

Alder Coppice Primary School — Knowledge Organiser

Subject: History

Themes: Chronology, Characteristic Features, Change & Continuity, Enquiry, Interpretations

Year: 3

Unit: 1: Prehistory
Stone Age to Iron Age

Links to: Year 1: Unit 1 – Toys through the ages.
Year 2 Unit 2: Changes through time.

What I Should Already Know:

- I should know about settlements and the location some people live.
- I should know that history is in time order (chronological) order.

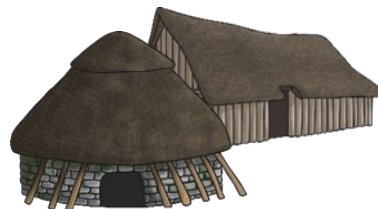
Diagrams:



Stone Age Houses



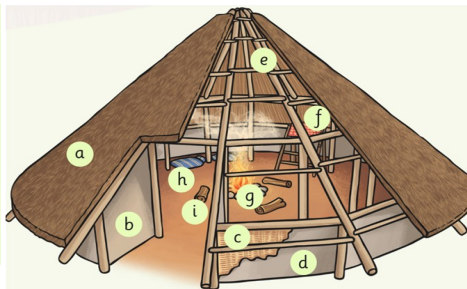
Paleolithic - The earliest human shelters were natural caves or rock shelters.



Neolithic Houses

The Iron Age Roundhouse - In the north houses were made of stone and turf but in the south, they were made of timber, twigs and vines (wattle), straw and mud (daub).

- thick thatch
- door
- wattle
- daub
- timber frame
- upright loom
- hearth (fire)
- beds
- logs for sitting on



During the Iron Age, the Celtic people travelled across Europe and many settled in Britain. They brought with them their knowledge of how to make iron and around 800 BC people in Britain started to use this, as the materials needed were more readily available across the land. This discovery had a dramatic impact on everyday life. Tools used to farm were drastically improved enabling large areas of land to be cleared and crops to be cultivated. Weapons were now even more deadly and Iron Age Britain was a violent place. People lived in clans that belonged to tribes led by warrior kings. Rival tribes fought with deadly iron weapons so people learned to defend themselves by living in hillforts, evidence of which can still be seen today. Thanks to the Romans, we know a lot about life in the Iron Age, from their written records once they invaded Britain.



Unit Specific Vocabulary:

Prehistory – A time in history before people wrote things down

Neanderthal (Caveman) - a prehistoric man who lived in caves or out in the open

Homo sapiens - the species to which all modern human beings belong

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

Tribe - a distinctive or close-knit group

Agriculture - the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products

Stone - First tools made from stone and bone

Flint - a piece of flint used with steel to produce an igniting spark

Cave paintings - a prehistoric picture on the interior of a cave, often depicting animals

Bronze - a yellowish-brown alloy made of copper and tin - made the first swords

Iron - a strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal, used to further develop farming tools and weapons during the Iron Age and still used today

Archaeology - the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains

Artefacts - an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest

Celts - The Celts were a collection of tribes with origins in central Europe that shared a similar language, religious beliefs, traditions and culture

Monument - A monument is a type of structure that is created to commemorate a person or event such as Stone Henge

Settlements - a place where people establish a community

Stone Age to Iron Age Timeline

STONE AGE

Old Stone Age
Upper PalaeolithicMiddle Stone Age
MesolithicNew
Stone Age

Neolithic

Bronze Age

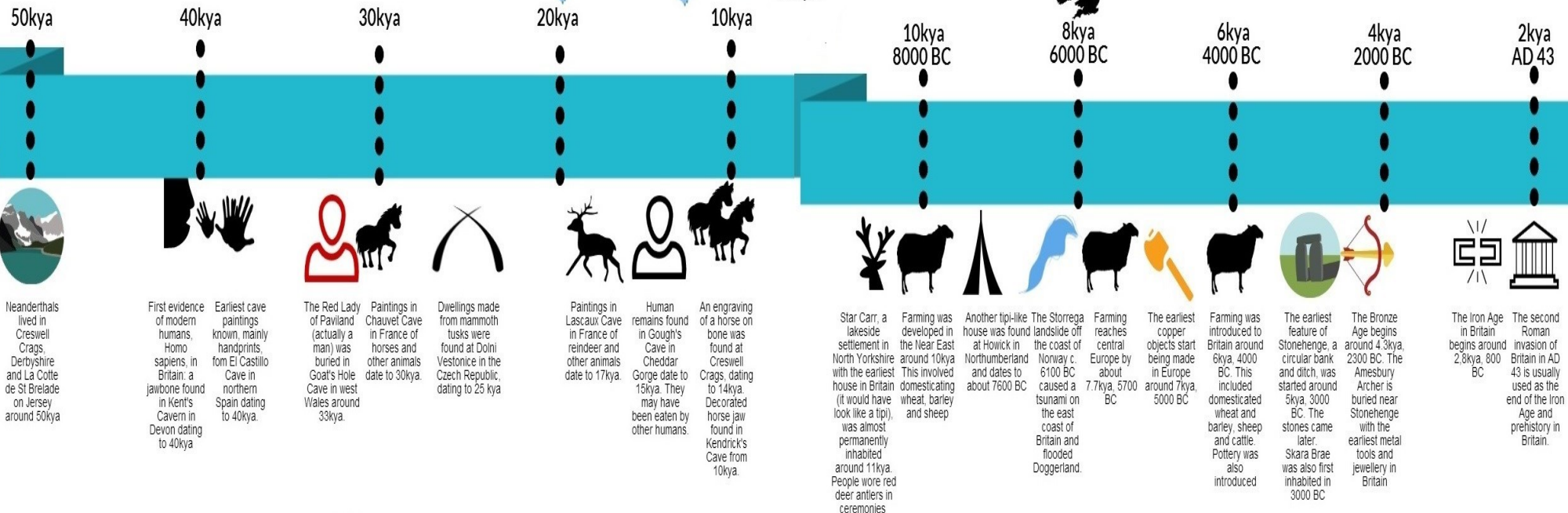
Iron Age

Britain was joined to Europe throughout this period
The land bridge between the two is often called
Doggerland after the Dogger Banks under the North Sea

There was a very cold period around 20kya

The end of the last Ice
Age dates to about
12kya.

Britain was finally an island around



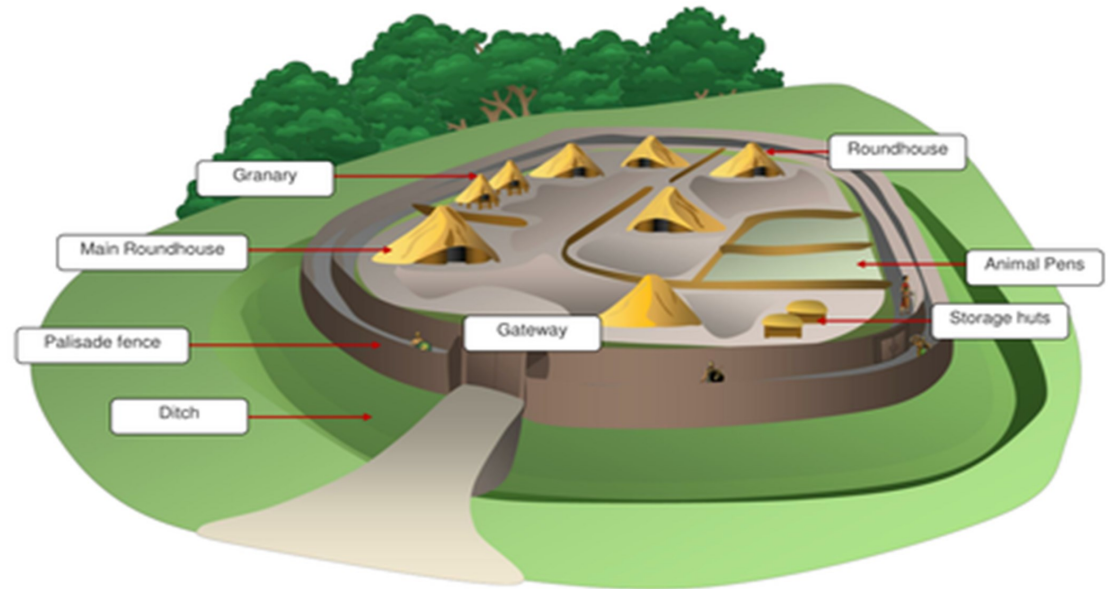
Alder Coppice Primary School — Knowledge Quiz

Key Facts:



The Beaker Culture quickly spread across Europe from 2800 BCE and was how Bronze was introduced - changing the life of the people forever. Farming tools advanced and the first swords were made in bronze making the Bronze Age a very violent place to live.

Iron Age Hill Fort



The new and unusual feature of Neolithic society was the building of huge monuments like **STONE HENGE** - It is one of the wonders of the world and the best-known prehistoric monument in Europe still standing today.