

Saint Mary's Primary School Knowledge Organiser

History Focus

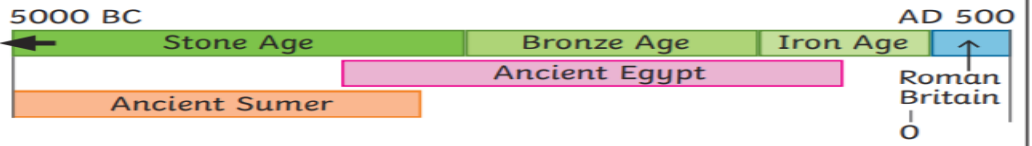
From Stone to Steel – How did England Change?

Year 3

Autumn 2



Timeline



Stone Age Life

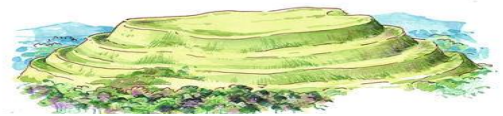
- Named after the stone tools the earliest humans used for survival
- Used them to kill animals, such as mammoths
- The bones were used for tools such as needles
- The people moved around with the seasons so that they were warm and had animals to hunt

Sequence of Events

3000BC	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.
	Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished
2500BC	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
2100BC	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.
800BC	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze
	The first hillforts are constructed.
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain

Hillforts

- People in the Bronze and Iron Age lived in roundhouses
- These would have housed many people
- One household might have had two houses – one for living and one for cooking
- In the Iron Age, these were gathered in farming communities on hills – known as Hillforts
- Between 500 and 100BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts



Druids

- Druids were the priests of the tribes we call 'Celts'
- It took at least 20 years to train to be a Druid
- We only know about them from what the Romans wrote

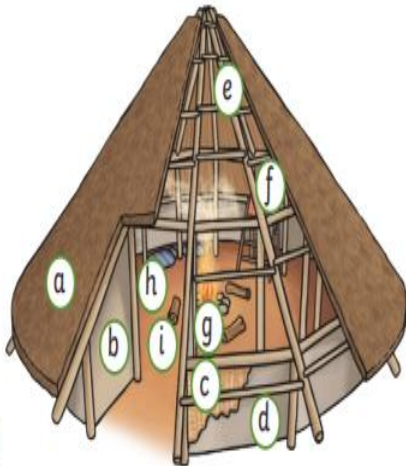


Key Vocabulary

bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes. The word 'Celt' comes from a Greek word.
Sacrifice	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.
Tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader
Iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.
Earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose

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



Skara Brae

- Discovered after a storm in AD 1850
- A village of 8 houses, linked by covered passageways
- The houses are all similar with central firepits and stone shelves



Stonehenge

- A famous prehistoric monument in Southern England
- Built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age
- Originally just an earthwork with up to 150 people buried there
- The huge stones that you see were added at different stages



End of Topic Fact Box