

Year 3



Knowledge Organiser: History

Inquiry Question: Was prehistoric man stupid?

Key Vocabulary

Cave Paintings	Paeleolithic	Significant	Neolithic	Mesolithic	Nomadic
Chronological	Flint	Skara Brae	Shelter	Wattle and Daub	Foundry
Stonehenge	Roundhouses	Iron	Power	Celts	Hillforts
Smithing	Ancient Civilisation	Pottery	Copper	Bronze	Compare
Contrast	Settlements	Domesticated	Influence	BC	AD

In Year 2, you learnt:

To describe how your own life is different to past generations
 To use further terms associated with the past eg year, decade and century
 To order events in a particular period studied and recall significant dates

The long/short term effects of....are...

We know that....happened because....

This artefact tells me that....

These people are the same/different as....because....

This happened before/after...

Key Facts

Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age
Palaeolithic to 10,000 BCE (end of the Ice Age) / Mesolithic to 4000 BCE / Neolithic to 2300 BCE	2300 BCE to 800 BCE	800 BCE to 43 CE
- Early stone age man was a hunter-gatherer - Some lived in caves though dangerous - Used naturally occurring fire not making - Neolithic age brought farming and domesticating sheep, cows and pigs - Worked leather and wool for clothes - Built wooden homes with wattle and daub walls and thatched roofs. - Made clay pots for cooking, serving and storing - Buried dead in huge tombs	- Began mining bronze, gold and copper - Metal transformed trade, weapons and jewellery - Started the Bronze Age - Improved tools meant better farming and larger settlements – cities - Invention of the wheel allowed for roads and animal drawn vehicles – better trade and invention - Potter's wheel meant better pottery - Textile production improved clothing	- Iron became preferred metal – stronger - Iron Age ended with spread of Roman Empire 43AD - Iron more common and easier to work than bronze - Better farming and diet - Celts were an advance Iron Age society 3 types of Celts in Europe - Brythonic, Gaulic and Gaelic - Brythonic Celts settled in Britain - Some Celtic languages are still spoken today – Welsh and Gaelic - Worked on farms and lives depended on changing of the seasons.

13,000 BC	4500-3500 BC	2300 BC	1800 BC	1200 - 800 BC	800-700 BC	700 – 500 BC	100 BC
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 being more commonly used	Coins made and used for the first time. Iron Age ends with Romans in 43 AD