



Y3-Knowledge Organiser –Pre-History

Key Facts

- The Ice Age was between 100,000 BC and 10,000 BC, land was covered in glaciers(ice) and humans could not live in the land (uninhabitable).
- The Stone Age was a period where tools were made out of stone, wood and animal bone – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic.
- The Bronze Age was a period where bronze, made by smelting, was used to make tools, weapons and other materials – from approx. 2000BC to 600BC.
- People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons and jewellery. When people died, they were buried with their most important possessions. Many of these burial objects have now been discovered and they help historians to know more about what life was like during the Bronze Age.
- The Iron Age was period when iron (a metal stronger than bronze) was used to make tools and weapons – around 600BC.
- People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other. Because of all of the wars, Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls. Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called ‘Celts’. This period of history ended when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.

Key Vocabulary

- **Archaeologist**-a person who studies human history and prehistory through sites, artefacts and other physical remains.
- **Early farmers**-late Neolithic people who settled down, built permanent homes and became farmers – grew food for their village.
- **Hunter gatherers**-people in the Stone Age who hunted wild animals or gathered wild plants for food – before technology of farming was developed.
- **Prehistory**-a time before people wrote things down.
- **Palaeolithic Period**-people were nomadic hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.
- **Mesolithic Period**-Sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). Tools were developed to become smaller and finer. The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.
- **Neolithic Period**- People began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. •People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.

Ice Age – when the English Channel filled and Britain became an island around 5000MB.



Stonehenge - Britain's most famous prehistoric monument in Wiltshire. Building began in late Neolithic Age (around 3000BC) and continued until early Bronze Age (around 1500BC).



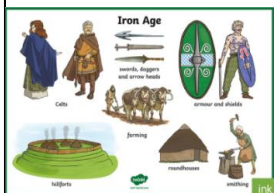
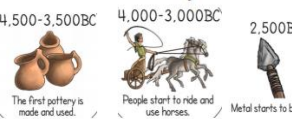
Flint – Stone Age



5. Stone Age - Mesolithic Life and Neolithic Life
13,000BC 4,500-3,500BC



6. Bronze Age



Timeline of events

- 800,000 BC Earliest footprints in Britain date back to this time.
- 25,000 BC Ice Age in Northern Europe and Britain
- 12,000 BC Modern humans start living in Britain
- 8500 BC Climate gets warmer in Britain.
- 6000 BC Britain becomes an island.
- 4000 BC Farming introduced in Britain
- 3000 BC Stone Henge started to be built
- 3000 BC Skara Brae first inhabited
- 2300 BC Bronze working introduced
- 1200 BC First hillforts built
- 800 BC Ironworking introduced
- 120 BC First coins introduced from Europe.
- 43 AD Romans invade Britain— start of Roman Britain and the end of the Iron Age

