

Uplands Junior School Knowledge Organiser

Subject: History

Topic: Stone Age to Iron Age (The Flintstones)

Year:4

Historical knowledge

Children will learn about changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.

- Stone Age times are split into 3 parts; Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age)
- The Stone Age ended around 4000 BC when people discovered how to make copper and bronze. This then became known as The Bronze Age. Copper is a soft metal. When it is melted and added to tin, it becomes bronze. Bronze is much stronger and more durable than copper or stone.
- Iron was better than bronze. It was harder and blades stayed sharper. The Iron Age began around 800BC and ended in 43 AD when the Romans invaded Britain.

Diagrams



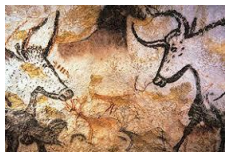
Skara Brae - Orkney

The Orkney Islands have the oldest stone houses we know of.



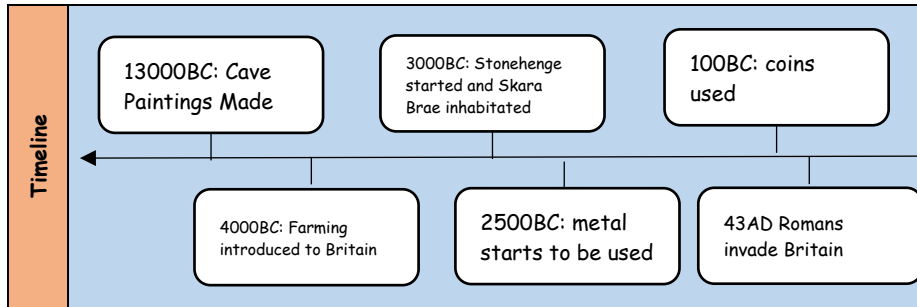
Stonehenge - Wiltshire

Stonehenge is a circle of stones in the south of England. It was started in the Stone Age and continued to be built in the Bronze Age.



Cave Paintings

Cave paintings were made out of charcoal, coloured stones, plants and animal products ground into paints.



Historical skills

- To place events from the period studied on a time line.
- To understand the terms BC and AD
- To be able to date events within the period.
- To use evidence about Stone Age homes to reconstruct what life was like.
- Locate Skara Brae and Stonehenge on maps
- To use text books, historical knowledge and the internet to research about Skara Brae.
- To study evidence to build up a picture of Stonehenge.
- To examine evidence available and offer some explanations.
- To look for links and compare and understand the differences and similarities of what life was like in the Stone Age, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age.
- To be able to communicate their knowledge and understanding
- To ask and answer questions.

Key vocabulary

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| AD | AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. |
| BC | BC is a way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago the history was. |
| chronological | In time order starting with the earliest time. |
| Stone Age | The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture where stone tools were used. This is split into Paleolithic period, the Neolithic period and the Mesolithic Period. |
| Bronze Age | The Bronze age is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making weapons and tools. |
| Iron Age | This is the time period when iron became the preferred choice of metal. |
| Hunter- gatherer | A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild. |
| Nomadic people | A group of people that move from place to place in search of food or shelter |
| Settlement | A place where people establish a community |
| Tribe | A group of families or communities that share a common culture and language usually with one leader |
| Skara Brae | Skara Brae is a stone built Neolithic settlement, located on the island of Orkney off Scotland. |
| Stonehenge | Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It contains a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons. |
| Thatched | A thatched hose or a house with a thatched roof has a roof made of straw or reeds. |
| Forage | To look widely for nourishment or other provisions |
| Smelting | A process to separate metal from rocks by heating and melting the metal |
| Alloy | Bronze is an alloy. (A metal made up by mixing 2 or more properties) Copper plus tin make bronze. |