

YEAR 3 HISTORY - STONE AGE TO IRON AGE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



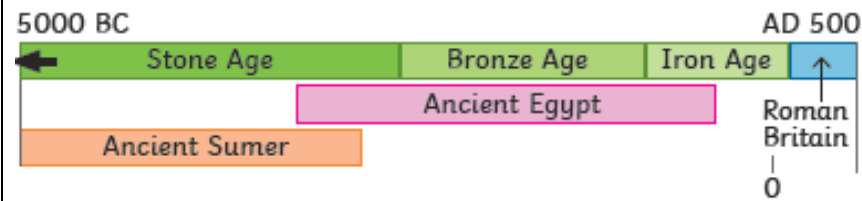
What have we learnt in this topic before and what we will learn this year?

In Year 1, we learnt about the Victorians and this topic takes us back even further in time to learn all about the 'Stone age to Iron age'.

In Year 4, we will learn about the Romans, who invaded Britain bringing the Iron Age to an end and bringing about Roman Britain.

Later in Year 5, we also learn about the Ancient Egyptians who existed a little before this and lasted for much longer.

THE TIMELINE



The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. The Beaker People moved across and into Britain bringing with them bronze and tools and utensils made from this. This brought 'The Bronze Age' to Britain. The Iron Age was the last period of prehistoric Britain before the Romans arrived. People were making even more useful tools and learned to make them out of Iron.

13,000 BC



The first cave paintings were drawn.

800-700 BC



The first hill forts are made

600BC



Coins are made and used for the first time

2500 BC



Metal starts to be used to make weapons and tools

1800 BC



The first copper mines are dug

Stonehenge and Skara Brae



Stonehenge -

How and why was this built?



Skara Brae -

Why was it built like this? Where is this?

HOUSES

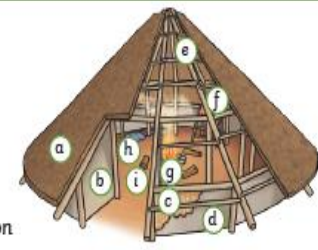
People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm, and to follow the animals they hunted. They lived in caves or tents made from animal skins and wooden poles.



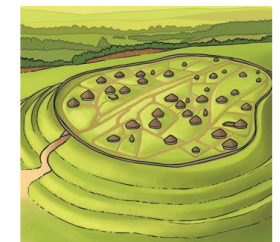
During the Bronze Age and The Iron Age, people started to live in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses: one for living and one for cooking and making things.

Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on

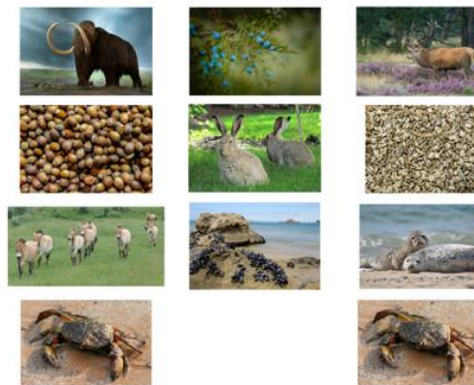


In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts'. Between 500 and 100 BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts. These settlements provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands, of people.



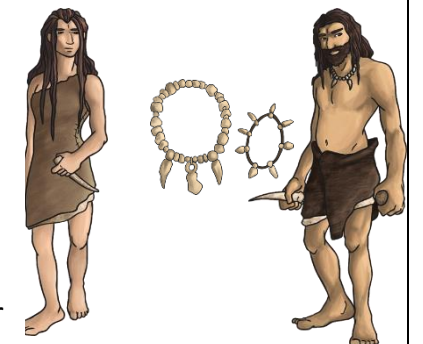
Diet

They were hunter gatherers and their main source of food was animals. They would eat all of the meat and then the marrow from the bones. Once they were in the Iron Age they had become more settled and started farming so this produce then became a source of food for them as well.



Clothing

The Stone Age people wore animal skins for clothes and would have sewn them together using needles made from the animal bones. They wore animal bone and teeth as necklaces and bracelets for jewellery.



Iron Age people wore clothes made from dyed wool, using natural vegetable dyes. They wore trousers and tunics with a cloak over the top secured with a brooch.

Key Vocabulary

- BC
- AD
- iron
- bronze
- prehistoric
- religious
- settlement
- hunter gatherer
- hillfort
- artefact
- archaeologist
- source
- tunics
- bones
- worship
- invaded