



# Welton Primary School—History Knowledge Organiser



Year: 3

Stone Age to Iron Age

Timeline								
13,000 B.C.	4500-3500 B.C.	2300 B.C.	1800 B.C.	1200—800 B.C.	800-700 B.C.	700-500B B.C.	100 B.C.	43 AD
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 ends with the invasion of the Romans.

Vocabulary	
artefact	An object made by a human being in the past
farming	Growing crops and raising livestock
island	A piece of land surrounded by water
land clear- ance	Removing or destroying trees, ground cover and other vegetation
resources	A supply of money or useful materials
remains	Left overs when parts have been removed or
ancient	Belonging to the very distant past
archaeolo- gist	Person who studies human history by looking at artefacts
century	A period of one hundred years
circa	Approximately
civilisation	A complex human society, including some form of technology, government and communication
discovery	Finding something for the first time
era	A long and distinct period of history
extinct	A species that has no living members
flint	A very hard stone used to make tools
hearth	The floor of a fireplace
migration	Movement from one place to another
Neanderthal	An ancient and extinct species of human
nomad	People that move location in search of food
settler	People who move to live another country/area

## Pre-History

- This period of prehistory in Britain generally refers to the time before written records began.
- It begins when the earliest hunter-gatherers came to Britain from Europe around 450,000 BC and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43. The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age covers 98% of human history in Britain.
- Some major advances in technology were achieved during this time, including the control of fire, agriculture, metal working and the wheel.

### The Stone Age

#### Paleolithic Period

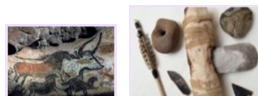
- People were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.

#### Mesolithic Period

- Sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe).
- Tools were developed and became 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.



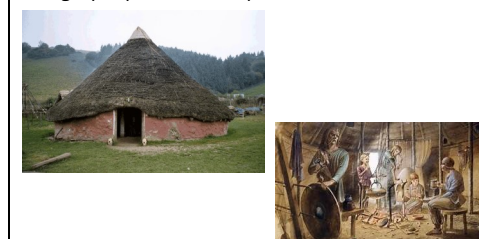
### The Bronze Age

- People discovered how to get metals out of rocks
- Bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools.
- 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 remains of 3 Bronze age boats were found in Ferriby. The Wright Brothers from Hull made the discovery. They are one of the most significant Bronze Age finds in the area.



### The Iron Age

- Iron replaces bronze as the main materials for making tools and weapons.
- People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other.
- Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by walls.
- People from the Iron Age are sometimes called 'Celts'.
- The remains of an Iron Age round house have been found in Brough showing that Iron Age people lived very close.



**Legacy**—Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous monuments, which stands on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire. It began being build in the late Neolithic Age, around 3000 BC. The last changes were made to it in the early Bronze Age, around 1500 BC. No one really know why it was built but it is thought that people gathered there for religious ceremonies.

