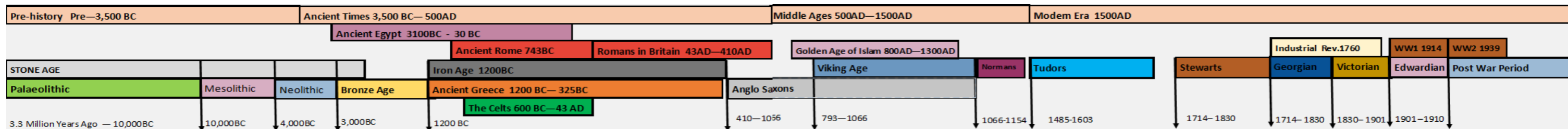


Timeline of Historic Events



The Stone Age to the Iron Age Knowledge Organiser

Prior Knowledge (What Sticks?)

- Prior events have occurred beyond my living memory; e.g. The Great Fire of London.
- The Stone Age happened after the Palaeolithic era.



3. What Kind of Sources Tell Us About the Stone Age?

- **Artefacts** provide us with evidence about the time of history we are studying, which we can learn from. Some artefacts from the Stone Age that have been discovered are; **arrowheads, cooking pot boiling stones, bones, antlers, fossils** and **cave paintings**.



6. How Did Bronze Replace Stone in the Bronze Age?

- The discovery of bronze marked the beginning of the **Bronze Age**.
- **Bronze** can easily be melted and poured into moulds, which make different things, like **weapons or tools**.

1. What Does Prehistoric Mean?

- A **timeline** tells us when things have happened in history.
- **BC** means Before Christ and **AD** means Anno Domini.
- **Chronology** – the arrangement of events or dates in the order of they happened.



How Did Life in Britain Change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

4. What was Skara Brae?

- **Skara Brae** is an archaeological site showing the remains from a village in the **Neolithic period**.
- It dates back to a time when people were beginning to settle on **farms** instead of roaming around as hunter-gatherers.

5. Why Are There So Many Mysteries about Stonehenge?

- **Stonehenge** is a monument in Wiltshire that has survived from prehistoric times!
- People have many theories as to why it was built, but nobody knows the real reason why!

7. What Do 'Grave Goods' Tell Us About the Bronze Age?

- **Archaeologists** have dug up a number of graves and found that some bodies were buried with a selection of **grave goods**, which are objects/artefacts that were buried alongside the person in the grave.



8. What Was Life Like in an Iron Age Hill Fort?

- During the **Iron Age**, people belonged to tribes, led by a king or queen.
- Many people lived in settlements called **hill forts**, which were built on higher ground.

2. How Did Hunter-Gatherers Survive in the Stone Age?

- People in the Stone Age used **natural resources** to help them survive such as; **animal skins** to make clothes and shelters **flint**, to make fire and to build weapons with, and **bones, tusks and teeth** were used to make jewellery.

Timeline

13,000 B.C.	4500-3500 B.C.	2300 B.C.	1800 B.C.	1200-800 B.C.	800-700 B.C.	700-500 B.C.	100 B.C.
People make cave paintings	Farming begins to spread and pottery is made	Start of Bronze Age	The first copper mines are dug	Metal tools are made and used	Start of the Iron Age / The first hill forts are made	Iron is more commonly being used	Coins are made and used for the first time / Iron Age ends with Romans in 43 AD

Key Vocabulary

Stone Age, Neolithic, hunter-gatherers, Skara Brae, cave paintings, jewellery, woolly mammoth, Bronze Age, Stonehenge, roundhouses, weapons, Iron Age, hill forts, tribal kingdoms, farming, weapons, Celts