

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

## Substantive Knowledge:

- To place and describe some historical periods and eras on a timeline.
- To use historic vocabulary to discuss and describe dates, time, periods, eras, chronology and changes.
- Most of our evidence for the Stone Age comes from archaeologists
- Archaeologists disagree with each other
- Some recent discoveries that are changing the way we think about the Stone Age
- To know some settlements of the Stone Age. And the Iron Age.
- To know that Homo Sapien (wise man) evolved creatively to make more complex tools and equipment to farm
- To know that the first man was known as a hunter gatherer
- To know that Stonehenge is thought of as the world's most famous prehistoric monument
- To know that the Stone Age people were nomads but then became settlers.
- To know that there were no laws in the Stone Age and Iron Age Britain
- To know that Homo Habilis (skilled man) was the first human to use stone to make tools (huntergatherers).
- Understand why Julius Caesar came to Britain
- To know some Stone/Bronze advancements with weapons, tools, clothing and jewellery
- To know the Stone Age is divided into three periods: □ Palaeolithic 30,000 BC - 10,000 BC □ Mesolithic 10,000BC - 8,000BC □ Neolithic 8000BC - 3000BC
- To use an increasing range of common words, dates and phrases relating to the passing of time e.g. BC and AD.

## Key Vocabulary:

similar a long time ago, history, ancient, century, present, civilisation, chronology, chronological duration, sequence, archaeology, archaeologist, explorer, artefact, flint, hunter-gatherer, prehistoric, sacrifice, bronze, iron, tribe, Neolithic, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic

Julius Caesar invaded Britain in 55BC. Would you have invaded?

How did the Romans know what Britain was like in 55BC?



Immigrants brought new animals and crops to Britain. This changed how people farmed and lived.

What were the different types of shelter like the Stone Age people used?

What foods did they eat?



Why did hillforts develop as popular places to live in the Iron Age?

What can we tell about Iron Age Britain from Snettisham Hoard of Gold and silver torcs?

Does it show a rich society? Why might Iron Age people bury treasure?



Skara Brae is a stone built Neolithic settlements on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland.

How is Skara Brae relevant to the Stone Age? What can we learn about the Stone Age from it?

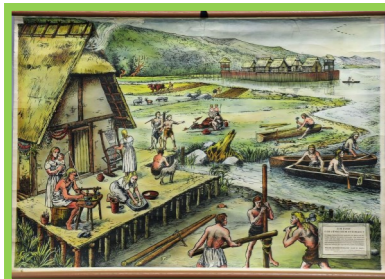


What did people use to create cave paintings?

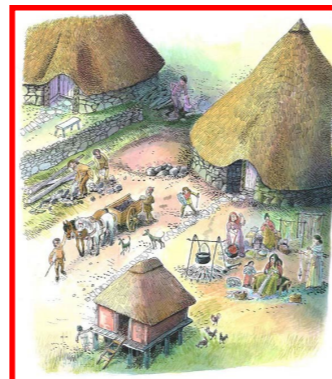
What can they tell us about how they lived?



## Stone Age Daily Life



Who lived in Britain in the old Stone Age? How did they survive? How do we know? People became more civilised as time went from Stone Age to Iron Age.



How is iron made? What was it used for? What was the impact of bronze and iron tools on the way people in Britain lived? Did it make farming easier? Did it make life easier for craftsmen? How does an Iron Age village compare to Clee Hill?