



Y3 History Knowledge Organiser—From The Stone Age to The Iron Age



Key Knowledge

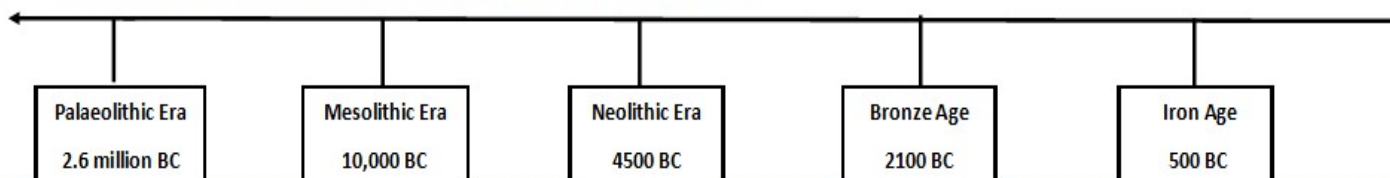
Learn these key facts—key points in red

- **Palaeolithic Era** — The Stone Age began. Britain was a part of mainland Europe. Humans as we recognise them today (Homo Sapiens) started to arrive in Britain around 30,000BC. People started to make stone tools, for cutting, bashing and scraping, and survived by hunting and fishing. They used all parts of the animals they hunted to aid survival; meat to eat, their skins to keep warm and their bones as a raw material.
- **Mesolithic Era** - Britain was linked to Europe by a strip of land called Doggerland. Humans became a little more advanced and building more complex tools. They often worked together as a team, using spears, and bows and arrows when hunting. They start to live in larger settlements but are still primarily nomadic in camps near rivers. People tamed wolves so they could be used for hunting and to guard camps.
- **Neolithic Era** — Britain became an island during the last stage of the Stone Age. Groups began to settle rather than travel. They became more agricultural, clearing large areas of land to form small communities and grow crops. They domesticated larger animals which were reared as livestock.

Key Vocabulary

Understand these key words

Word	Definition
Settlement	Where people establish a community
Nomad	A person who moves from place to place
Flint	A hard grey rock used to form tools or weapons
Agriculture	Plants and animals are grown and reared for people to eat and resource.
Hill Fort	Built on hill tops and surrounded by huge banks and ditches. They were protected by wooden walls which kept enemies out.
Hunter Gatherer	A human who obtains food through foraging.
Skara Brae	A preserved stone built settlement in Scotland. It is Europe's
Wattle and daub	A mixture of mud and twigs used in the construction of buildings
Stone Henge	A prehistoric monument built over the Neolithic and Bronze Ages.





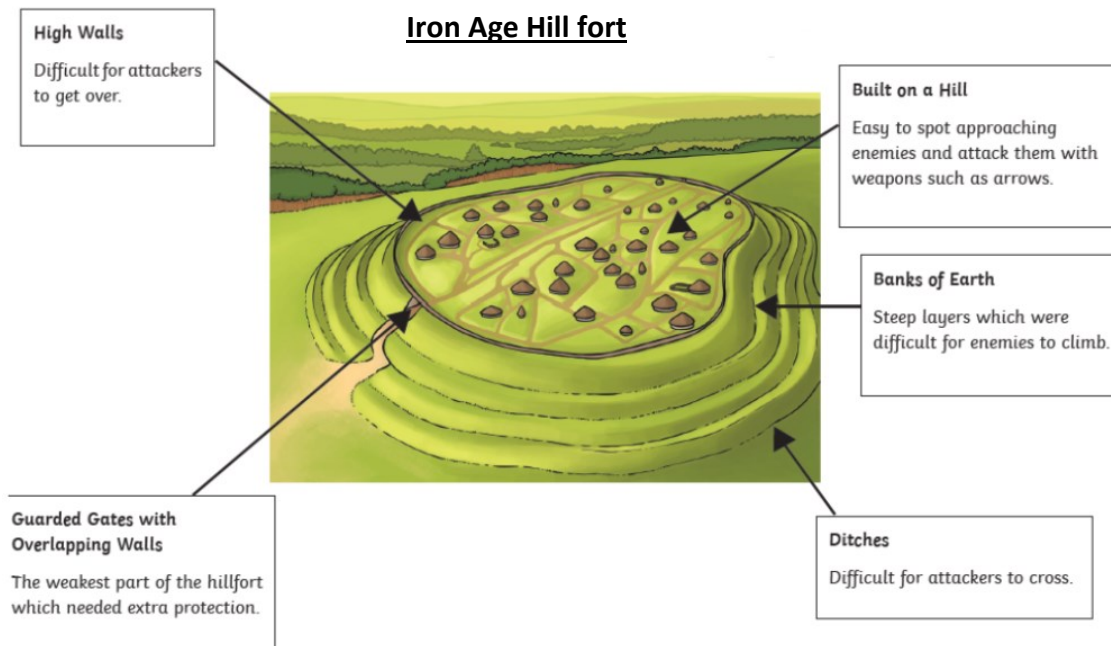
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- **Bronze Age** — Humans start to use metals, specifically bronze, to create tools. Settlers started to travel to the UK, bringing their metalwork skills with them. Britain began to mine and trade metals. The Beaker people, who settled here, held religious ceremonies at stone circles, introducing these customs to Ancient Britain.
- **Iron Age** — Iron became the preferred choice of material for use, making farming tools easier to use and settlements becoming bigger as a result. Settlers lived in hill-based forts and worked on small farms. A violent age for Britain and people lived in clans led by warrior kings, living in hillforts to keep them safe from attacks. Men and boys trained as warriors and had to be prepared to fight at anytime.



Key Innovations



4000BC—the first pottery is made, and the potters wheel is developed towards the end of the Iron Age.

2100BC—Innovation of the wheel ensured animal drawn vehicles could drive along tracks.



500BC—An Ard—An iron age plough which was more efficient than the previous wooden or bronze ones used. They could till heavier soil so more land was available for crops.

400BC—The rotatory quern was used for grinding grain to make flour. The grain was placed between two circular stones and the top stone was turned or rotated using a handle.

