

History - The Stone Age to the Iron Age Knowledge Organiser

- Bronze Age:** the time period after the Stone Age when people first made tools from an alloy called bronze.
- Bronze:** an alloy (a mixture of metals) made of copper and tin.
- Flint:** a hard, shiny rock that can be used to make tools and weapons.
- Hillfort:** a defended settlement that made use of natural rises in the landscape for defensive advantage.
- Hunter-gatherers:** people who found food from their local area. Hunting was important as it is how they gathered their food and materials for clothing. Hunter-gatherers moved from place to place depending on the season to get food.
- Iron Age:** the time period after the Bronze Age when iron (a metal) became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.
- Roundhouse:** the standard type of house in the Iron Age, built with walls made of either stone or of wooden posts joined by wattle-and-daub panels, and topped with a conical thatched roof.
- Settlement:** a place where a group of people live together in buildings.
- Skara Brae:** a remarkably well-preserved Stone Age village built in the Neolithic period, around 3000 BC. Skara Brae provides evidence that Stone Age people were beginning to settle down in one place, making homes and farming, rather than being on the move all of the time.
- Stone Age:** a time in history when early humans used tools and weapons made from stone. (**Neolithic era:** the later part of the Stone Age.)
- Stonehenge:** a monument from the late Stone Age/early Bronze Age.

- Prehistory:** the time before people started writing.
- Chronological order:** events or dates in the order they happened from the oldest to most recent.
- BC:** Before Christ. A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was.
- AD:** Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord). AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus.



I understand what chronology means and why it is important for historians.	I can use secondary evidence to predict what life might have been like during the Stone Age.	I can explain why Skara Brae is important to historians.	I can identify changes that happened between the Stone Age and Bronze Age.	I can interpret evidence and provide reasoning to why Stonehenge might have been built.	I understand the importance of artefacts when identifying changes to the local area.
--	--	--	--	---	--