

Class 4—Knowledge Organiser

Spring 1

Meet the Stone-agers



Key Vocabulary

ancient astronomy	The study of the things outside of Earth's atmosphere from the very distant past.
bone marrow	A substance high in fat and nutrients found inside bones.
earthwork	A large bank or mound that has been made by moving soil.
flint	A very hard stone that can produce a spark when struck by another stone.
hunter-gatherer	Someone who hunts animals and gathers wild food to eat.
prehistoric	Before written records began.

Stone Age Life

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, **bone marrow** and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.

People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

Key Changes and Events

3000 BC	The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.
	Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.
2500 BC	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
2100 BC	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
1800 BC	The first large copper mines are dug.
1200 BC	'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.
800 BC	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze .
	The first hillforts are constructed.
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain.

5. Stone Age - Mesolithic Life and Neolithic Life

13,000BC



People make cave paintings.

4,500-3,500BC



Farming starts and begins to spread.

6. Bronze Age

4,500-3,500BC



The first pottery is made and used.

4,000-3,000BC



People start to ride and use horses.

2,500BC



Metal starts to be used.

1,800BC



The first copper mines are dug.

1,200-800BC



Metal tools are made and used.

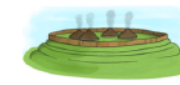
1,200-800BC



Tribal Kingdoms and Celtic culture.

7. Iron Age

800-700BC



The first hill forts are made.

700-500BC



Iron is used a lot more than before.

100BC



Coins are made and used for the first time.

AD43



The Romans invade Britain - Iron Age ends.

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the **Bronze** Age. Originally, it was just an **earthwork** and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.



Skara Brae

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger but they have very similar features, such as a central firepit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.

Paleolithic Period

Mesolithic Period

Neolithic Period

Bronze Age

Iron Age

2,600,000 BC

10,000 BC

4,000 BC

2,300 BC

800 BC

43 AD

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Question 1: Circa means...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
burial		
century		
around		
circle		

Question 2: How did Iron Age people protect their settlements? Tick two	Start of unit:	End of unit:
trade		
migration		
hillforts		
ramparts		

Question 3: Which year did the Bronze Age start?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
2, 500 BC		
0		
AD 43		
AD 2, 500		

Question 4: A settlement is...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
where people were buried		
where people hunted		
where people migrated to, to live in a community		
where people migrated from		

Question 5: Place these in order of chronology using the numbers 1-4.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The cart with wheels in invented		
The Romans invade Britain		
Beaker People arrive		
Iron Age begins		

Question 6: Somebody who studies the past by exploring old ruins is called...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
an archaeologist		
a settler		
a Beaker Person		
an invader		

Question 7: What is bronze made out of? Tick two.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
gold		
silver		
copper		
tin		

Question 8: The Iron Age ended when ...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Beaker People settled in Britain		
The Romans invaded Britain		
Coins were made and used as currency		
The Amesbury Archer was found		

Question 9: The discovery of the Amesbury Archer was important because...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
he was an archer		
the artefacts he was buried with told us a lot about the Iron Age		
archaeologists found him		
we know who killed him		

Question 10: The Iron Age ended in...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
800 BC		
43 BC		
AD 43		
AD 800		

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