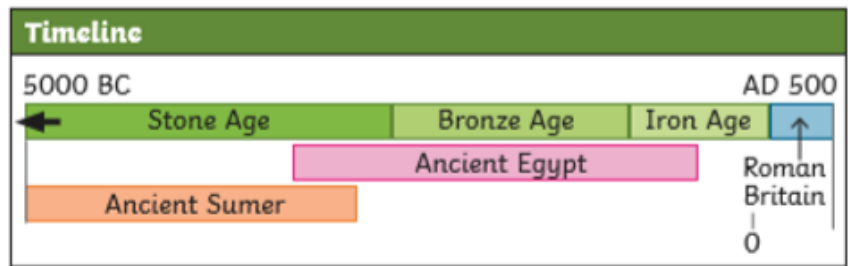


STONE AGE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - YEAR 3

Key Changes and Events	
3000 BC	<p>The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.</p> <p>Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.</p>
2500 BC	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
2100 BC	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
1800 BC	The first large copper mines are dug.
1200 BC	'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.
800 BC	<p>Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze.</p> <p>The first hillforts are constructed.</p>
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain.



Cave Paintings

People living in caves decorated their walls with **pictures of animals**. No cave paintings have been found in Britain, but Stone Age Britons probably painted scenes like the ones found at Lascaux in France. **The Lascaux cave** paintings were created around 14,000 years ago. They show animals as well as some human hunters.



Tools

Early Stone Age people hunted with sharpened sticks. Later, they used **bows and arrows**, and **spears** tipped with **flint** or **bone**. People gathered nuts and fruits and dug up roots. They went fishing using nets and harpoons. In the early Stone Age, people made simple **hand-axes** out of stones. They made hammers from bones or antlers, and they sharpened sticks to use as hunting spears. **Tools** were used by the Stone Age people for building, hunting and lighting fires.



Key Vocabulary

Agriculture – The raising of crops and animals for human use

Archaeology – The study of buildings, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past

Flaking – A process of shaping stone by chipping pieces off the edges

Hunter-Gatherer – A person who meets their needs by hunting animals and gathering plants

Microlith – Small, sharp stones used as arrow and spear heads

Neolithic Era – The last period of the Stone Age when humans began to develop agriculture and use tools and weapons

Mesolithic Era – Middle age stone age people who developed tools using flint and kept domesticated dogs.

Paleolithic Era – The earliest part of the Stone Age characterised by tools made of crudely chipped stone and by cave art

Tools – Objects used to improve the performance of a task

Key Knowledge (Diagrams, maps, illustrations, key objects & places)

Skara Brae

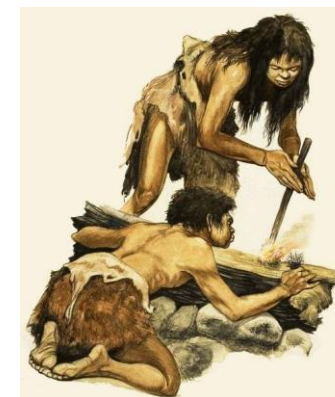
Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger but they have similar features, such as a central fire pit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.

Skara Brae, Orkney



Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



Find out more at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk>
<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/stone-age/>

Stone Age people cut up their food with sharpened stones and cooked it on a **fire**. They used animal skins to make clothes and **shelters**. After a good day's hunting, people could feast on meat, but they didn't have long to enjoy it - the next day, they had to start finding food again!