

Year 3/4 Knowledge Organiser History – Stone Age to Iron Age

Vocabulary

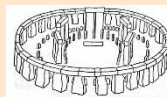
1	archaeologist 	A person who studies people of the past by examining the remains of their buildings, tools, and other objects to learn about their lives.
2	A.D./C.E.	AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus Christ. CE (Common Era) is also used by historians.
3	B.C./B.C.E.	BC is used to show dates before the birth of Jesus Christ. BCE (Before Common Era) is also used by historians.
4	artefact 	An ornament, tool, or other object made by a person that is of historical interest.
5	crops 	Plants such as wheat and potatoes that are grown in large numbers for food.
6	fort 	A strong building or a place with a wall or fence around it where people can stay and be safe from their enemy.
7	henge 	a Neolithic monument that may have one or more circles of upright stones (like Stonehenge) or pillars of wood.
9	Prehistoric 	people and things existed at a time before information was written down.
10	settlement 	a place where people live.

Key Learning

- Hunter-gatherers** People that survive by hunting and fishing animals and searching for wild plants and other nutrients like honey, for food. They do not grow crops or keep their own animals.
- Bronze tool-making** Around 2500BC settlers from mainland Europe brought new skills to Britain. They were metalworkers who knew how to work with copper. Gradually, Britons learned to make objects from copper, gold and bronze. The tools they could make were stronger and sharper.
- Hill Forts** People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things. In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hill forts'. Between 500 and 100 BC, hill forts were the main type of settlement.

Historical Evidence

Stonehenge



Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in southern England, building started at the end of the Stone Age and continued into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. For the second stage, 82 bluestones were transported from Wales. Around 500 years later Sarsen stones were added to create an outer circle. Some people believe Stonehenge was built as a giant calendar to mark the seasons.

Amesbury Archer



In 2002 a skeleton of a man was found at Amesbury 3 miles from Stonehenge. The man was buried in the Bronze Age. He was found buried with around 100 artefacts including the first gold objects to be found from this time in England. He was called an Archer, but it is more likely he was a metal worker.

Enderby Shield



Before Everards Meadow, next to Fosse Park, was built Archeologists discovered a wooden shield that they now know is over 2,300 years old, the middle Iron Age. Although past evidence has shown that prehistoric people used bark to make bowls and boxes, this is the first time researchers have seen bark used for a weapon.

Timeline – Stone Age to Iron Age

