

# Emmanuel Junior Academy DSAT Knowledge Organiser

YEAR 3

STONE AGE TO IRON AGE

HISTORY

## KEY VOCABULARY

**Prehistoric:** The period of time before written History (A time before people wrote things down)

**Neanderthals:** People who lived in the Stone Age. They looked much like us but were shorter and much stronger.

**Homo sapien:** Humans

**Hunter Gatherer:** Someone who gathers food or hunts animals to live.

**Migration:** movement of people from one place to another, in order to settle there

**Settlement:** A place where people have begun to live.

**Community:** a social group of people. Communities can be all different sizes. They often have a common cultural heritage.

**Archaeologist:** A person who studies human history and prehistory through the digging of historical sites and studying the artefacts found.

**Artefact:** an object from past history or prehistory that shows evidence of what life was like back then.



## FACTS AND DATES

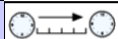
- 700,000BCE – Paleolithic era of Stone Age begins
- 10,500BCE – Mesolithic era of Stone Age begins
- 4000BCE – Neolithic era of Stone Age begins
- 2300BCE – Stone Age ends and Bronze Age begins
- 1000BCE – the cart with wheels is invented
- 800BCE – Bronze Age end and Iron Age begins
- 80BCE – coins are used for the first time
- 43AD – Romans invade England and Iron Age ends.

## STICKY KNOWLEDGE

1. There are three main periods of prehistory – the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
2. The Stone Age lasted approximately 680,000 years, dating from approximately 700,000BCE until 2300BCE.
3. The Bronze Age lasted approximately 1500 years, dating from approximately 2300BCE until 800BCE.
4. The Iron Age lasted approximately 800 years, dating from approximately 800BCE until 43CE.
5. The Stone Age can be split up into three main eras – the Paleolithic era, the Mesolithic era and the Neolithic era.
6. In the Stone Age humans survived by moving around and living in caves, hunting wild animals and gathering wild food. They communicated by drawing art on cave walls. Tools were made from stone, wood and bone.
7. In the Bronze Age humans began to live in villages in round houses made from wattle (sticks) and daub (mud) or stones. They built roads and became farmers, raising animals and growing crops. Humans discovered how to make bronze and made weapons and tools from it.
8. In the Iron Age humans lived in forts or villages in round houses. Settlements became much bigger because humans were better at farming and were able to defend themselves from other communities. Humans discovered how to make iron and made better farming equipment from it.

## IMPORTANT PEOPLE

- **Beaker People** – brought Bronze to Britain in approximately 2300BCE and initiated the Bronze Age.
- **The Celts** – the tribes of people living in Britain in the Iron Age.
- **Julius Caesar** – Roman emperor who invaded Britain and brought around the end of the Iron Age.



**Time Line:** A timeline shows when things happened over a period of time.

