

Key vocabulary	
Flint	This was used to sharpen tools as it is very sharp pieces of rock.
Hunter gatherers	A hunter-gatherer is a person who goes looking for wild plants and wild animals in order to eat and live.
Nomadic	People who move from place to place in search of food and water.
Artefact	An item or object left by someone from the past for archaeologists to study and learn information from.
Preserve	To keep something in it's original condition and maintain how it looks so that it doesn't rot or decay.
Prehistoric	A time in history before things were written down.
Archaeologists	People who learn about the past by studying objects which have been dug up.
Community	All the people living in one area.

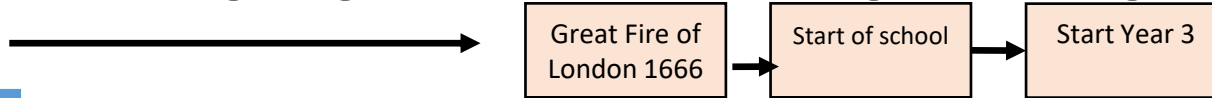


They wore animal skin, leather or woven grass to keep warm - but no shoes!



They used natural substances like clay or charcoal with their fingers or sticks to create cave drawings.

Knowledge organiser- Year 3- Stone Age to Iron Age



Useful links

www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/z34djxs Information on the Stone Age
<https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-new-stone-age-animation/zjh2t39> Life in the Stone Age

Key Places

Skara Brae, Scotland

Skara Brae is an archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland. It is a Stone Age village. There are 8 houses made of stone. There is only one room in each house. It is famous because it has been **preserved** and taught us a lot about life in the Stone Age.

Stonehenge, England

Stonehenge is a famous monument located in Wiltshire, England. It is a circle of very large stones standing upright. It was built in the Stone Age. Nobody knows why it exists. Some believe it was built to study the movement of the sun and moon. Some believe it was a place with special healing powers.

	Paleolithic (Old Stone Age up to 10,000BC)	Mesolithic 10,000BC-8000BC	Neolithic 8000BC-3000BC
Hunting	They used stones for hunting, which were found in nature, and already had a cutting edge.	They now sharpened their tools and looked for harder and sharper stones, called flint . <i>Did you know that they had a little help from dogs? They kept them as pets.</i>	They didn't need to hunt as much. More food was being stored and created on the farm. At first they started to keep animals and collect wild crops.
Food	They were hunter gatherers so they hunted for meat, and gathered berries to eat wherever they could find them. They used fire to cook food by rubbing sticks together.	They started to settle in one place, but they still hunted and gathered for fruit, berries, fish, nuts and meat to eat.	Then their food began to grow from seeds, such as, fruits, grain, and vegetables. They shared their food in their communities and they could preserve it. They made a plow out of stone and wood and started to farm, with the help of animals.
Shelter	They used leaves, tree branches and stones to make shelters. They lived a nomadic life as they moved from place to place.	The families were starting to settle near to rivers and lakes in houses made from animal skins or straw. The animal skin was spread over a bowl-shaped timber frame.	They were starting to live in communities. Their houses were made from mud and wood.