

CURRICULUM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

HISTORY

YEAR THREE AUTUMN TERM

HISTORY: Why did stone age and / iron age people migrate?

- Give reasons for changes and events
- Create a timeline of events
- To explain cause and consequence using language linked to event
- Show developing understanding of placing events and objects in chronological order, divided into different periods of time.
- To identify some of the different ways the past, is represented.
- Select and combine information from different sources to answer questions about the past.
- Recognise similarities and differences between these periods and are beginning to suggest causes and consequences of the main events and changes.
- Create extended pieces of writing linked to historical event using 2 or 3 different genres

Key Sites

Stonehenge	A ring of large standing stones, built in the Stone Age in Wiltshire, England. Some believe they were built to learn about movements of the sun and moon, while others believe it was a burial ground.
Skara Brae	Skara Brae is a stone Neolithic settlement, located off the coast of Scotland with the remains of 8 houses. Famous for being well preserved.
Maiden Castle	One of the largest and most complex hillforts in Europe. It is located in Dorset, England. It was built around 100 BC and once protected hundreds of residents.
Lascaux Caves	Caves in France famous for their cave paintings, some of the oldest and best preserved in the world.

Vocabulary

Archaeologist	A person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.
Artefact	An object made by a human being.
Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
Hunter Gatherer	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild.
Nomadic	A group of people that move from place to place in search of food and shelter.
Agriculture	The practice of farming and growing crops (plants).
Hill Fort	A fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches for defensive purposes.
Settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings in a community.
Tribes	A group of people that live together for protection. A group of families/communities that share a culture, usually with one leader.
Roundhouse	A circular house with a thatched roof (the Bronze Age to the Iron Age).
Smelting	A process to separate metal from rocks by heating and melting the metal.

Key Questions

How do we know about the Stone Age to Iron Age?
How did the way people live change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

Timeline

Stone Age: 450,000-2100BC			Bronze Age: 2100BC-200BC	Iron Age: 200BC- 43AD
Palaeolithic Period- The early Stone Age, people were nomadic hunter-gatherers.	Mesolithic Period- The middle Stone Age, people began to settle into farming villages.	Neolithic Period- The late Stone Age- sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time joined to mainland Europe).	The arrival of the Beaker people brought knowledge of how to make Bronze, replacing stone as best material for making tools. People make improved farming equipment and weapons.	Iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons. People lived in tribes and were often at war with each other. Iron Age people protected themselves by settling in hillforts. Sometimes people from Iron Age are called "Celts". This period ended when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.

