

History Knowledge Organiser Year 3 The Stone Age to the Iron Age

Timeline

12,000 BC	8,000 BC	4, 000 BC	2,100 BC	750 BC	0	1666	1879-1940	2019
Paleolithic (Early Stone Age)	Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age)	Neolithic (New Stone Age)	Bronze Age	Iron age	The birth of Jesus	The Great Fire of London	Paul Klee	Present time

Key Knowledge

- Three periods of time within The Stone Age era - Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic
- During the Palaeolithic era, all men and women were known as hunters and gatherers. They used simple stone tools.
- During the Mesolithic era, they began to use more complex tools, fashioned from flint and wood; they would have proper burials, hunting ceremonies and a more organised way of life.
- During the Neolithic era, people began to form settlements and farm crops and animals, including training animals to work.
- In the Bronze Age, people invented bronze by mixing copper and tin, as it was more durable than stone. Children were sent down into the mines, because of their size. They fashioned weapons, tools and jewellery from it.
- Bronze was used to make stronger, shaper farming tools, meaning more people could be fed.
- The purpose of Stonehenge is still a great mystery. Evidence has been found to suggest that it might have been used as a healing place, a calendar, a burial site, a holy place and even a dance arena.
- During the Iron Age, metal work became more sophisticated. Rocks that contain iron were easier to find than those that contained bronze. Iron is easier to work with and cheaper than bronze.
- Hill forts were the main settlements, to protect from tribal warriors. Within the settlements, people would store crops, keep domestic pets and mine for chalk.

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Palaeolithic	Early Stone Age
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age
Neolithic	New Stone Age
Prehistoric	Pre-recorded history
Wattle and daub	A mixture of mud, clay, hay and manure used to build houses.
Hearth	A place where fire was made, in the middle of a home.
Archaeologist	A person who studies history through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other remains.
Dwelling	A place where people live.
Artefact	An object made by a human being that is of historical interest.
Hunter	Men hunt for food and resources (clothing)
Gatherer	Women gather for food and resources