



History Knowledge Organiser

KS2 Stone Age / Rocks, Relics and Rumbles Y3

Key questions	Key dates
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What are the key events?
 What did the people say and why?
 How does it change our future?



800,000 BC	Earliest footprints in Britain date back to this time.
40,000 – 8000 BC	People started creating cave paintings.
25,000 BC	Ice Age in Northern Europe and Britain.
12,000 BC	Modern humans start living in Britain.
8500 BC	Climate gets warmer in Britain.
6,000 BC	Britain becomes an island.
4,000 BC	Farming introduced in Britain.
3000 BC	Stonehenge started to be built.
3000 BC	Skara Brae first inhabited.
2300 BC	Bronze working introduced.
1200 BC	First hillforts built.
800 BC	Ironworking introduced.
120 BC	First coins introduced from Europe.
43 AD	Romans invade Britain – start of Roman Britain and the end of the Iron Age.

Key vocabulary

Archaeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.
artefact	An object made by a human being.
bronze	An alloy of mixture of tin and copper.
Bronze Age	A period of time between the Stone and the Iron Age. In Britain, the Bronze Age started around 2100 BC and ended around 650 BC.
Cheddar Cave	Cheddar Caves is where Britain's oldest complete human skeleton was found. Cheddar Man is estimated to be over 9,000 years old.
hand axe	First known tool made by Palaeolithic humans.
Iron	Iron is a metal that became the preferred choice of metal for making tools in the Iron Age.
Iron Age	Iron Age is the name given to the time period from approximately 500 BC to 43 AD in Britain.
Mesolithic	Middle period of the Stone Age, characterised by humans beginning to make settlement.
monument	Something built to remember an important person or event.
Neolithic	Most important era whereby humans discovered agriculture and began to build monuments.
Palaeolithic	Oldest known prehistorical period when humans were nomadic hunter gatherers.
settlement	A place where people establish a community.
Skara Brae	A stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland.
Stonehenge	A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire.
Stone Age	The Stone Age was a broad prehistoric period during which stone was widely used to make implements with an edge, a point, or a percussion surface.

Knowledge to remember

The Bronze Age

When people discovered how to get metals out of rocks, a metal called bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools. Bronze was made using a special process called 'smelting'. People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons and jewellery. When people died, they were buried with their most important possessions. Many of these burial objects have now been discovered and they help historians to know more about what life was like during the Bronze Age.

The Iron Age

In the Iron Age, a metal called iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons. People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other. Because of all the wars, Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls. Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called 'Celts'. This period of history ended when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.

Key historical figures and places

<h4 style="margin: 0;">Important places</h4> <p style="margin: 10px 0;">Skara Brae – Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland.</p> <p style="margin: 10px 0;">Stonehenge – A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons.</p>	
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