

## Stone Age to Iron Age Knowledge Organiser

### Key knowledge

- ✓ Stone Age – When the first humans began to live in Europe. They used stones as tools.
- ✓ Bronze Age - In this era, metals were used to make hunting tools. Humans also began to farm land.
- ✓ Iron Age - Humans now used iron to make tools, and farmed land instead of hunting. They lived in communities.
- ✓ Skara Brae is an archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland. It is a Stone Age village. There are 8 houses made of stone. There is only one room in each house. It is famous because it has been well preserved and has taught us a lot about life in the Stone Age.
- ✓ Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.
- ✓ People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things. In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as hillforts.

### BIG Questions

What do we mean by the terms BC and AD?

How did the lives of ancient Britons change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

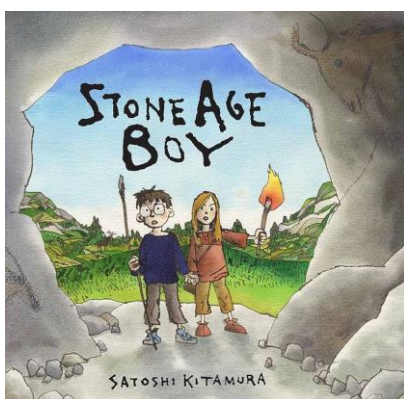
What clues help archaeologists reconstruct how people might have lived from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

What do we mean by settlements and settling?

### Key Vocabulary

civilisation	A group of people with their own languages and way of life.
discovery	The act of finding something new, or something "old" that had been unknown
enquiry	A process used to gather information.
extinct	Species that don't have a single living member left, either in the wild or in captivity.
farming	Growing crops or keeping animals by people for food and raw materials.
flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
hunter gatherer	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild.
Mesolithic	Known as the middle stone age.
Neanderthal	A species of very early humans who lived in Europe.
Neolithic	Known as the new stone age.
Palaeolithic	Known as the old stone age

### Our text





People make cave paintings.



Farming starts and begins to spread.

### 6. Bronze Age

4,500-3,500BC



The first pottery is made and used.

4,000-3,000BC



People start to ride and use horses.

2,500BC



Metal starts to be used.

1,800BC



The first copper mines are dug.

1,200-800BC



Metal tools are made and used.

1,200-800BC



Tribal Kingdoms and celtic culture.

### 7. Iron Age

800-700BC



The first hill forts are made.

700-500BC



Iron is used a lot more than before.

100BC



Coins are made and used for the first time.

AD43



The Romans invade Britain - Iron Age ends.

remains	Pieces or parts of something that continue to exist when most of it has been used, destroyed, or taken away.
settlement	Places where people live and sometimes work
religion	Religion is a fundamental set of beliefs and practices that are followed by a large number of people
sacrifice	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.
source	Something that provides information about the historical topic you are studying.
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.

**B.C.** means Before Christ. A date such as 3000BC means 3000 years before the year 1 AD (there was no year zero).

**A.D.** means Anno Domini in Latin which stands for 'in the year of our lord'. A date such as 2018 AD means 2018 years after Jesus is believed.

