

Year 3 Stone Age Knowledge Organiser

Stone Age

The Stone Age is a period of time when humans used stone to make tools. It covers a huge period of time, over 3 million years. Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers. They followed and killed animals and gathered seasonal food. They made clothes from animal skins and created cave art.

The Stone Age had three periods:

Palaeolithic ('old' Stone Age): around 3,000,000 BC.

Early humans used simple stone tools with sharp edges.

Mesolithic ('middle' Stone Age): around 10,000 BC.

Humans were hunter-gatherers and constantly on the move in order to stay safe and warm.

Neolithic ('new' Stone Age): around 4500-2400 BC.

Farming developed and villages were built.

Bronze Age

Tools were made from bronze. Copper and tin were heated up and poured into casts. Bronze tools were sharper, stronger and more efficient than stone tools.

The Beaker folk brought their knowledge of metalworking and pottery making to Britain. Bronze tools made farming more efficient, so there was more food and the population grew. Bronze Age people lived in settlements, which was a group of round houses. Houses were made from wattle (sticks) and daub (mud) or dry stone.

Iron Age

Tools were made from iron. Iron tools and weapons were sharp and strong. Everyone could own iron tools and weapons, not just the wealthy.

Iron was heated up then the hot iron was hammered into shape.

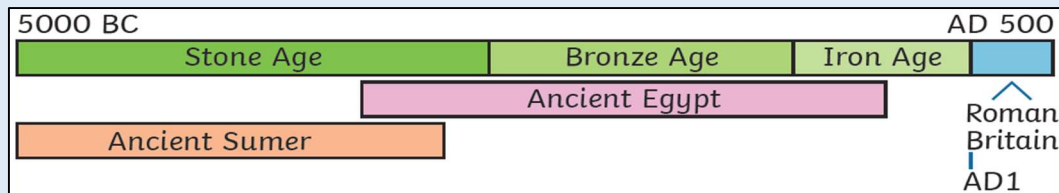
Iron tools made farming more efficient and iron weapons were available to everyone. Tribes attacked each other to steal their land, food and possessions. People created art, music and poetry.

Stone Age jobs:

- Hunt food (wild animals, fish, birds)
- Collect wild fruits, nuts, and berries
- Find water and shelter
- Skin animals and make clothes
- Collect firewood to make fires to keep warm and cook food
- Make tools and weapons (usually from flint)



Timeline



Key Vocabulary

Archaeology: The study of human history through excavation and analysis of artifacts.

Ancient astronomy: The study of the things outside of Earth's atmosphere from the very distant past.

Stone circle: A circular arrangement of standing stones.

Hunter-gatherer: Someone who hunts animals and gathers plants to eat.

Flint: A hard stone used to make tools and weapons, crucial for survival in the Stone Age.

Hillfort: Settlements built on hills to provide more protection.

Palaeolithic: The early phase of the Stone Age characterized by the use of stone tools.

Mesolithic: The middle Stone Age, advancements in tool-making techniques and a gradual shift towards settled communities.

Neolithic: The later part of the Stone Age when humans began to farm and settle in one place.

Skara Brae is a Neolithic settlement in the Orkney Islands, Scotland. It has well preserved, interconnected houses made of stone.



Stonehenge is a stone circle in Wiltshire, England. It is made of stones from the local area and Wales. The stones line up with the Sun during midsummer and midwinter.

