History Knowledge Organiser- Y3-Autumn Term

Who made the most significant changes in human pre-history and how do we know? Stone Age-Bronze Age- Iron Age



Paleolithic Period	Mesolithic Period	Neolithic Period	Bronze Ag	e Iron Age	
2,600,000 BC	10,000 BC	4,000 BC	2,300 BC	800 BC	43 AD

What should I know from prior learning?

- About different types of homes.
- Life existed before your grandparents were born.
- Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. Evidence of this is found in fossils.

Key Sources and Artefacts

Cresswell Craggs is an enclosed limestone gorge on the border between

Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. The cliffs in the ravine contain several caves that were occupied during the last ice age. Its caves contain the northernmost cave art in Europe.

Stonehenge is a famous monument

located in Wiltshire, England. It is a circle of very large stones standing upright. It was built in the Stone



Skara Brae is an archaeological site in

Orkney, Scotland. There are 8 houses made out of stone. It is



because it has taught us a lot about life in the Stone Age

Important Facts

The Stone Age (to 2300 BC)

The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period

of human culture – from dawn of civilisation 2.5 million years ago, to around 5000 years ago, when humans began utilising metal to make tools and objects. The



Stone Age is divided into three periods: -Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) to 10,000 BCE -Mesolithic (Mid Stone Age) to 4000 BC -Neolithic (New Stone Age) to 2300 BC



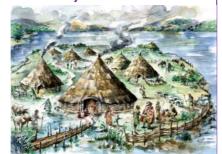
The Bronze Age (From 2300 BC to 800 BC)

The Bronze Age is the name given to the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for making tools and weapons.

This, along with other developments, helped to influence big changes in the ways that people lived. The Bronze Age is the period of time between the Stone Age and the Iron Age. It is difficult to give an exact time period for when the Bronze Age occurred, as bronze was discovered in different places at different times. However, most experts suggest that the Bronze Age started around 3300BAD and ended in most regions by 1200BC.

The Iron Age (From 800 BC to 43 AD)

The Iron Age is the name given to the time period in which iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools. It followed the Bronze Age, which had followed the Stone



Age. The Iron Age began in the Ancient Near East (today the countries of the Middle East) around 1200BC, spreading quickly to the Mediterranean basin and to South Asia. However, it did not reach central Asia until sometime later, and did not reach Northern Europe until around 500 BC. The Iron Age in Britain is defined as being between 800BC and 43AD.

Key Dates	
200 000 00	Ending to the single in Dilate and the state to state
800,000 BC	Earliest footprints in Britain date back to this time
	10 mis nime
40,000-8000BC	People started creating cave
	paintings
25,000 BC	Ice Age in Northern Europe and
12,000 BC	Britain Modern humans start living in Britain
8,500BC	Climate gets warmer
6,000 BC	Britain becomes an island
4,000 BC	Farming introduced in Britain
3,000 BC	Stonehenge started to be built
3,000 BC	Skara Brae first inhabited
2,300 BC	Bronze working introduced
1,200 BC	First hillforts built
00045	
800AD	Ironworking introduced
120 AD	First coins introduced from Europe
43 AD	Romans Invade Britain-Start of Roman
70 /10	Britain and end of the Iron Age.

Key Vocabulary

Stone Age

Lithic (stone)

Neolithic

weapons and tools were made of stone or of organic materials such
as bone, wood, or horn.

The later part of the Stone Age

A prehistoric period when

Bronze Age	A prehistoric period that followed the Stone Age and preceded the Iron Age, when weapons and tools were made of bronze rather than stone
Iron Age	A prehistoric period that followed the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools came to be made of iron.
Palaeolithic Palaeo (Ancient) Lithic (stone)	The early phase of the Stone Age, lasting about 2.5 million years
Mesolithic Meso (Middle) Lithic (stone)	The middle part of the Stone Age, between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic

Neo (New) Lithic (stone)		
Flint	A hard grey rock	
Bronze	A yellowish-brown metal made of copper and tin	
Iron	A strong, hard magnetic silvery- grey metal	
Primary	A document, first-hand account or other source from the specific	

Source	or other source from the specific time
Secondary Source	A book, article or other source that provides information about the specific time, but does not give first-hand evidence