

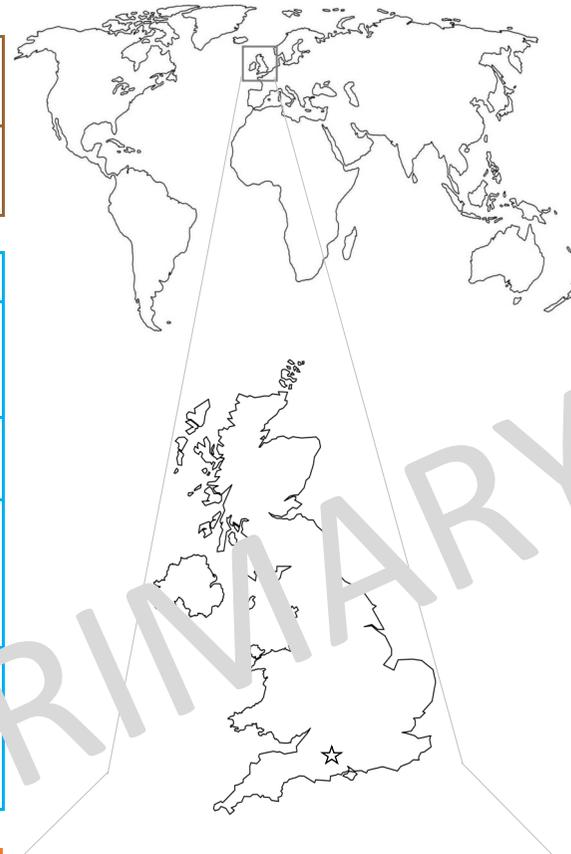
Knowledge Organiser - Year 3— History: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

Key Question — How do we know about the Stone Age?



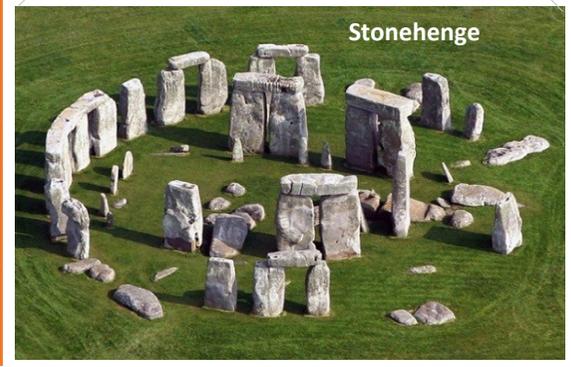
Lower Palaeolithic	Middle Palaeolithic	Upper Palaeolithic	Mesolithic & Neolithic
2,500,000—200,000 BC	300,000—28,000 BC	28,000—10,000 BC	10,000—2,000 BC

Prehistoric	The time before recorded history.
Ice Age	Britain was covered by ice and no people lived there. When the ice began to melt, people crossed the English Channel by foot as it was shallow.
Stone Age	The name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used.
Neolithic	Youngest part of the Stone Age. The word "neolithic" comes from two words in Greek: "neo", meaning "new" and "lithic", meaning "stone". Time when farming was invented and people started keeping cows, sheep & pigs
Bronze Age	Time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.
Iron Age	Time period when iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.



Cave Paintings	Used by people in the Stone Age to communicate, show successes in hunting, or to bring good luck in the future.
Clothes	Humans used animal skins to stay warm, and decorated their faces with paints created from plants and berries. Even shells were used to create necklaces.
Food	For most of the Stone Age, humans were hunter gatherers which meant they caught what they ate. Later, they learned to forage to gather edible plants and find eggs. Eventually they began to grow their own crops.
Religion	Humans attempted to explain their surroundings through religion, trying to connect with the animal spirits, and offering sacrifices to the Gods, and building structures.
Tools	A range of tools made from stone have been discovered, including weapons, farming tools, pottery & cutting tools.

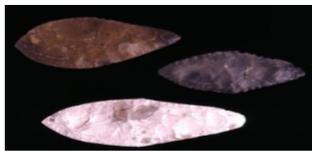
Agriculture	The growing, and harvesting of crops and raising animals, or livestock for human use.
Forage	To look widely for nourishment or other provisions.
Flaking	Process of shaping stone by chipping away pieces.
Glacier	Large sheet of ice
Mesolithic	Small, sharp stones used as arrows and spear heads.
Thatched	Building with a roof made of straw or reeds.
Tribe	Group of people living in the same area who did similar things.



Amesbury Archer

Lascaux Cave Paintings

Archaeology	The study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of things that people made, used, and left behind.
Civilisation	A human community with its own social organisation and culture.
Society	Community of people living in a particular place and having shared customs, laws, and organisations.
Sources	Primary sources provide a first-hand account of an event or time period, they can be artefacts, buildings, pictures or texts



Flint Cutting Tools

Spear tips made of deer antler

The Folkton Drums