

Year 3 Stone Age Knowledge Organiser

How has Britain changed since the Stone Age?

★ Star Vocabulary ★

Prehistoric: Before written records began

Homo sapien: The scientific name for humans.

Hunter-gatherer: Someone who travelled from place to place to hunt animals and gathered wild food to eat.

Archaeologist: someone who studies

Extinct: A species with no living members left.

Monument: A building or structure from the past.

Clan: A group of united people who may or may not be family that share a common interest.

Tribe: A community who share values and customs.

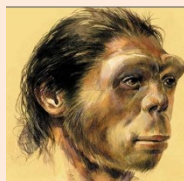
Stone Age: The period of time when people used stone to make tools.

Bronze Age: : The period of time when people made tools out of bronze.

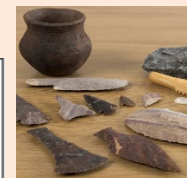
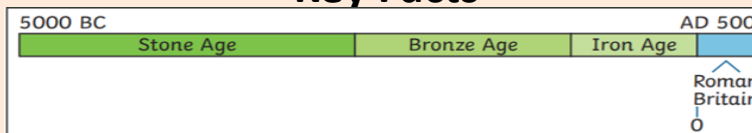
Iron Age: The period of time when people made tools out of iron.

Homes (Y1) – How have homes in Britain changed over time?

Early civilisations (Y4) – What other early civilisations were there?



Key Facts



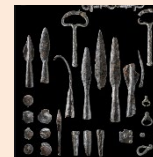
The **Stone Age** covers a huge period of time - over 3 million years. It can be broken down into 3 smaller time periods:

1. **Palaeolithic** - around 3,000,000 BC. **Early humans** used simple stone tools with sharp edges.
2. **Mesolithic** - around 10,000 BC. Humans were **hunter-gatherers** and constantly on the move in order to stay safe and warm.
3. **Neolithic** - around 4500-2400 BC. Farming developed and **villages** were built.



The **Bronze Age** in Britain lasted around 1500 years.

- It started at different times in different countries.
- The use of bronze was brought to Britain around **2100 BC**. It was used for tools, weapons, armour and building materials.



The **Iron Age (800BC)** followed the Bronze age.

- Iron tools were stronger than bronze tools.
- Iron tools made farming much so **settlements** grew in size.
- Iron age Britain was a violent place. People lived in clans that belonged to tribes led by warrior kings.

Famous Prehistoric Monuments

Stonehenge is a famous **prehistoric monument** in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age.

- The **huge stones** that we see were added in different stages.



Skara Brae was discovered after a **storm** in 1850 AD removed the earth that had been covering it.

- It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways.
- The **village tells us a lot about life** in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.



Key Skills

- Start using specialist vocabulary in historical discussions.
- Note connections within and across periods.
- Independently select and use sources to satisfy their curiosity about the past.

