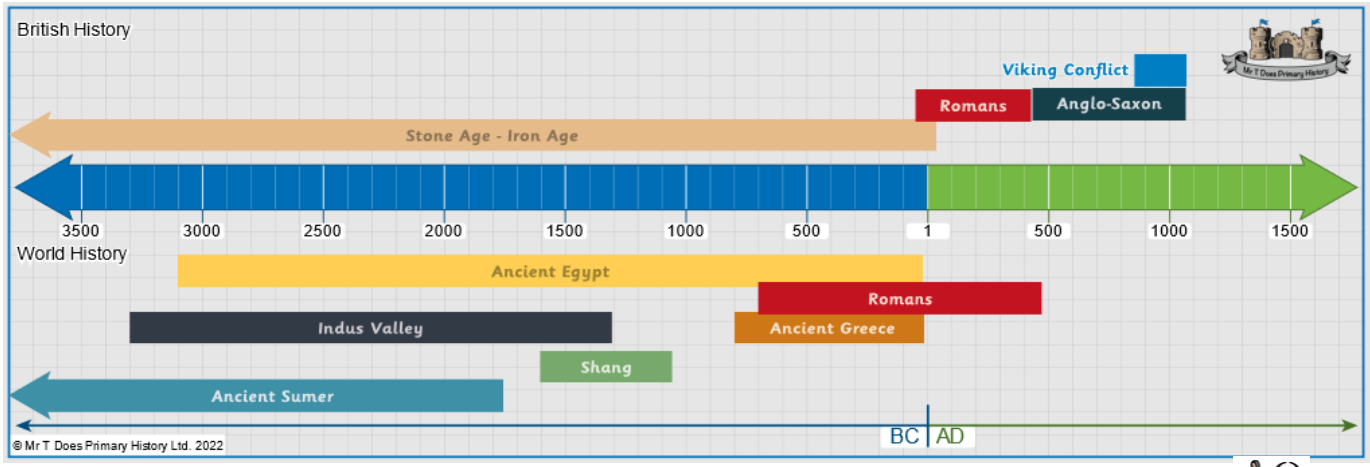
Year 3 Knowledge Organiser: How did Britain change during the Stone Age to the Iron Age?



Prehistory	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age
The prefix 'pre' means before, so prehistory means 'before history.' This was the time before people left any books or writings behind.	The early part of the Stone Age where early stone tools and weapons were made and used.	The middle part of the Stone Age.	The later part of the Stone Age where ground and polished stone weapons were made and used.	A prehistoric period that was after the Stone Age but before the Iron Age, when weapons and tools were made of bronze rather than stone.	A prehistoric period that followed the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools come to be made of iron.
Artefacts	**B.C**	**A.D**	**Flint**	**Nomadic**	**Hunter-gatherers**
An object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest	B.C stands for 'before Christ'. This means before Jesus Christ was born.	A.D stands for 'anno domini' which is Latin for 'in the year of the Lord' which is referring to the birth of Jesus Christ	A type of stone mostly made of pure silica that was mainly chipped into shapes and given a sharp edge.	A 'nomad' is someone who lives by travelling from place to place. Nomadic means anything that involving moving around a lot.	Members of a nomadic people who live chiefly by hunting and fishing and harvesting wild food.

Cave Art

Early homo sapiens expressed themselves and recorded events from their daily lives in the form of cave paintings. Cave paintings have been key in the discovery of learning about prehistoric life.

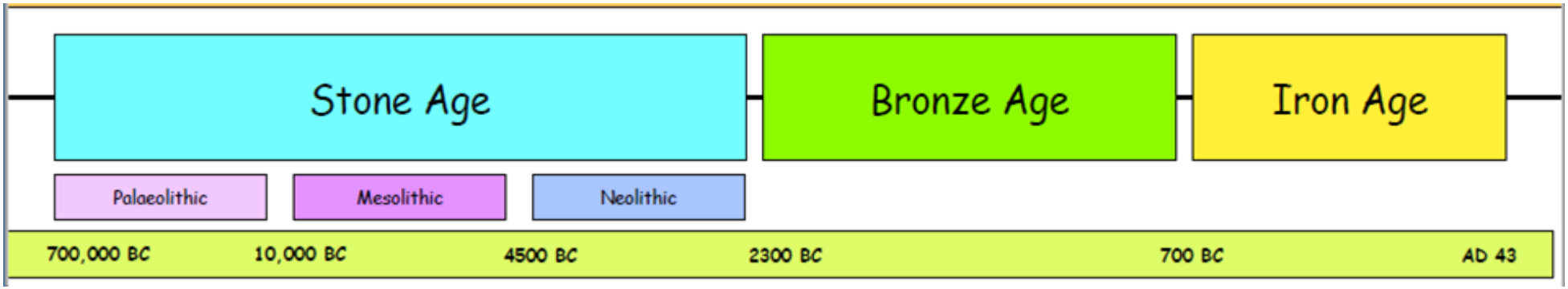








Skara-Brae is a remarkably well preserved Stone Age village built in the Neolithic period, around 3000 years ago.



The Stone Age

The Stone Age lasted a very, very long time. The oldest period of the Stone Age, the **Palaeolithic** period, began approximately 2.5 million years ago. The Middle Stone Age is called the **Mesolithic** period. The **Neolithic** period, often called the New Stone Age, dates back approximately 8–10,000 years. During the Stone Age, our ancestors started to use tools and weapons made out of stone to help them hunt and eat food. As a consequence of changes in global climate, crops became more readily available, and Stone Age humans began to farm the land. The Stone Age ended when humans began to use metal to make tools and weapons

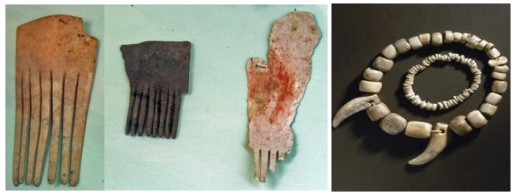
The Bronze Age

The Bronze Age, the period immediately **after** the Stone Age, is the time when metals like bronze (made by heating a mix of tin and copper in a furnace) started to be commonly used. **Metalworking** was not the only significant change during the Bronze Age; methods of writing, the invention of the wheel and systems of **irrigation** are other developments that took place in this period. This very significant era in history began at **different times** throughout the world, starting in Britain in approximately 2100 BCE. Well preserved metal artefacts have also provided us with lots of evidence of how connected societies were in these ancient times.

The Iron Age

The Iron Age in Britain was from approximately 800 BCE until the Roman Conquest of 43 CE. In this period, iron, a much **stronger** metal than bronze, was being used across Europe to make **weapons** and **farming** tools. As people **travelled**, this new technology spread with them. The use of iron is significant because of the huge changes that it brought to farming and conflict. Iron continued to be the most influential metal used until the 1800s when steel became the most widely used metal.

Artefacts



Stone Age



Bronze Age



Iron Age