Stone Age to Iron Age

Year 3

Knowledge organiser

Timeline









4,500 BCE — Farming introduced

2,000 - 800 BCE — Beaker people

100 BCE — First coin minted

1,066 CE — The battle of Hastings

Hunter-gatherer life

Roundhouses built

Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
900,000 BCE	10,000 BCE	4,000 BCE	2,000 BCE	800 BCE	43 CE	Present day

Key vocabulary

- clue
- roam
- hunt
- gather
- ancient
- tool
- bow and arrow
- crops
- pottery
- beaker
- burial
- mine
- metal
- blunt
- iron
- weapon
- bronze
- ditch
- construct
- permanent
- defence
- attack

How do we know about prehistory?

Prehistoric people **did not write**, so there is no written evidence of their lives. Instead, **archaeologists** dig to find clues about how people lived.







Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

The Stone Age is where **humans** used **stone and bones** for **weapons** and **tools.**
It is divided into **three periods**: the **Palaeolithic** (old Stone Age), **Mesolithic** (middle Stone Age) and **Neolithic** (new Stone Age).
Palaeolithic and Mesolithic people were **hunter-gatherers**. They moved frequently, following the **animals they hunted**, and **gathered fruits and berries** when they could.







Neolithic

People began to **farm**; they **grew plants** and **looked after animals**. They had food near their homes, so they **didn't need to move around** to find food.

There are **Neolithic settlements** that have survived such as **Skara Brae**. Archaeologists **dig** these sites and find **artefacts** such as **jewellery, gaming dice and knives.**





Bronze Age

During the **Bronze Age**, the **Beaker people** travelled to Britain with their **special pots**. They **traded** with lots of different people and knew how to make bronze. Bronze **tools** and **weapons** were **stronger** and more **durable** than stone or bone.





Iron Age

During the **Iron Age**, people learnt how to make **iron**.

Lots of people owned **iron tools** and **weapons** because it was much **cheaper than bronze.**

Iron Age people lived togetherin **small communities** in roundhouses.

They made **hill forts** on **high ground**, so they were easier to **defend**.



