

Ideas Organiser: Stone Age to Iron Age



Tick end column when you are confident with this knowledge.

Stone Age: 15,000 BC – 3,000 BC

People in the Palaeolithic period (Old Stone Age) used minerals, stones and bones to create art on cave walls. Colour was added by using charcoal, blood, tree sap and animal fats.	
In the Mesolithic age (middle age) people used small stone tools, crafted with pints and antlers attached to work as spears. They lived nomadically in camps near rivers.	
Neolithic period (new age) agriculture and food production began. Animals were domesticated and people cultivated cereal grains. They settled in plains. Advancements were made in tools, construction and art.	
People moved around from place to place with the seasons in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.	
The Stone Age is named after the tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive.	



Bronze Age: 3,000 – 800 BC

Advances were made in metal work-bronze, copper and tin alloy were discovered.	
Inventions were made – ox-drawn plough and the wheel. The Potter's Wheel was also invented.	
Clothing was mostly wool-eg skirts, kilts, tunics and cloaks.	
People lived in round houses made of circular stone walls and a thatched or turfed roof.	
Organized government, law and warfare and religion began.	



Iron Age: 800 – 54 BC

The discovery of ways to heat and forge iron kicked off the Iron Age.	
Homes now had 4 rooms. Palaces, temples and other religious structures were built.	
Water systems were put in place.	
Writing systems developed and there was the beginning of an alphabet.	
Agriculture, art and religion became more sophisticated.	



Vocabulary and background knowledge: tick end column when confident

Palaeolithic	The first era of the Stone Age or the Old Age.	
Mesolithic	The second era of the Stone Age also known as the Middle Age.	
Neolithic	The third and final era of the Stone Age known as the New Age.	
Pre-historic	Before the Romans and written records	
Henge	Upright stones, ditches and mounds	
nomadic	Travels from place to place, often following animals for food.	
barrow	Long mound where bodies are buried.	
Homo sapien	The only surviving human species- us.	
forge	Where heating melts and allows metals to be made.	
gatherer	Someone who collects or gathers a certain thing. Early men were hunter gatherers.	
Flint knapping	A method of sharpening flint(a strong, sharp stone) to make tolls such as arrows and spears.	
artefact	An object made by human beings.	
archaeologists	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.	
ritual	A ceremony, often religious.	



Skills: researching facts using ICT. Skimming and scanning information to read to learn. Designing/making using textiles. Gathering materials from the environment to create our own paint. Observing patterns on rocks/fossils ad in nature. Photography skills.

Measuring skills linked to Science.



Making Links:

Measuring/weighing rocks/soils in Science investigations

Natural world/environment-art in fossils/rocks/stones-
photography

Using natural materials to make paint



Top takeaways

Having studied this topic you should be able to:

1. Sequence in the correct order the names used by historians to describe different periods during this time
2. Say what was distinctive about 3 different periods from this time e.g. Bronze Age
3. Explain what the two biggest changes that developed in Britain during the New Stone Age were and describe the impact on daily life
4. Explain the different theories as to why Stonehenge was built
5. Describe the ways in which life changed during the Iron Age
6. Explain how we can know so much about a time that happened thousands of year ago.

Quality Outcomes & Experiences:

- Cave art experience-historical role play
- Making own fossils using coffee and dough
- Outdoor learning -photography
- Outdoor science-soils and rocks

Websites

- [English Heritage](#)
- [British museum](#)



British Values

Democracy- governments were first formed in the Bronze Age

Tolerance- religion began in the Bronze age

Rule of law- law and warfare began in the Bronze Age

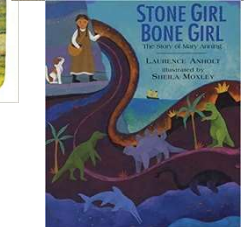
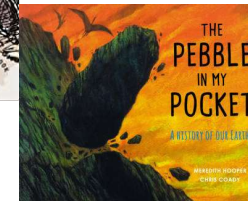
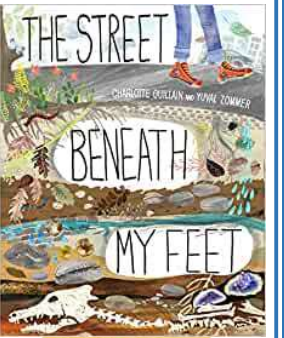
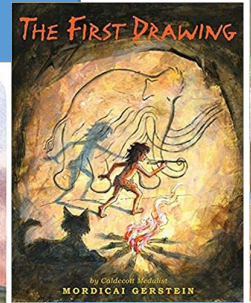
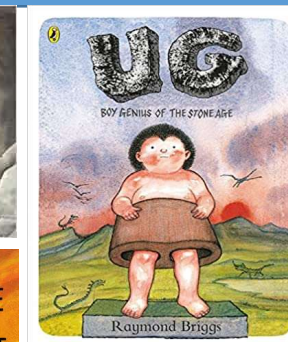
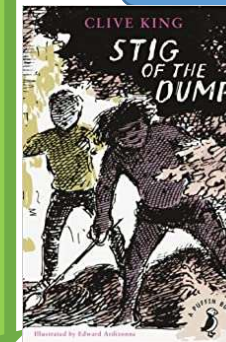
Mutual Respect-understanding of different cultures/lives of early man



Values & attitudes we can always show in this project:



Recommended Reads:



The World beyond our doorstep...

Local

- discover rocks/soils/fossils- investigate local area

National

- discover Stone Age remains -Stone Henge/Skara Brae

International

- explore caves around the world that have cave paintings linked to Stone Age-giving clues to what the past was like.



From Stone Age to Iron Age – Y3/4

Why this period is important

The earliest known humans arrived in these lands around 900,000 years ago. During this time there were huge changes: the ice covering Britain melted; instead of hunting all the time, people learned to farm and make metal tools; they found time to worship. There is still evidence we can see around us today, such as Stonehenge, long burial mounds and hill forts which are thousands of years old. This, before the Romans invaded, is often called prehistoric.

