

# KS2 History Knowledge Organiser - Stone Age to Iron Age

## Selected Vocabulary and Definitions

<b>Agriculture</b>	The raising and tending of crops and animals for human use.
<b>Anno Domini</b>	Latin for "In the year of the Lord." It means the number of years since the birth of Jesus Christ.
<b>Archaeologist</b>	A person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them
<b>Artefact</b>	Things people have used in the past.
<b>Flaking</b>	A process of shaping stone by chipping pieces off the edges.
<b>Forage</b>	To hunt around looking for nourishing food and provisions.
<b>Hill Fort</b>	An ancient refuge or defended settlement that was usually in a place that rises from the surrounding area, given the name
<b>Hunter-gatherer</b>	A person who meets their needs by hunting animals and gathering plants.
<b>Megalith</b>	A is a large pre-historic stone that has been used to construct a structure or monument
<b>Microlith</b>	Small sharp stones used as arrow heads.
<b>Monument</b>	A structure that was created to commemorate a person or event.
<b>Preserve</b>	To keep something in good condition
<b>Settlement</b>	A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
<b>Tribe</b>	A group of people, often of related families who live together sharing the same language culture and history.

## Time Vocabulary

<b>A.D.</b>	Stands for Anno Domini in Latin which stands for 'In the Year of Our Lord'.
<b>B.C</b>	Stands for "Before Christ." It means the number of years before the birth of Jesus.
<b>Era/ Period</b>	A length of time covering many years.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The time before history was recorded.
<b>Solstice</b>	Summer Solstice - 21 <sup>st</sup> June – Longest day. Winter Solstice – 21 <sup>st</sup> December – Shortest Day

## Curriculum Objectives

To investigate Early man and survival in the Stone Age.

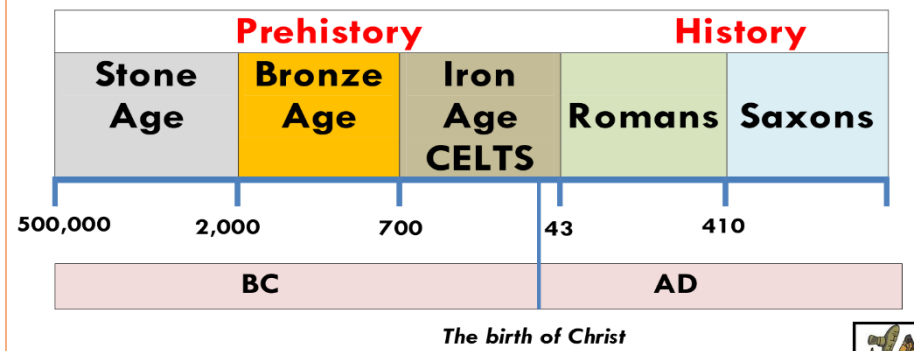
To understand the importance of Skara Brae.

To relate the effect copper mining had for the Bronze Age.

To discover what Stonehenge can teach us about the past.

To investigate hillforts.

## Stone Age to Iron Age Timeline.



## Key Questions

When was the Stone Age?

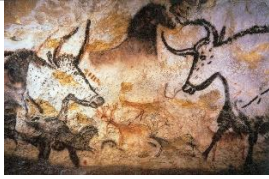
What did Stone Age man do to survive?

How does Skara Brae give us clues about family life of early man?

How did the discovery of Bronze and Iron change the way of life for people during the Neolithic period?

## Key places

**Lascaux** - A series of complex caves near the village of Montignac, France where over 600 Stone Age paintings cover the walls and ceilings.



**Skara Brae** - A stone built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail (The largest in the Orkney Islands off the coast of Scotland).



**Stonehenge** - A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It is a ring of standing stones, with each standing approximately 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighs about 25 tonnes.



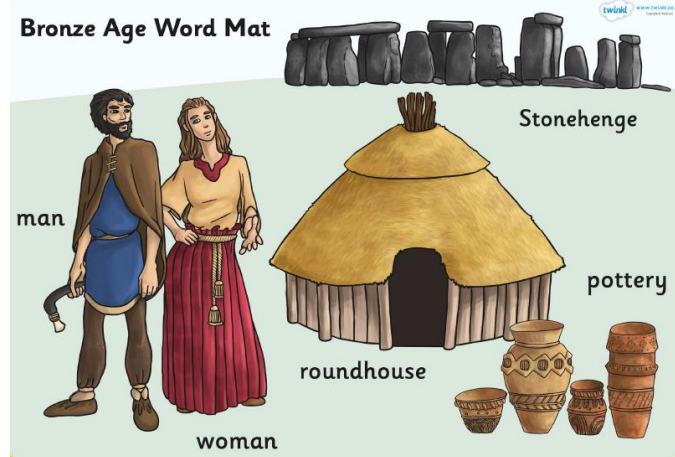
**Stone Age** – When the first humans began to live in Europe. They used stones as tools.

### Stone Age Word Mat



**Iron Age** - Humans now used iron to make tools, and farmed land instead of hunting. They lived in communities.

### Bronze Age Word Mat



**Bronze Age** - In this era, metals were used to make hunting tools. Humans also began to farm land.

### Iron Age

