

# LKS2 Geography Knowledge Organiser: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to Iron Age

## What I have already learned in

### Geography:

I can name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. I can name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. I am able to identify location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. I can use geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and

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

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography during this period, such as changes in the climate, sea levels and coastline.

Describe and understand key aspects of human geography from the stone age to iron age, including types of settlement and land use and the distribution of natural resources including food minerals and water.

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

## Field Trip: Chysauster Ancient Village

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



## Key Vocabulary & Geography Concepts

<b>Agriculture</b>	The practise of farming and growing plants.
<b>Bell-Beakers</b>	People that moved to Britain from Europe in the late Stone Age, bringing with them a unique style of pottery.
<b>Climate</b>	The long term pattern of weather in a particular area.
<b>Coastline</b>	The boundary of a coast, where land meets the sea.
<b>Earthwork</b>	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
<b>Glacier</b>	A large area of thick ice that remains frozen from one year to the next.
<b>Hillfort</b>	A fort or settlement built on a hill with outer wall or ditches for defence.
<b>Hunter-gatherers</b>	A group of people who hunt animals and harvest food that grows in the wild.
<b>Ice Age</b>	A period in Earth's history where the climate is much cooler and polar ice caps and glaciers significantly expand.
<b>Interglacial Period</b>	A warm period within an ice age where the glaciers may be receding.
<b>Migrate</b>	To move from one country or region to another
<b>Roundhouse</b>	Circular house with a thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to Iron Age.
<b>Sea Level</b>	A term used to describe what the height of the ocean usually is.
<b>Settlement</b>	A place where a group of people live together in a community.

## 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 settlings in hillforts.

Paleolithic Period

Mesolithic Period

Neolithic Period

Bronze Age

Iron Age

2,600,000 BC

10,000 BC

4,000 BC

2,300 BC

800 BC

43 AD