



St Leo's and Southmead
Catholic Nursery and Primary
School

Year
Three

History Knowledge Organiser Stone Age to Iron Age

Summer
Term

Amazing Activities
Children to do cave
painting.

Key Knowledge

Prefix pre means before so the word prehistory means before history.

Pre history is split into Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

The Stone Age is split into 3 time periods- Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

At the beginning of the Palaeolithic period, there were several species of humans in the world.

The start of the Mesolithic period was the end of the last Ice Age.

The most important change in the Neolithic period was the introduction of **agriculture**.

The Bronze Age was when people first worked out how to make bronze and made hunting tools.

They lived in permanent settlements, they farmed the land and reared animals.

Iron Age—Humans now used iron to make tools, and farmed land instead of hunting.

Iron ore is mined and the iron is heated to make things.

Iron Age people lived in hillforts.

SUBSTANTIVE CONCEPTS

Building, economy (money), farming,
migration, settlement, technology, tribe.

Skills

- Use an increasing range of common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.
- Place some historical periods in Chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.
- Describe key events using historical vocabulary.
- Describe changes in Britain from Stone age to Iron age.
- Ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of the stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.
- Show understanding of some ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which they have influenced present day.
- Record what they have learnt by drawing and writing.
- Discuss and write about the lives of significant famous people and changes and compare to lives of others in different periods.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pre-history	The period of time before written records
archaeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them
artefacts	An object made by a human being
monument	Something built to remember an important person or event
site	An area of ground where a town, building or monument is built
tribes	A group of people that live together for protection
flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting
settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings
Agriculture	Farming and growing crops
Hill fort	A settlement surrounded by a wall, on top of a hill

BC means Before Christ. A date such as 2000 BC means 2000 years before Jesus was born.

AD means 'Anno Domini' in latin. A date such as 2019 means 2019 years after Jesus was born.

Timeline

13,000 B.C.	4500-3500 B.C.	2300 B.C.	1800 B.C.	1200-800 B.C.	800-700 B.C.	700-500 B.C.	100 B.C.
People make cave paintings	Farming starts to begin to spread and pottery is made	Start of the Bronze Age	The first copper mines are dug	Metal tools are made and used	Start of the Iron Age / The first hill forts are made	Iron is more commonly being used	Coins are made and used for the first time / Iron Age end with Romans in 43 AD

Curriculum Links
Computing, reading,
speaking and listening