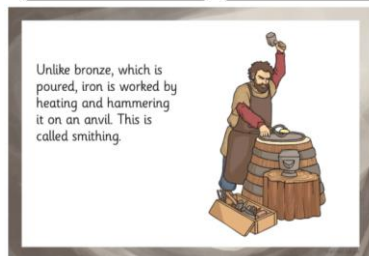
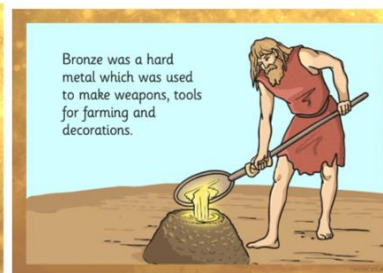
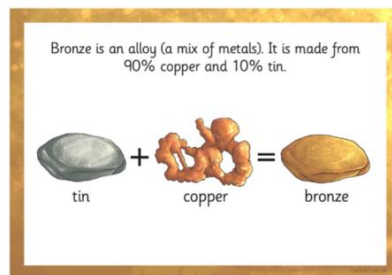
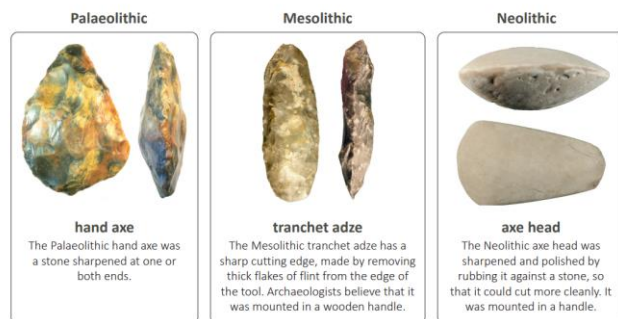
Hillfort A settlement built on a hill that is protected by ditches and fences.

Primary sources are documents, images, relics, or other works that provide firsthand details of a historical or scientific event.

Celts A group of people who travelled from Europe and brought their ironworking skills to Britain.

Tribe a group of people, often of related families, who live together, sharing the same language, culture, and history.

Comparing Stone Age tools can help archaeologists to understand how they changed and developed over time. For example, these tools are all cutting tools.



Pimperne Long Barrow



Stonehenge



Maiden Castle



Badbury Rings

Through the Ages

Prehistory in Britain started c750,000 BC, when several species of humans arrived from Europe. Prehistory is divided into three main periods, the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Each period is named after the main material used to make tools at that time.

Stone Age			Bronze Age	Iron Age
Palaeolithic c750,000–c10,000 BC Duration: 740,000 years	Mesolithic c10,000–c4000 BC Duration: 6000 years	Neolithic c4000–c2500 BC Duration: 1500 years	c2500–c800 BC Duration: 1700 years	c800 BC–AD 43 Duration: 843 years

Stone Age

Tools and weapons – Tools were made from stone, wood and bone. They were used for digging, hunting and chopping.

Everyday life – Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers. They followed and killed animals and gathered seasonal food. They made clothes from animal skins and created cave art.

Settlements – People lived in temporary shelters or caves in the Palaeolithic. People lived in more permanent settlements in the Neolithic.



Bronze Age

Tools and weapons – Bronze tools were sharper, stronger and more efficient than stone tools. Bronze tools were owned by the wealthy.

Everyday life – The Beaker folk brought their knowledge of metalworking and pottery making to Britain. Bronze tools made farming more efficient, so there was more food and the population grew.

Settlements – People lived in permanent settlements, in roundhouses. They used walls and fences to protect their homes.



Iron Age

Tools and weapons – Iron tools and weapons were sharp and strong. Everyone could own iron tools and weapons, not just the wealthy.

Everyday life – Iron tools made farming more efficient and iron weapons were available to everyone. Tribes attacked each other to steal their land, food and possessions. People created art, music and poetry.

Settlements – People lived in hillforts surrounded by ditches and fences to stop attacks from enemy tribes. People lived in roundhouses inside the hillfort and farmed the land outside.



Beliefs – People built monuments, including stone circles, henges and earthworks. Historians believe that they used these monuments for gatherings and worship.

Beliefs – People were buried with objects, including Bell Beaker pottery, to use in the afterlife. They threw weapons and objects into rivers as offerings to the gods.

Beliefs – Priests called druids led worship. Humans were sacrificed as offerings to the gods. People threw votive offerings into rivers and lakes.

End of the Stone Age – The Beaker folk arrived from Europe and brought their knowledge of metalworking to Britain.

End of the Bronze Age – People stopped using metal during a time called the Bronze Age collapse.

End of the Iron Age – The Romans invaded and conquered Britain in AD 43. They created written records, so this event ended prehistory in Britain.