



Rotherhithe Primary School	History Knowledge Organiser	Stone age	Year 3																												
Key words		Key information																													
<p>Archaeologist: Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.</p> <p>Artefact: An object made by a human being.</p> <p>Monument: Something built to remember an important person or event.</p> <p>Site: An area of ground where a town, building or monument is built.</p> <p>Winter Solstice: Shortest day.</p> <p>Summer Solstice: Longest day.</p> <p>Preserve: To keep something in good condition.</p> <p>Tribes: A group of people that live together for protection.</p> <p>Flint: A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.</p> <p>Settlement: A place where a group of people live together in many buildings.</p> <p>Agriculture: The practice of farming and growing crops.</p>		<p>The term 'Stone Age' refers to a very long period of time that we can break up into three sections. In the early Stone Age, which we call the Paleolithic, people were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons. The middle Stone Age, called the Mesolithic, began at a time when sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). During the Mesolithic period, tools were developed to become smaller and finer. The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals. In the late Stone Age, which is called the Neolithic, the way people lived changed a lot because they began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. People started to look after animals and grow their own crops.</p>																													
Important places		Key dates																													
	<p>Stone Henge - a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 4 metres high. Its purpose and how it was built remains uncertain.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1100 634 1934 1433"> <tbody> <tr> <td>800,000 BC</td> <td>Earliest footprints in Britain date back to this time.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40,000—8000 BC</td> <td>People started creating cave paintings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25,000 BC</td> <td>Ice Age in Northern Europe and Britain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12,000 BC</td> <td>Modern humans start living in Britain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8,500 BC</td> <td>Climate gets warmer in Britain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6,000 BC</td> <td>Britain becomes an island</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4,000 BC</td> <td>Farming introduced in Britain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3,000 BC</td> <td>Stone Henge started to be built</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3,000 BC</td> <td>Skara Brae first inhabited</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,300 BC</td> <td>Bronze working introduced</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,200 BC</td> <td>First hillforts built</td> </tr> <tr> <td>800 BC</td> <td>Ironworking introduced</td> </tr> <tr> <td>120 BC</td> <td>First coins introduced from Europe.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43 AD</td> <td>Romans invade Britain— start of Roman Britain and the end of the Iron Age</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		800,000 BC	Earliest footprints in Britain date back to this time.	40,000—8000 BC	People started creating cave paintings	25,000 BC	Ice Age in Northern Europe and Britain	12,000 BC	Modern humans start living in Britain	8,500 BC	Climate gets warmer in Britain	6,000 BC	Britain becomes an island	4,000 BC	Farming introduced in Britain	3,000 BC	Stone Henge started to be built	3,000 BC	Skara Brae first inhabited	2,300 BC	Bronze working introduced	1,200 BC	First hillforts built	800 BC	Ironworking introduced	120 BC	First coins introduced from Europe.	43 AD	Romans invade Britain— start of Roman Britain and the end of the Iron Age
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	<p>Skara Brae - a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located in the Orkney region in Scotland. It is a cluster of eight houses, which was occupied between 3000 and 2500 BC.</p>																														