

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. Children will take part in a Stone Age workshop to learn more about their lifestyle.

	Evident in books
	Evident in pupil voice

Significant dates (timeline)

Stone Age (c750,000 – 2500 BC)

- Palaeolithic c750,000 – c 10,000BC
- Mesolithic c10,000 – c4,000 BC
- Neolithic c4000 – c2500 BC

Bronze Age

- c2500 – c800 BC

Iron Age

- c800 BC – AD 43

Key vocabulary:

- Artefact
- Archaeologist
- Beaker folk
- Bronze
- Celts
- Circa
- Hillfort
- Stone circle
- Sacrifice
- Torc

Significant / famous people:

- Beaker folk
- Cheddar Man

Definitions of Time –
BC, AD, BCE CE

- Era
- Century
- Millennium
- Pre-history
- Pre-Historic

Prior Learning:

Dinosaurs – Year 1

Long ago - EYFS

Future Learning:

Invasion – Year 4

Ancient Civilisations – Year 4

Key knowledge:

To know historical terms such as BC, AD, century and millennium.

To know historical dates can be organised on a timeline.

To know the order of the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages and dates.

Archaeologist

A person who excavates studies artefacts from the past.

To know what an archaeologist is and what they do.

Archaeological Evidence (Primary)

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

To know what an artefact/historical source is, their reliability and how they help us learn about the past.

To know significant archaeological discoveries such as Cheddar Man.

Use of historical evidence to look into Stonehenge

Tools and Weapons

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

Different tools and what they were made of.

How they changed/developed in the different periods

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.

To know some of the aspects of everyday life during these periods including tools, crafts, inventions, farming and homes.

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.

To know some significant historic settlements and monuments from the periods such as Skara Brae, Stonehenge and Iron Age 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 votive offerings into rivers and lakes.

To know how beliefs and practices changed over this period.

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.

To know about cause and consequence in relation to how some groups of settlers had a significant impact.

Memorable Learning Experiences:

Stone Age Workshop

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)