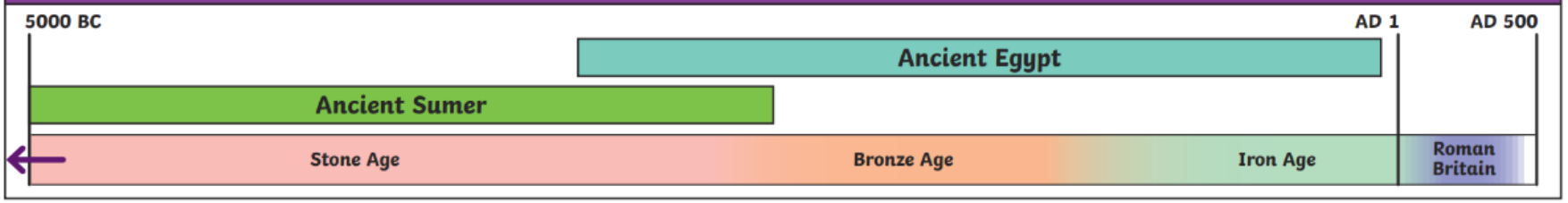
Year 3 – Spring Term – 1

Topic: The Stone Age

Topic Focus: History – Changes from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

This is the knowledge organiser for our topic. It includes all the learning outcomes, key facts and vocabulary. Please share this with your child to help them to develop their knowledge and understanding of out topic.

Timeline



The Stone Age

The Stone Age was a very long period of time when early humans made tools and weapons from stone.

How Do We Know About Prehistoric Times?

It is generally believed that the first written records available for British history are from Roman times so the periods before the Romans arrived in Britain are classed as being prehistoric.

Archaeologists have been able to work out lots about what life was like in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age using evidence from artwork, artefacts, monuments and also from animal and human remains.

Historical Skills Vocabulary

BC	Used to show that a date is before the year AD 1. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC.
AD	Used to show that a date is after the year AD 1. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.
archaeologist	A person who studies the past by excavating historical places and studying objects and remains.

Palaeolithic (or Old) Stone Age

The Palaeolithic period was significantly longer than any other time in the Stone Age and any other period in human history. In Britain, it is thought to have started around 800,000 BC. At this time, people were hunter-gatherers and moved on to live in a different place once they had hunted and gathered all the food available.

Mesolithic (or Middle) Stone Age

The Mesolithic period started in Britain from around 8000 BC around the end of the last Ice Age. People were still living as hunter-gatherers but towards the end of this time in the Stone Age, people started to learn about agriculture.

Neolithic (or New) Stone Age

People started to live in permanent settlements having been introduced to agriculture by people migrating from Europe.