Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – Stone Age

1. When was the Stone Age?

The Stone Age lasted between Prehistory and 2300BC.

The Stone Age is broken into 3 periods – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic.



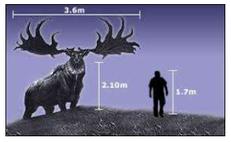
2. How did people live?

Early Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers.

Every part of the animal would be used where possible, and other food was found and gathered up to eat.

The people would move around, following the weather and the animals







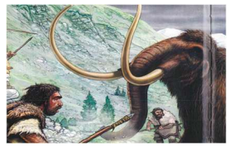
3. How did farming affect Stone Age life?

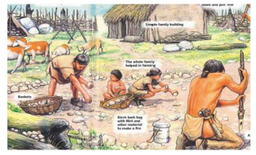
Fire did not start to be used by humans until middle Stone Age (Mesolithic) period.

Mammoths would have been hunted.

Later, (Neolithic Stone Age) plants were grown to eat and animals kept for meat.

Permanent homes were built and people stopped moving around.





4. What did people believe in?

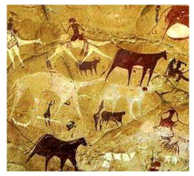
Although we cannot be sure, Paleolithic people are believed to have worshipped animal spirits.

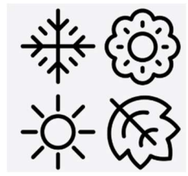
Cave paintings are believed to be linked to ceremonies and hunting.

By the Neolithic period, weather and seasons were more important due to the reliance on farming.

Stonehenge lines up with the sun during on the longest and shortest days of the year. It is older than the pyramids.









5. What came after the Stone Age?

Bronze is made by melting copper and tin.

Britain started using bronze long after other parts of the world.

Bronze could be poured into moulds and shaped into useful objects for fighting and farming.

Bronze Age people lived in more organised villages and created areas of farmland.

Their homes were called roundhouses.





6. What came after the Bronze Age?

Iron was more easily available and lighter to carry.

It wass also easier to shape making it simpler to use for tools and weapons.

The people of the Iron Age were called Celts and lived in tribes.
They often fought each other.

Tribes lived together in hillforts to protect themselves and their property from other tribes.









Historical Skill: Chronology

Key vocabulary:

prehistoric
Palaeolithic
Mesolithic
Neolithic
ancestors

Historical Skill: Historical Significance

Key vocabulary:

hunter-gatherer
archaeologists
survive
Skara Brae

Historical Skill: Change and Continuity

Key vocabulary:

farming
crops

Historical Skill: Historical Interpretation

Key vocabulary:

belief
ceremony
Evidence
Stonehenge

weather
seasons
long barrow (burial mound)

Historical Skill: Similarity and Difference

Key vocabulary:

bronze
copper
tin
farmland
village

Historical Skill: Similarity and Difference

Key vocabulary:

iron
Celts
tribes
hilforts