



# Knowledge Organiser

## Year 2/3 (History)

### Stone Age to Iron Age



#### "Sticky knowledge"

**Stone Age** - A period of time in which people made simple tools, were mostly hunter-gatherers and began to farm and build settlements.

**Bronze Age** - A period of time during which metalwork was introduced (around 2500BC-800BC).

**Iron Age** - A period of time in which tools were made of iron (around 800BC until the arrival of the Romans).

**Thatched** - A thatched house or a house with a thatched roof has a roof made of straw or reeds.

**Hand axe** - One of the oldest stone tools.

**Hill fort** - Buildings on top of hills, used as settlements and defensive spaces.

**Clan** - Communities that are part of the same tribe.

**Tribe** - A group of people that share common origins.

**Settlement** - A group of dwellings that form a community.

**Hunter-gatherer** - People who live by hunting, fishing and collecting wild fruits and nuts.

**Prehistory** - An account of the past from a time before written records began.

**Monument** - A group of huge stones, often set up in a line or circle

**Neolithic** - The Neolithic is the youngest part of the Stone Age. The word comes from two words in Greek: "neo" meaning "new" and "lithic" meaning "stone". The Neolithic period is the time when farming was invented and when people started caring for animals, such as cows, sheep and pigs

#### Important places

##### Skara Brae

Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland.

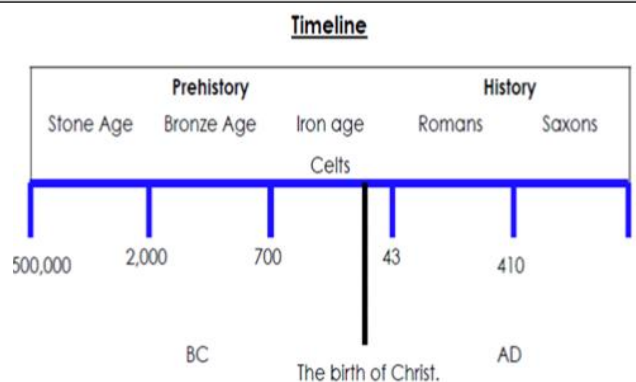


##### Stonehenge

A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons.



#### Timeline of events



In this unit of work we will be covering: Events, people, changes, chronology and communication.