



Stone Age to Iron Age Knowledge Organiser - Years 3 & 4



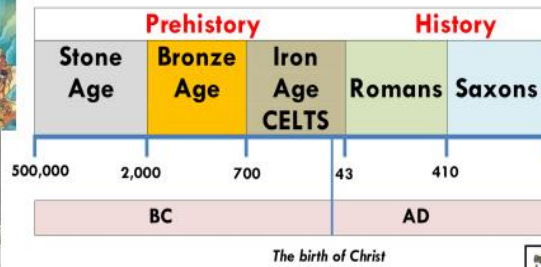
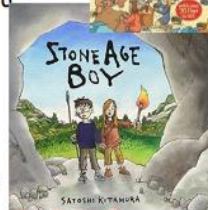
Key Vocabulary

Class Reading Books:

Stone Age Boy by Satoshi Kitamura
Stig of the Dump by Clive King

Recommended books:

Ug by Raymond Briggs
Skara Brae by Dawn Finch
Look Inside Stone Age - Usborne



Palaeolithic - Early Stone Age people hunted with sharpened sticks. They used animal skins to make clothes and shelters

Iron Age - Iron Age people in Europe lived in large tribes ruled by chiefs or kings and queens. Warriors were the most important people and there were battles with neighbouring tribes.

Mesolithic - Middle Stone Age people dug flint out of the ground, using antlers as a pick. They made weapons with which to hunt and domesticate a wolf- the beginning of man's relationship with dogs.

Art Project - Cave Painting. Cave paintings were done of animals to help people survive

Neolithic - Around 6,500 years ago a change took place in the way Stone Age people lived: hunter-gatherers settled in one place and kept animals and grew crops



Skara Brae



Stonehenge

Prehistoric- The time in history between stone age and the first written records.

Ice Age: During the Ice Ages Britain was covered by ice and snow.

Stone Age: When the first humans began to live in Europe they used stones as tools.

Iron Age: Humans now used iron to make tools and farmed land instead of hunting. They lived in communities.

Bronze Age In this era, metals were used to make hunting tools. Humans also began to farm land.

Places

Skara Brae: A well preserved Stone aged village in Orkney Scotland.

Stonehenge: The famous Stone Age stone circle in Wiltshire England.

Lascaux: France: Famous Cave paintings.

Materials

Flint: A stone material for making stones and weapons.

Iron: a strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal.

Bronze: A mixture of the metals tin and copper.

BC: Any dates before the birth of Jesus Christ.

AD: Any dates after the birth of Jesus Christ.

Important Places

Skara Brae — Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skaill on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland.



Stonehenge — A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons.



KEY QUESTIONS

1. What is Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic?
2. What does BC and AD mean?
3. What was life like in the Stone Age?
4. Where is Skara Brae? Why is it important?
5. What is Stonehenge?
6. How do we know about the Stone Age?
7. Why was it called the Stone Age?
8. Where would you find the settlements?

Which materials were used in the Stone Age?

3 types of rock:

Igneous:

- Magma from volcanoes will cool down and harden to form an igneous rock (1).
- Eventually igneous rock gets weathered (2).

Sedimentary:

- Sedimentary rock is the build-up of sediment settling at the bottom of a stream or river over millions of years (3).

Metamorphic:

- Metamorphic rock is found inside the Earth's crust and formed by great heat and pressure (4).
- When heated, the rock turns back into igneous rocks (5).



STONE AGE

- Palaeolithic to 10,000 BC
- Mesolithic to 4000 BC
- Neolithic to 2300 BC
- BRONZE AGE**
- 2300 BC to 800 BC
- IRON AGE**
- 800 BC to AD 43

Sedimentary	Metamorphic	Igneous
 Conglomerate	 Gneiss	 Basalt
 Limestone	 Marble	 Obsidian

Extension tasks: Take an interactive tour of **Stonehenge** with 360° views from inside the monument. Select the hotspots to find out more. Use **Purple Mash** to complete **stoneage2do's** set by Mrs Turner

Dig for fossils, go hunter gathering with an adult, research an aspect of the Stone Age and present using ICT, art or writing.