

KS2 History Knowledge Organiser: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to Iron Age

Core Knowledge - By the end of this unit, I will be able to:

1. Identify the pre-history period on a timeline
2. Consider changes through time
3. Find out what was new about the 'New' Stone Age
4. Understand how farming arrived in Britain
5. Understand changes in settlement types and the reasons for these
6. Think like an archaeologist and understand the importance of archaeological discoveries
7. Make conclusions using primary sources
8. Use secondary sources for research
9. Present and explain what I have learned about about Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age Britain

Field Trip: Chysauster Ancient Village

An example of a late Iron Age settlement with courtyard houses specific to the area of West Penwith.

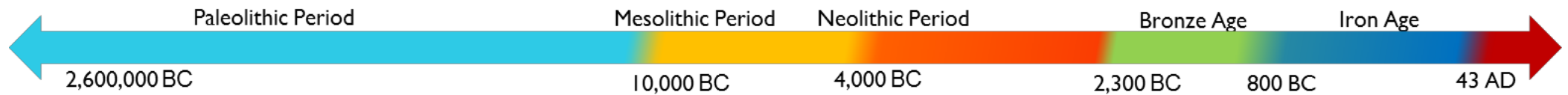


What I have already learned in History:

I can use timelines to show chronology, significant people (Explorers) and events (the Great Fire of London). I can understand and use different primary & secondary sources. I can discuss how significant people (Mary Anning) can make discoveries that impact on national and international history. I understand that events can happen beyond living memory (Jurassic Period).

Key Vocabulary & Historical Concepts

Agriculture	The practise of farming and growing plants.
Alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
Bell-Beakers	People that moved to Britain from Europe in the late Stone Age, bringing with them a unique style of pottery.
Bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin.
Celt	A term for people living in Europe during the iron age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes.
Druids	Priests of the tribes we call Celts. Their job was to communicate with the Gods.
Earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
Flint	A type of stone that can be easily shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
Hunter-gatherers	A group of people who hunt animals and harvest food that grows in the wild.
Hillfort	A fort or settlement built on a hill with outer wall or ditches for defence purposes.
Iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.
Roundhouse	A circular house shaped like a cone with a thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.
Sacrifice	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to gods.
Settlement	A place where a group of people live together in a community.
Smelting	A process to separate metal from rocks by heating and melting the metal.
Tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.



The Stone Age
Palaeolithic period - People were nomadic hunters.
Mesolithic period - People began to settle into farming villages.
Neolithic period - Tools were developed, canoes were invented.

The Bronze Age
 - People discovered how to get metal out of rocks.
 - Bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools and weapons.

The Iron Age
 - Iron replaced bronze as the best material for making tools and weapons.
 - People lived in tribes, often settlements in hillforts.

Speak Like A Historian	
Chronological	The order in which events happen.
Era/Period	A length of time covering many years.
Prehistory	The period of history before written records began. This includes history before humans evolved!
BC	Stands for Before Christ and is a way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was.
AD	Stands for Anno Domini in Latin which means 'in the year of our lord'. AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2022.
Archaeology	The study of human history through excavating (digging up) and studying sites, artefacts and other physical remains.
Artefact	An object made by a human being often of cultural or historical importance.
Site	An area of ground where a town, building or monument was built.
Primary Source	Original information made by people during an event.
Secondary Source	An interpretation of information from primary sources.

Important Archaeological sites:



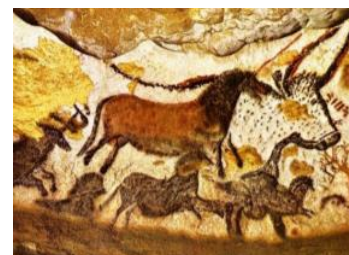
Stone Henge - A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England built around 3000BC. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 4 metres high. Its purpose and how it was built remains uncertain.



Skara Brae - A stone-built Neolithic settlement, located in the Orkney region of Scotland. It is a cluster of eight houses, which was occupied between 3000 BC and 2500 BC.



Maiden Castle - One of the largest and most complex Iron Age hillforts in Europe. It is located in Dorset, England. It was built around 100BC and once protected hundreds of residents.



Cave Paintings - Early humans may have used art to communicate or as a way to help themselves in their struggle for survival. Paintings of animals on cave walls are common. At the caves of Creswell Crags, over 80 carvings dating back to 11,000 BC were found. However the most well known prehistoric cave paintings can be found at Lascaux, France and date to 18,000 BC.