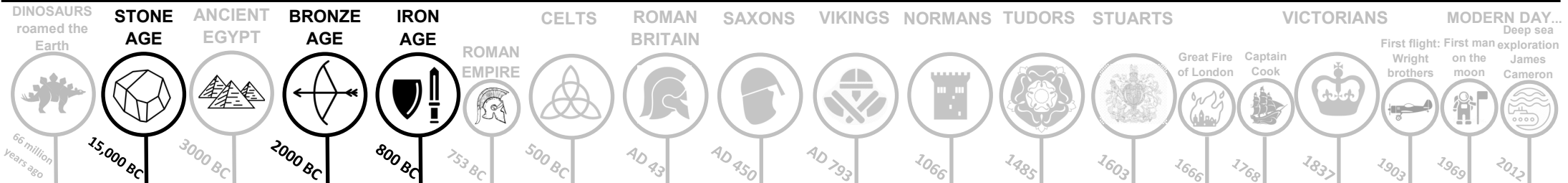


Year 3 Autumn	History Knowledge Organiser
Title:	Stone Age to the Iron Age
Links to other year groups: No specific links to history in other years, although the study of this period of history underpins the historical knowledge moving forward across Key Stage 2 into the Roman Empire, Celts, Anglo Saxons and Vikings.	

HISTORICAL CONTEXT (within the whole school narrative)



Key Vocabulary:

bronze - a metal alloy made from copper and tin

iron - a hard, silver metal stronger than bronze

Palaeolithic - the early period of the Stone Age when primitive tools were used

Neolithic - the later period of the Stone Age when farming was developed and animals were domesticated

primitive - an early stage of history or development

Celt - people who lived in Europe during the Iron Age

sacrifice - an offering to the Gods

BC/AD

Centuries

Significant People:

Homo habilis—tool makers



Homo erectus— fire makers



Neanderthals—skilled tool makers



Maps/Diagrams/Artefacts/Key Facts:

Cave paintings, using charcoal, iron oxides and plant pigment.



How did Stone Age people hunt?



What materials were used for clothing and housing?



Timeline of Events:

15,000 – 10,000BC

Animal hide is used to make tents.



8,200BC

The last 'land bridge' from Lincolnshire and East Anglia to Holland is taken over by salt marsh, eventually, by around 6,000BC it disappears altogether and is taken over by sea water. This water is a result of the great ice sheets from the last ice age thawing.

4,000 – 3,000BC

People start to domesticate and ride horses. Before this, people could only travel by foot.



3,500 – 3,350BC

The earliest well-dated image of a wheeled vehicle (a wagon) dates from this period. It was discovered on a clay pot found in Poland.

15,000 – 10,000BC

The Lascaux Cave in France are thought to contain some of the oldest cave paintings. They may have been: part or religious rituals; representations of everyday life; used to mark or record the passing of time, or as some sort of calendar; part of superstitious behaviour relating to hoping for a good hunt.



4,500 – 3,500BC

People begin to make simple pottery and farming starts to spread.

3750BC

Woolly mammoths start to die out. Until their extinction woolly mammoths were hunted by early humans for their meat and warm pelts.



2500BC

The stone age comes to an end as people start to use metal rather than just wood, stone, bone and animal skins. The Bronze Age begins.

Sequence of Lessons	
	Brief summary of lesson content
Week 1	To understand chronology of the stone age and iron age and to order events during stone age and iron age
Week 2	To find out about how hunter-gatherers lived in Stone Age Britain • To explore how Stone Age people survived against threats. To explore the style of Stone Age cave art and to find out how cave paintings were created
Week 3	To examine non written sources of evidence about the Stone Age and to make deductions from primary sources. To research the history of Skara Brae . To find out about the way people lived in the Neolithic period
Week 4	To understand what Stonehenge looks like .To explore different theories about the building of Stonehenge. To know how the Bronze Age was different to the Stone Age . To explain how the smelting process was used to make bronze
Week 5	To understand how British society changed in the Iron Age . To imagine what life might have been like in an Iron Age hillfort.
Week 6	To describe some of the features of Iron Age art. To use design ideas from Iron Age art to make my own Iron Age artefact
	Assessment: double page spread entitled 'What did the Stone age do for us?