

Year/s: 3/4

Block: 1

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - The Stone Age to The Iron Age

Curriculum Drivers: Discovery, inspiration

GARP/GASP: Why do you think we know so much about the men from these eras and not so much about women or children?

Subject: History

Cross-curricular links: English writing, Art, DT

Learning Journey

- To understand the way of life for humans in the Palaeolithic period
- To understand the way of life for humans in the Mesolithic Period
- To understand the way of life for humans in the Neolithic period
- To understand how discoveries from the past impact our life today
- To find out when and why the first homes & monuments were made
- To understand how and why the Bronze Age began
- To understand how and why Iron age began and why this period ended
- To recognise the similarities & differences between these time periods
- To understand the historical chronology of these significant periods and place on a timeline

Core Knowledge and Key Visuals

Early Stone Age- 30,000 - 10, 000 BC

During the Early Stone Age, people were hunter-gatherers who moved from place to place to find food.

Mid-Stone age- 10,000 BC - 8,000 BC

During this time, the sea levels rose, Britain became an island, and people started using smaller, more refined tools and even canoes to help them hunt for fish.

Late Stone Age 8,000 - 3,000 BC

In the Late Stone Age, farming began, and animals like cows and sheep were domesticated for meat, milk, and wool.

New Stone Age (Neolithic)

People began to build permanent homes and created monuments like Stonehenge.

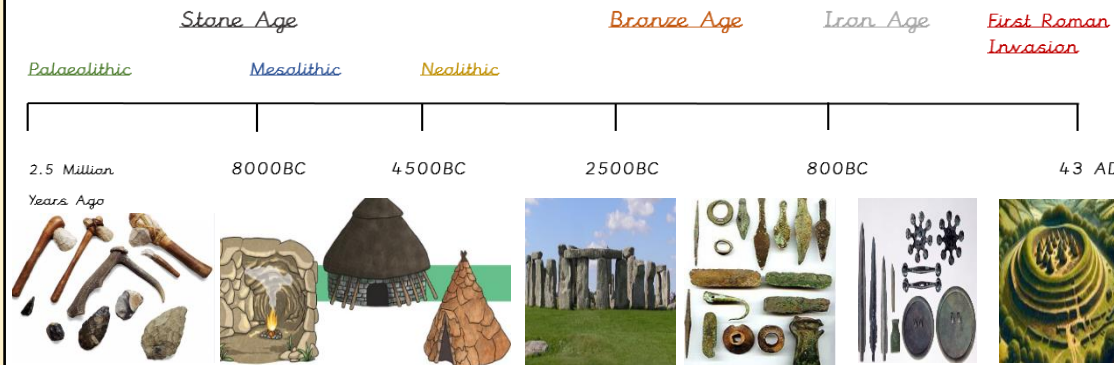
Bronze Age 2,500BC-800BC

As time went on, they learned to make tools and weapons from bronze and later iron, which were stronger than stone.

Iron Age 800 BC- AD 43

Iron Age people lived in tribes, often fought with each other, and built hillforts for protection.

This long period of history, covering 98% of human life in Britain, ended when the Romans invaded in AD 43.



Disciplinary Concepts

- Chronology
- Knowledge and Understanding
- Historical Interpretation
- Historical Enquiry
- Organisation and Communication

Substantive Concepts

- Civilisation
- Settlement
- Culture
- Trade

Vocabulary

Palaeolithic: The time long ago, during the Bronze Age when people used simple stone tools and lived by hunting and gathering.	Mesolithic: The period after the Palaeolithic, when people started making better tools and began settling down more	Neolithic: The time when people learned to farm, settled in one place, and built homes.
Bronze: A metal made by mixing copper and tin, used a long time ago to make strong tools and weapons.	Iron: A strong metal that people used to make tools and weapons after bronze.	Archaeologist: A person who studies the past by digging up old objects and buildings
Artefact: An old object made or used by people, like a tool or a piece of pottery.	Monument: A special structure, like a statue or a building, made to remember something important.	Flint: A hard stone that people in the past used to make sharp tools.
Smelting: The process of melting rock to get metal out of it.	BC (Before Christ): The time before the birth of Jesus Christ, used to measure years long ago	Settlement: A place where people live together, like a village or town.
Melding: Joining or combining things together.	AD (Anno Domini): The time after the birth of Jesus Christ, used to measure years.	Fort: A strong building or group of buildings made for protection.