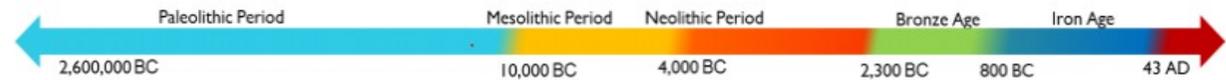


Lower Key Stage 2 - Forest Academy  
Knowledge organiser - Stone Age to Iron Age



Key vocabulary	
<b>homo sapiens</b>	The human species of today.
<b>hunter-gatherer</b>	People who live by hunting, fishing and harvesting wild food.
<b>nomads</b>	People that travel and have no permanent home.
<b>tribe</b>	People who live in a group for protection.
<b>settlement</b>	A place where a group live together in buildings and build a community.
<b>society</b>	People living together in a more or less ordered community.
<b>agriculture</b>	Farming.
<b>flint</b>	Stone used in the Stone Age for blades, knives and spears.
<b>roundhouse</b>	A circular house with a thatched roof, built from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.
<b>archaeology</b>	The study of history through excavations and artefacts.
<b>artefact</b>	An object made by humans.
<b>Primary source</b>	An artefact of information that was created at the time of study.
<b>BCE</b>	Before Common Era
<b>BC</b>	Before Christ
<b>CE</b>	Common Era
<b>AD</b>	Anno Domini 'in the year of the Lord'

**Pre-History**

- The period of prehistory in Britain generally refers to the time before written records began.
- It begins when the earliest hunter-gatherers came to Britain from Europe around 450,000 BC and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43. The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age covers 98% of human history in Britain.
- Some of the major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the control of fire, agriculture, metalworking and the wheel.

The Stone Age	The Bronze Age	The Iron Age
<p><b>Palaeolithic Period</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>people were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mesolithic Period</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe).</li> <li>tools were developed to become smaller and finer.</li> <li>The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Neolithic Period</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>people began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place.</li> <li>People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>people discovered how to get metals out of rocks</li> <li>bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools.</li> <li>People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons and jewellery.</li> <li>When people died, they were buried with their most important possessions. Many of these burial objects have now been discovered and they help historians to know more about what life was like during the Bronze Age.</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons.</li> <li>People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other.</li> <li>Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls.</li> <li>Sometimes people from the Iron Age are called 'Celts'.</li> <li>This period of history ended when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.</li> </ul> 

*Stone Age Life*

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, bone marrow and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together. People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

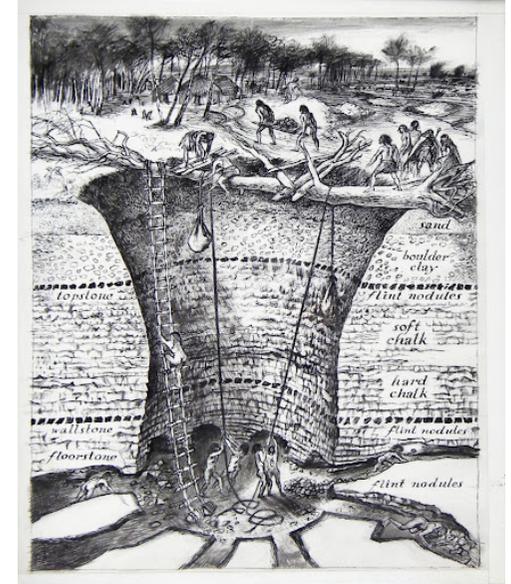
### Skara Brae

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger but they have very similar features, such as a central firepit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.



### Grime Graves - our local history! (only 8 miles away from Brandon, Suffolk!)

Grime's Graves is a large Neolithic flint mining complex in Norfolk, England. It was worked between c. 2600 and c. 2300 BC, although production may have continued well into the Bronze and Iron Ages due to the low cost of flint compared with metals. Flint was much in demand for making polished stone axes in the Neolithic period.



### Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.

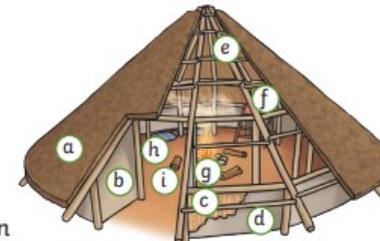


### Roundhouses

People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things. In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts'.

#### Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



An Iron Age hillfort