

Y3 Summer Term Knowledge Organiser – Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

<u>Key dates in chronological order</u>	
<u>Stone Age</u>	
450,000 BC	Palaeolithic period
10,000 BC	Mesolithic period
4000 BC	Neolithic period
3000 BC	Stonehenge started
3000 BC	Skara Brae built
<u>Bronze Age</u>	
2300 BC	Bronze working introduced
1600 BC	Stonehenge abandoned
1200 BC	First hillforts
<u>Iron Age</u>	
800 BC	Iron working introduced
54 BC	1 st Roman invasion
AD 43	2 nd Roman invasion

Stone Age

- The Stone Age was split into three periods; Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic
- People were hunter-gatherers
- People began farming and growing crops

Bronze Age

- Bronze was used instead of stone to make tools and weapons
- Woollen cloth was used to make clothes and to keep warm
- People were buried with their important possessions

Iron Age

- Iron was used instead of bronze to make tools and weapons as its shape can be changed
- Settlements were often under attack and there were many wars
- Britain was invaded by the Romans

Key vocabulary

AD (Anno Domini)	Is used to refer to the years after the birth of Jesus
Agriculture	Farming and the methods used to raise and look after crops and animals
BC (Before Christ)	Is used to refer to the years before the birth of Jesus
Chronology	The arrangement of dates or events in the order that they happened
Crop	Plants such as wheat or potatoes grown in large quantities for food
Flint	A very hard stone used to make tools
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age
Neolithic	New Stone Age
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age
Prehistoric	A time before information was written down and recorded
Settlement	A place where people live and build homes
Skara Brae	A Neolithic village built on the Orkney Islands, Scotland. It was uncovered during a storm in 1850
Stonehenge	A prehistoric ruin built in Wiltshire, England. It was constructed roughly between 3000BC – 1600BC

