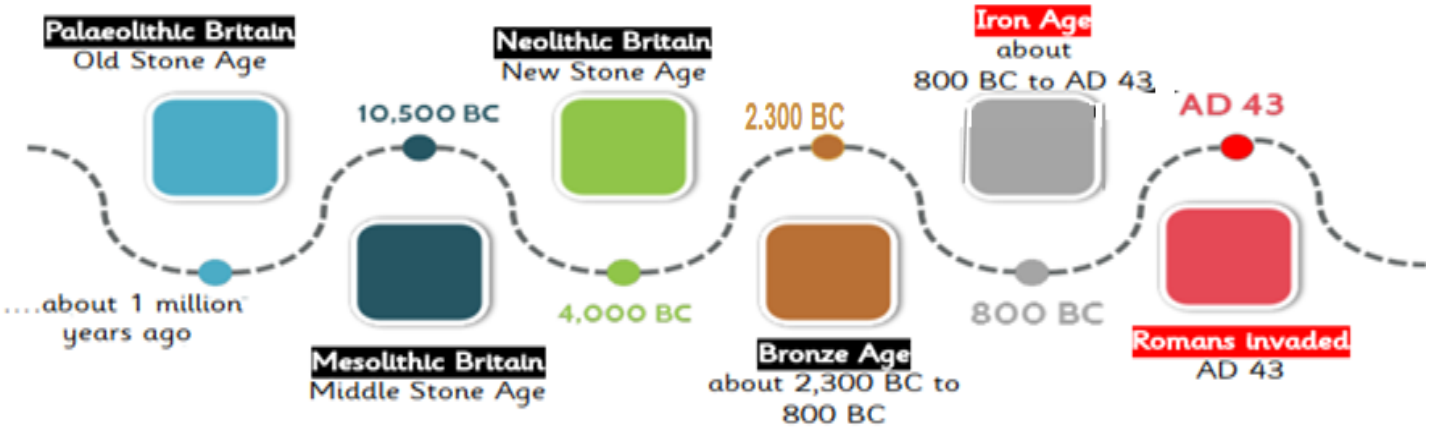
Lanercost C of E Primary School
History Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 and 4	Autumn 2/ Spring 2	History Focus:	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

The **key vocabulary** taught during this half term of History sessions will appear in **bold**. Frequent revisiting of this knowledge will aid fluency in History.



Stone Age

It is called the **Stone Age** because people used stones as their tools.

Palaeolithic

Palaeo = **ancient** + lithic = **stone**
people arrived in Britain about **1 million years ago**

Ice Age - very cold - **nomads** - temporary homes - follow food

Mesolithic

Meso = **middle** + lithic = **stone**
About **10, 500 BC**

Britain became an island - warmer - hunter-gatherers - **settlements**

Neolithic

Neo = **new** + lithic = **stone**
4,000 BC

Stonehenge - farming - **domestication** - settlements

technology

stone tools
|
flint knapping

people

- Neanderthals
- Homo sapiens (us)
- Small groups of people
- Cheddar man

places

- Cresswell Crags
- Skara Brae
- Stonehenge

culture

Neolithic burials in large tombs - **long barrows**
cave art

Bronze Age

Bronze Age

defined by the technology to make metal
copper + tin = bronze

technology

- metal tools and jewellery made from bronze
- bone and stone tools still used
- looms invented to weave material
- cloth woven to make clothes

people

- Beaker people arrived
- migrated from mainland Europe
- clans ruled by chieftains

places

- metal production increased
- copper and tin mines dug
- villages by rivers
- Stonehenge – iconic religious stone circles

culture

- Round barrows

- Stone circles
- Stonehenge - important religious site

bronze

metal produced when **copper** and **tin** ore are smelted.

ore

rocks with metal in

smelted

heated up to get the metal out

trade

people started to swap items, such as metal, pots and jewellery

transport

sturdy boats could travel across the sea to trade

Amesbury Archer

archaeologists found beaker pots, arrowheads, boar tusks, copper knives, jewellery and a cushion stone.

Iron Age

Iron Age

iron was the metal that shaped the tools and technology at that time

technology

800 BC
iron technology
used alongside bronze

people

larger, more powerful tribes with kings and queens
farming + crafts + warriors + trade

places

Britain had many small kingdoms with warring tribes
territory was defined and hillforts were built
Maiden Castle in Dorset

culture

- priests called druids were powerful
- sacrifices were made and druids worshipped spirits
- no stone circles or burials

iron

metal produced when iron ore is smelted

iron has a very high melting point

can't easily be poured like molten bronze

heated and hammered into shape

a much stronger metal

not as brittle as bronze and didn't shatter as easily