

Perton Primary Academy Knowledge Organiser

History Topic: Through the Ages	Year Group: Three
---------------------------------	-------------------

Overview: This topic teaches children British history from the Stone Age, Bronze Age and the Iron Age. This includes Lifestyle changes and Inventions

<p>Significant dates (timeline)</p> <p>Stone Age (c750,000 - 2500 BC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palaeolithic c750,000 - c10,000BC • Mesolithic c10,000 - c4,000 BC • Neolithic c4000 -c2500 BC <p>Bronze Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c2500 - c800 BC <p>Iron Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c800 BC - AD 43 	<p>Key vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artefact • Archaeologist • Beaker folk • Bronze • Celts • Circa • Hillfort • Stone circle • Sacrifice • Torc <p>Definitions of Time -</p> <p>BC, AD, BCE CE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Era • Century • Millennium • Pre-history • Pre-Historic
<p>Significant / famous people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

<p>Prior Learning:</p> <p>Dinosaurs -</p> <p>Long ago -</p>	<p>Future Learning:</p> <p>Invasion</p> <p>Ancient Civilisation</p>
--	--

Key knowledge:

Archaeologist

A person who excavates studies artefacts from the past.

Archaeological Evidence (Primary)

Archaeologists find out about prehistoric life by studying the artefacts and settlements left behind by prehistoric people.

Tools and Weapons

Tools changed being made from stone, wood and bone to bronze then iron. Usage changed from just the wealthy to everybody.

Everyday Life

Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers. They followed and killed animals and gathered seasonal food. They made clothes from animal skins and created cave art. In the Bronze Age, Beaker folk brought their knowledge and skills of metalwork and pottery to Britain. In the Iron Age, iron tools made farming more efficient and iron weapons were available to everyone. Tribes attacked each other to steal their land, food and possessions. People created art, music and poetry.

Settlements

In Palaeolithic times, people lived in temporary shelters or caves becoming more permanent settlements in the Neolithic times. In the Bronze age, people lived in permanent round houses. In the Iron Age, people lived in hillforts.

Beliefs

Stone age - People built monuments, including stone circles, henges and earthworks. Historians believe that they used these monuments for gatherings and worship. Bronze Age - People were buried with objects, including Bell Beaker pottery, to use in the afterlife. They threw weapons and objects into rivers as offerings to the gods. Iron Age - Priests called druids led worship. Humans were sacrificed as offerings to the gods. People threw native offerings into rivers and lakes.

End

Stone Age - The Beaker folk arrived from Europe and brought their knowledge of metalworking to Britain. Bronze Age - People stopped using metal during a time called the Bronze Age collapse. Iron Age - The Romans invaded and conquered Britain in AD 43. They created written records, so this event ended prehistory in Britain.

Memorable Learning Experiences:

TBC - History squad?

Assessment Questions:

- What is an archaeologist?
- What is the difference between primary and secondary sources?

- Can you name examples of archaeological evidence?
- What do the abbreviations BC, BCE, AD and CE mean?
- Who were the Beaker folk and what impact did they have on Britain?
- Name three ways the Iron Age was different from the Bronze Age?
- Who invaded Britain at the end of the Iron Age?
- Can you order the timeline? (Stone, Bronze and Iron Age)