




Year 3: Who First Lived in Britain Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

AD	Stands for Anno Domini, latin for 'in the year of our Lord'. It is used with dates to show that something happened after Jesus was born.
archaeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.
artefact	A man-made object left behind by the past.
BC	Stands for Before Christ and is used with dates to show that something happened before Jesus was born.
bronze	A metal alloy made by mixing copper and tin.
chronology	The ordering of events, for example the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.
flint	A hard grey rock, used in prehistoric times to make tools or weapons.
hunter-gatherer	People who are hunter-gatherers travel about finding food by fishing, hunting and gathering wild food.
Migration	People move to live in a different place
prehistory	Everything that happened before the written record began



Stone Age

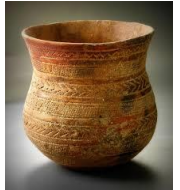



The Stone Age covers almost all human history. It was the time when humans used stone tools. Through most of the Stone Age, people were hunter-gatherers. They looked for food by hunting, fishing and collecting plants and fruit to eat. Gradually, early people developed to live in groups and communicate with each other, much like we do today. The Stone Age can be divided into three main periods.

Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age)	Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age)	Neolithic (New Stone Age)
<p>This is the biggest Stone Age time period; it covers 3 million years of human history. People started to evolve in many important ways, such as by making simple stone tools. People were hunter-gatherers and moved to live in a different place once they had hunted and gathered all the food available.</p> 	<p>During this time, icy glaciers were melting and the seas were rising. People developed the tools they needed to deal with these changes. They became better at certain hunting skills such as harpoons (long spears) for catching fish. Towards the end of this Time people started to learn about farming.</p> 	<p>“Neo” means new, and it describes a time when people moved away from hunting and gathering, and became farmers in many parts of the world. However, people continued to use stone tools.</p> 

Stone Age			Bronze Age	Iron Age
Palaeolithic c750,000–c10,000 BC Duration: 740,000 years	Mesolithic c10,000–c4000 BC Duration: 6000 years	Neolithic c4000–c2500 BC Duration: 1500 years	c2500–c800 BC Duration: 1700 years	C800–AD 43 Duration: 843 years

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Key Places
<p>Skara Brae</p> <p>A stone-built Neolithic settlement located on an island called Orkney in Scotland. It is a cluster of eight houses, which were occupied between 3,000 and 2,500 BC.</p>

<p>Stone Henge</p> <p>A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England consisting of a ring of standing stone, each around 4 metres high. Its purpose and how it was built remains uncertain.</p>


Bronze Age		
Beaker People	The 'Beaker People' migrated to Britain from Central Europe. They made bell-shaped pottery which was mainly used for drinking from.	
Where did they live?	People lived on farms or in permanent settlements made up of a group of houses. The weather became wetter so people lived in the valleys where it was more sheltered. Bronze Age villages had a boundary around the edge.	
What were homes like?	Bronze Age houses were called roundhouses. They had wooden poles around the edge and the walls were made from wattle (branches woven together) and daub (earth and clay). The roofs were thatched or covered in turf.	
What did they eat?	They ate meat from sheep, pigs, goats and cattle. They made bread from the wheat they grew. People in the Bronze Age still sometimes hunted wild animals. They also still fished and gathered nuts, seeds and berries.	
What did they wear?	Women wore long, woollen skirts and short tunics. Men wore leggings, tunics, cloaks and woollen hats. They also sometimes wore knee length wrap-around skirts. Some people would have worn jewellery made from bronze.	