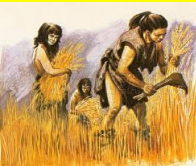




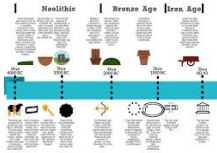

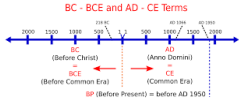



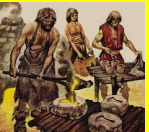










Y3 Knowledge Organiser: Sticks and Stones

Term 4

Vocabulary	Definition	Vocabulary	Definition	Vocabulary	Definition
Neolithic  800BC– 34AD 	The period of human life that began around 10,000 years ago.	Stone Age 15,000– 3.000BC 	When people discovered that stone could make tools. A popular stone to use to make spears was flint as it is sharp.	Bronze Age 2,500– 800BC 	Bronze is a stronger, more flexible material than stone. Weapons, jewellery and containers were all made from this.
Iron 800BC– 34AD 	Iron was discovered and it was even stronger than bronze. It lasts longer and can be used to make simple machinery.	Chronology 	Describing or sorting events in the order that they happen.	BC 	Before Christ is used to describe the time before Jesus was born. 
AD 	Anno Domini is the Latin phrase for after Jesus was born	Evidence 	Real objects that were used in a time period. They share facts.	Cave Paintings 	A prehistoric picture that shares images of people and animals.
Blacksmith 	Someone that works with metal to make tools, weapons and ornaments.	Smelting 	The process of melting rocks to extract metals. Melted metals are called molten metals.	Sledge/ Sled 	A vehicle used for sliding materials. It is often pulled by animals or humans.
Megalith/ Sarsen 	Large prehistoric stones left from erosion (when wind shapes the stone).	Henge 	A Neolithic earthwork. It has a ring bank around the outside and a ditch on the inside of the bank.	Hunter Gatherer 	People that live as nomads (they move around so don't have a set home). They hunt and gather food to eat.
Settlement 	A place where a group of people lived together and farmed the land.	Hill forts 	A walled settlement built on the top of a hill.	Defensive fortification 	A protective wall surrounding a settlement (often made from wood).

STONE AGE TO THE IRON AGE

A BRIEF HISTORY OF EVENTS



The Stone Age began 4 million years ago when the first humans lived in Africa.



The Bronze Age in Britain lasted from 2500 BC to around 800 BC. This puts it before Iron Age and after Stone Age.



Unlike bronze which is poured, iron is worked by heating and hammering on an anvil. This is called smithing.



Homo habilis (early humans) lived around 2 million years ago. They were probably the first people to use stone tools.



The oldest Bronze Age started in the Near East around 3300 BC with the Egyptians and the Mesopotamians.



Iron was better than bronze for many things because it was harder and blades stayed sharp for longer.



The first people arrived in Britain over 700,000 years ago.



Bronze is an alloy (a mix of metals). It is made from 90% copper and 10% tin.



The Celts were the most powerful group of people living in Europe in the Iron Age.

Modern humans (or Homo sapiens) first appeared around 200,000 years ago.



Bronze was a hard metal which was used to make tools for farming, weapons and decoration.



The Iron Age ended in 43 AD when the Romans invaded Britain.

The Stone Age ended around 4000 BC when people discovered how to make copper and bronze (The Bronze Age).



The Iron Age lasted in Britain for about 850 years (from c.800 BC to AD 43).



An 'Age' starts when a country or area starts using that material.