




Aldryngton Primary School Knowledge Organiser: How did people live in pre-historic Britain and how do we know this?

Key Vocabulary		Key Facts	
Word	Definition		
Pre-history	Pre-history describes the time in history before written records began. 'Pre' means before.		<p>Hunter-gatherers: In the early part of the Stone Age, people were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons. At that time, Britain was joined to mainland Britain. People ate animals like deer, horses, rabbits and fish. They would often eat the whole animal, including blood, bone marrow and brain! The natural habitat for hunter gatherers was full of threats and it was hard to survive. We know this as archaeologists have found fossils of animals and flint spear heads and weapons.</p>
The Early Stone Age	The Palaeolithic period: 500,000BC-8000BC		
The Middle Stone Age	The Mesolithic period: 8000BC-4000BC		
The Late Stone Age	The Neolithic period: 4000BC-2500BC		
The Bronze Age	The Bronze Age: 2500BC-700BC		
The Iron Age	The Iron Age: 700BC-AC 43. This is the last pre-historic period when people across much of Europe, Asia and parts of Africa began making tools and weapons from iron and steel.		<p>Skara Brae: During the Neolithic period, there was a lot of change and people began to settle on farms instead of roaming around as hunter-gatherers. We know this as archaeologists have found the remains of a village called Skara Brae.</p>

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How do we know?

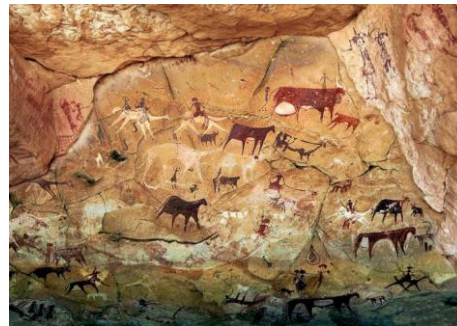


We know a lot about how people lived in the pre-historic Britain because archaeologists have found many primary sources and artefacts that tell us about what life was like in pre-historic times. These include, flint arrow heads, farming tools, cave paintings and Stone Age stone cooking pots. From the Bronze Age, archaeologists have found various grave goods.

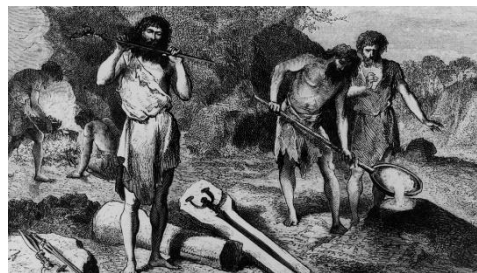
Facts



Stonehenge is a monument that has survived from prehistoric times. It is in Wiltshire in the south of England. It is made up of large stones arranged in a circular shape. The different types of stone suggest that Stonehenge was added to at different points in history. Many historians believe that the first part of the monument was built in the Stone Age, around 5000 years ago. There are many theories about what Stonehenge was used for or symbolises!



Cave paintings are an important primary source from pre-history. Some cave paintings date back to the Early Stone Age and some even earlier! Cave paintings can show animals and people from the Stone Age. They were made using pigments from ground up stone, dirt, animal fat and even animal blood!



In the **Bronze Age**, people discovered making bronze. Bronze is a metal made of a mixture of two metals (eg: 90% copper and 10% tin). It is made by 'smelting' and can be poured into moulds to make different shapes. Bronze Age people made weapons, pins, knives and jewellery using bronze. It made a big difference to their lives!