



# Year 3 Knowledge Organiser

## A journey through the Ages

### What I should already know.

- Life existed before your grandparents were born.
- Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. Evidence of this was found by Mary Anning (1799-1847) who discovered fossils.
- Timeline of my own life
- What climate means and an example of it.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

- The Stone Age began when the first tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools.
- Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals, such as mammoths.
- Dead animals proved to be useful **resources** because they provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools.
- Evidence of the Stone includes **discoveries** of:
  - cave paintings
  - early tools such as **flints**
  - fire **hearths**
  - **settlements** such as Skara Brae
- Tool making developed through the development and use of metals during the Bronze Age and Iron Age to become stronger and more proficient.
- Settlements changed from hunter-gatherers of the early Stone Age, through to farmers and small settlements. To the construction of Hill Forts in the Iron Age.
- Artefacts tell us about the past, but they don't all survive well over time. Many of these artefacts are found at burial sites.
- **Cheddar Man** - a Mesolithic hunter-gatherer (fully modern human) with dark skin and blue eyes.



## Vocabulary

ancient	Belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)
archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old <b>remains</b>
artefact	An object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
century	A period of 100 years
chronological	In order from past to present
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place
decompose	The process of matter deteriorating over time
discovery	If someone makes a <b>discovery</b> , they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before.
era	A period of time in history. An <b>era</b> often begins or ends with an important event.
extinct	No longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place
farming	When an area of land is used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.
flint	A piece of stone used in fire-starting and as a tool
Gather	Collect things together
hill fort	A fort built on a hill, using banks and ditches for defense. Unique to Iron Age
land clearance	The removal of trees, or other things that are not wanted from an area to clear the land.
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age
migration	Movement from one place to another in order to <b>settle</b> there
Neanderthal	An early species of human being, now <b>extinct</b>
Neolithic	<b>New Stone Age</b>
Paleolithic	Old or ' <b>ancient</b> ' Stone Age.
Prehistory	Before events were recorded by the written word.
Remains	traces of the past
resources	Something used to help when needed.
settler/ settlement	People who <b>migrate</b> to a new place. When people start a community, this is a <b>settlement</b>

## Key Knowledge

- Understand the terms **Paleolithic (Old Stone Age, hunter, gatherers), Mesolithic (Middle Stone age, transitional period) and Neolithic (New Stone Age, farmers & settlers).**
- Explain how Britain changed during the Stone Age using a timeline to help.
- Know that Skara Brae is a Stone Age settlement.
- Know that tools developed from simple flint tools until the discovery of metal, brass and iron.
- Stonehenge has been standing since around 2,500BC.
- **Migration** – movement from one place to another.
- **Prehistory** – before events were recorded by the written word.

65 million years ago:  
Dinosaurs existed



c. 800,000 BC - 10,500 BC:  
Paleolithic Stone Age



Old or 'Ancient' Stone Age: **Neanderthals** and modern humans used **ancient tools** and simple ways of living to survive the Ice Age.



c. 10,500 BC - 4,000 BC  
Mesolithic Stone Age

Middle Stone Age: from the end of the Ice Age, as the **climate** got warmer, to the start of **farming**. Humans would demonstrate a variety of ways to **gather** food including hunting and fishing.



c. 4,000 BC - 2,500 BC  
Neolithic Stone Age

New Stone Age: from the start of **farming** including **land clearance** and the keeping of animals. This lasted till the first use of metal.