

History - The Stone Age Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

AD: stands for Anon Domini after Christ was born, after year '0'.

Archaeologist: person who learns about the past digging up artefacts.

Artefact: an object made by a human being.

BC: stands for 'Before Christ'

Bronze: an alloy (a mixture of metals) made of copper and tin.

Chronological order: events or dates in the order they happened from the oldest to most recent.

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.

Roundhouse: type of house in the Iron Age, with walls made of stone or wattle-and-daub panels, and topped with a conical thatched roof.

Settlement: a place where a group of people live together in buildings.

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

Bronze Age: the time period after the Stone Age when people first made tools from an alloy called bronze.

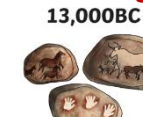


Iron Age: the time period after the Bronze Age when iron (a metal) became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.

Skara Brae: a well-preserved Stone Age village built in the **Neolithic** period, around 3000 BC.



Stone Age 13,000 BC - 2,500 BC



13,000BC
People make cave paintings



4,500-3,500BC
Farming starts and begins to spread.



4,500-3,500BC
The first pottery is made and used.

Bronze Age 2,500 BC - 800 BC

2,500BC



Metal starts to be used.

1,800BC



The first copper mines are dug.

800 BC



Bronze Age ends. Iron Age begins.

Iron Age 800 BC - AD 43

800-700BC



The first hill forts are made.

100BC



Coins are made and used for the first time.

AD43



The final Roman invasion of Britain