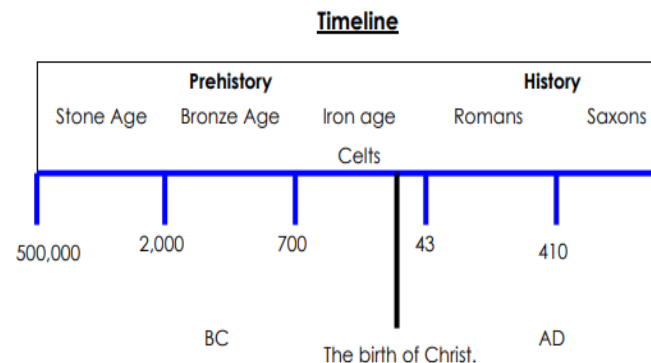


# LKS2 History Knowledge Organiser Autumn 1 – Stone Age to the Iron Age

Vocabulary	Definition
Timeline	A representation of a period of time on which important events are marked.
Artefacts	An object made by human being typically one of cultural or historical interest
Pre-History	The period of time before written records.
Chronological	A record of events following the order that they happened in from earliest to latest.
Hunter-Gatherer	A member of the nomadic people who live mainly by hunting and fishing and harvesting wild food.
Nomad	A person who does not stay long in the same place, a wanderer. No permanent home.
Palaeolithic	Also referred to as the Old Stone Age. Where stone tools were used.
Mesolithic	The middle part of the stone age between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic.
Neolithic	New stone age – When hunter gathers became farmers and herders and began to settle more.
Tribe	A group of people including many families or generations living together.

Vocabulary	Definition
Celt	A prehistoric stone or metal implement with a cutting edge used as a tool.
Bronze	A yellowish-brown alloy of copper – type of metal.
Roundhouse	A circular building for housing.
Hillfort	Forts built on hills in the Iron Age.
Quern	A simple hand mill for grinding corn.
Smelting	A process used to extract and produce metal from its ore.
Druid	A member of the learned class among the ancient celts.
Homo sapiens,	Early Modern Human
Beaker	The Beaker culture was taken up by a group of people living in Central Europe they arrived in Britain 4400 years ago.
Neanderthal	An extinct species of human that was widely distributed in ice-age Europe.



LKS2- Progression Strand.

A2: To Communicate Historically and to Understand Chronology

Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including Dates, Time Period, Era, Change & Chronology. Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a timeline using dates. Use dates and terms to describe events.

B2: To Build an Overview of the World

Give a broad overview of life in Britain from ancient until medieval times Describe changes that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history.

E2: Cause and consequence

Identify and give reasons for, results of, historical events, situations, changes

## Important Places

**Skara Brae** — Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skall 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.



## LKS2 History Knowledge Organiser Autumn 1 – Stone Age to the Iron Age

### Pre-History

- The period of prehistory in Britain generally refers to the time before written records began.
- It begins when the earliest hunter-gatherers came to Britain from Europe around 450,000 BC and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43. The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age covers 98% of human history in Britain.
- Some of the major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the control of fire, agriculture, metalworking and the wheel.

### The Stone Age

#### Palaeolithic Period

- people were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.

#### Mesolithic Period

- Sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe).
- tools were developed to become smaller and finer.
- The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.

#### Neolithic Period

- people began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place.
- People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.



### The Bronze Age

- people discovered how to get metals out of rocks
- bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools.
- People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons and jewellery.
- When people died, they were buried with their most important possessions. Many of these burial objects have now been discovered and they help historians to know more about what life was like during the Bronze Age.



### The Iron Age

- Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons.
- People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other.
- Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls.
- Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called 'Celts'.
- This period of history ended when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.

