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).

- a. thick thatch
- b. doo
- c. wattle
- d. daub
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. 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

Unit: 1: Prehistory Subject: History Year: 3 Links to: Year 1: Unit 1 - Toys through the ages. Year 2 Unit 2: Changes through time. **Stone Age to Iron Age Stone Age to Iron Age Timeline** STONE AGE New Stone Age Middle Stone Age Old Stone Age Mesolithic Upper Palaeolithic Britain was joined to Europe throughout this period The land bridge between the two is often called There was a very cold period around 20kya Britain was finally an island around Doggerland after the Dogger Banks under the North Sea The end of the last Ice 8kva Age dates to about 12kya. 50kya 40kya 30kya 20kya 10kya 10kya 6kya 4kya 2kya 6000 BC 8000 BC 4000 BC 2000 BC AD 43 Neanderthals First evidence Earliest cave The Red Lady Paintings in Dwellings made Paintings in Human An engraving Farming was The Iron Age The second lived in of modern paintings of Paviland Chauvet Cave from mammoth Lascaux Cave remains found of a horse on Roman lakeside developed in house was found landslide off reaches introduced to feature of in Britain copper Age begins Creswell humans. known, mainly (actually a in France of tusks were in France of in Gough's bone was settlement in the Near East at Howick in the coast of central objects start Britain around Stonehenge, a around 4.3kva. begins around invasion of Crags, found at Dolni Homo handprints man) was horses and reindeer and Cave in found at North Yorkshire around 10kya Northumberland Norway c. Europe by being made 6kya, 4000 circular bank 2300 BC. The 2,8kya, 800 Britain in AD Derbyshire sapiens, in fom El Castillo buried in other animals Vestonice in the other animals Cheddar Creswell in Europe with the earliest This involved and dates to 6100 BC about BC. This and ditch, was 43 is usually and Lá Cotte Britain: a Cave in Goat's Hole date to 30kya. Czech Republic, Gorge date to Crags, dating Ameshury 7.7kya, 5700 around 7kya, about 7600 BC de St Brelade iawbone found northern dating to 25 kya 15kya. They to 14kva. house in Britain domesticating caused a included started around Archer is used as the Cave in west 5kya, 3000 (it would have wheat, barley tsunami on domesticated buried near end of the Iron on Jersey in Kent's Spain dating Wales around may have Decorated look like a tipi). and sheep the east wheat and BC. The Stonehenge Age and around 50kya Cavern in been eaten by horse jaw coast of barley sheen with the prehistory in Devon dating other humans. found in was almost stones came Britain. permanently Britain and and cattle. later. earliest metal to 40kya Kendrick's inhabited Skara Brae Pottery was tools and Cave from around 11kva. Doggerland. also was also first iewellerv in

People wore red

deer antlers in

ceremonies

introduced

inhabited in

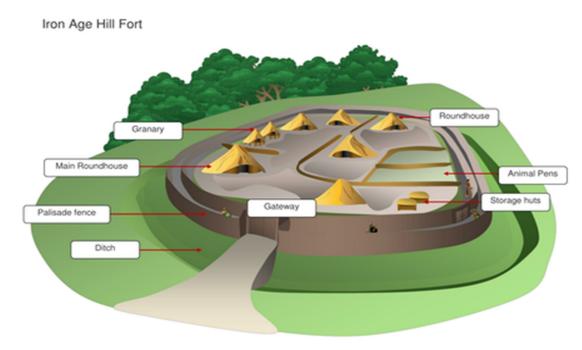
3000 BC

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.





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.