

Year 3 Autumn History Knowledge Organiser (Stone Age & Bronze Age)

<u>Stone Age - The Main Events</u> During the Stone Age, our ancestors started to use tools and weapons made out of stone to help them hunt and eat food. The three main parts within the stone age – Palaeolithic (oldest period from 2.5 million years ago), Mesolithic (middle period from 10-8,000 years ago) and Neolithic (new stone age from 8-4,500 years ago). CE = Common Era, BCE = Before Common Era, CE = Common Era, BC = Before Christ, AD = After Christ	<u>Stone Age - Food & Farming (Tools & Weapons)</u> Early Stone Age humans had tools made from bone, ivory or antler. Also, in the late Palaeolithic period, humans started using bows. As technology developed, Stone Age humans began using tools like hand axes, spears, scrapers and nets. Tools were used to kill large and dangerous animals & also to catch prey. Changes in technology meant that they were soon hunting for food and eating much more meat, as well as fruit and grains.	<u>Stone Age - Settlements</u> People's way of living changed from being nomadic to beginning to settle in areas as farmers to living in more stable settlements. These changes happened because they developed more effective tools, which developed farming and so required them to live in more permanent shelters. The shelters they lived in developed and led to them living in villages like Skara Brae, in which evidence from the site proves their settled way of living including having beds, storage and fires in their homes. Historians believe this was built in the Neolithic period.	<u>Stone Age - Artefacts</u> An artefact is a man-made object, such as pieces of art or tools, that is of particular cultural, historical or archaeological interest. The Stone Age Paintings in the Lascaux caves and The Oldowan tool kit are famous Stone Age artefacts. The Stone Age Paintings in the Lascaux caves tell us about their way of life. The images show the hunting of animals. This was painted in the upper Palaeolithic period. The Oldowan was a widespread style in prehistory. These early tools were simple, usually made with one or a few flakes chipped off with another stone. The tool kit was often used in the Palaeolithic period.	<u>Stone Age - Beliefs & Cultures</u> Although preoccupied with the constant search for food, early Stone Age people were also developing religious beliefs to help them understand the world around them. Stonehenge was first built in the Neolithic period and was probably used for religious and burial ceremonies and processions. The stones were brought from long distances and dressed using sophisticated techniques. Stonehenge's legacy gives us an insight into stone age life.	<u>Bronze Age – The Main Events</u> This happened immediately after the Stone Age (3300 BCE-1200 BCE). Metals like bronze (made by heating a mix of tin and copper in a furnace) started to be commonly used. The Sumerians settled in lands without many trees or stone so they built their houses from reeds. Later, wealthier Sumerians built their homes, including two storey houses, from mud brick which kept the homes warm in winter and cool in summer. 
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Autumn History Vocabulary

communal: shared by a group of people

historical sources: things that give information about the past

ancestors: relatives from long ago

scavenging: searching for something

technology: the use of scientific discoveries for practical purposes

migrate: move from one place to another

nomadic: travelling from place to place density: how much an area is filled or covered with people or things

archaeologists: people who study the past by examining remains and objects

processions: groups of people walking in line at a public event.

societies: people living together in organised groups

ancient: from a long time ago

trade: buy, sell or exchange goods