

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 3

Topic: The Stone Age

Enquiry - Key question: What was new about the New Stone Age?

Key Knowledge

The Stone Age is part of a time period called **Prehistory**. Prehistory includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. The Stone Age gets its name from the stone (flint) used to make weapons and tools.

The Stone Age is divided into 3 time periods: **Paleolithic** (Old Stone Age), **Mesolithic** (Middle Stone Age) and **Neolithic** (New Stone Age).

It is hard to give exact dates from this period as it happened so long ago.

We know about the Stone Age from studying archaeological remains and **artefacts**.

New archaeological finds often change our interpretation of what happened in the Stone Age.

Changes in the Stone Age took many years to happen.

Developments in the New Stone Age included agriculture, housing, **settlements** and trade.

The period ended with the development of metalworking.

Key vocabulary

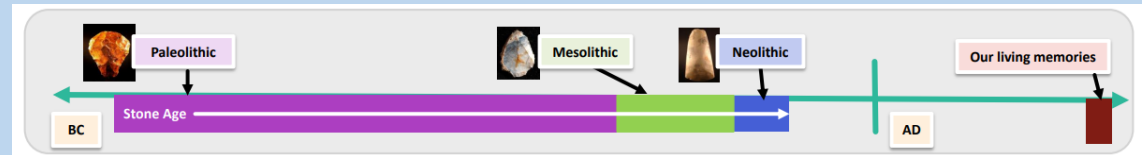
Archaeology: Study of remains from the past

Artefact: Man-made object

Monument: Structure to remember an event or person

Prehistory: Time before written history

Settlement: A place where people come together to live



The most important change during the Stone Age was:

Our most important local link to the Stone Age is:

A map of the United Kingdom showing the Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Irish Sea, Celtic Sea, and English Channel. Arrows point from specific locations on the map to descriptive text boxes:

- An arrow points to the Orkney Islands with the text: "Skara-Brae is a Neolithic settlement in the Orkney Islands." Below this is a photograph of the site.
- An arrow points to Scarborough, North Yorkshire with the text: "Star Carr was a Mesolithic hunting camp near Scarborough, North Yorkshire." Below this is a black and white illustration of a hunting scene.
- An arrow points to Salisbury, Wiltshire with the text: "Stonehenge is a Neolithic stone monument near Salisbury, Wiltshire." Below this is a photograph of the Stonehenge monument.

At the bottom of the map area, a box asks: "Can you add your location to the map?"

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 3 Topic: The Bronze Age and the Iron Age

Enquiry - Key question: Which was more impressive - the Bronze Age or the Iron Age?

Key knowledge

Around 2500 BC, people began to **smelt** (remove metal from the ore) **copper**. Around 2150 BC, copper was mixed with tin to make **bronze**. Bronze was much better because it is harder, stiffer, more durable and non-corrosive. As well as everyday items such as tools like axes and domestic utensils like cauldrons for cooking, people also made beautiful objects like the **Mold Cape** (found in Wales in 1833).

The **Isleham hoard**, discovered in Cambridgeshire in 1959, contained 6,500 pieces held inside an enormous ceramic jar. The hoard included many weapons, including swords, arrows, daggers and pieces of body armour, as well as horse equipment.

The **Amesbury Archer** was found near Stonehenge in 2002. He was buried with over 100 artefacts including copper knives, gold hair ornaments, decorated pottery and even boars' tusks.

The first Iron Age objects were made about 1000 BC, and by 800 BC, **iron** had become the most popular metal. Iron was much more common than copper and tin.

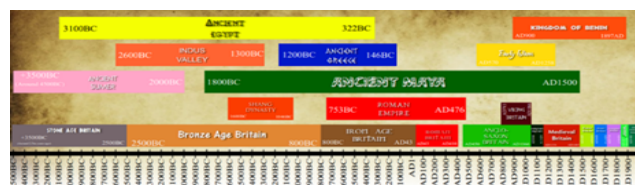
Iron is generally lighter than bronze, so easier to transport.

Iron is harder than bronze, so it made better weapons and tools.

The use of iron led to big advances in farming with the use of iron tools. This led to more food being available and therefore an increase in the population.

We call the people who lived in Britain during the Iron Age 'Celts'.

Timeline and images



Key vocabulary

smelting	the extraction of metal from its ore by a process of heating and melting
bronze	a yellowish-brown alloy of copper with up to one-third tin
hoard	store of money or valued objects, typically one that is secret or carefully guarded
ore	a naturally occurring solid material from which metal can be extracted
archer	a person who shoots with a bow and arrows
beliefs	an acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof
afterlife	life after death
evidence	the facts or information indicating whether a belief or is true or valid
tribe	a group of people who live and work together in a shared geographical area
torc	a neck ornament consisting of a band of twisted metal
iron	a strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal
ingot	a block of steel, gold, silver, or other metal, typically oblong in shape
interpretation	explaining the meaning of something
fort	a place that's made strong and secure enough to be defended during a war

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 3 Topic: Local History

Enquiry - Key question: Why should we preserve our locality?

Key knowledge

Listed buildings have been placed on the National Heritage List for England. The older a building is, the more likely it is to be listed. Usually, a building needs to be at least 30 years old to be listed depending on architectural features, its original purpose, the period in which it was built. Buildings are listed so they can be preserved.

Buildings should be listed to tell people in the future about us and our **heritage**.

Significance of local listed buildings - **Chinese Garage, Beckenham Place Mansion and a number of local churches**. Buildings/sites are significant for many different reasons.

Many buildings are at risk and could be demolished and anyone can be involved in a **campaign** to **preserve** a building.

Some people (e.g. property developers wanting to make money out of changing the use of the site or property owners wanting to make improvements) could oppose a building being listed.

Timeline and images



Key vocabulary

significant	great or important to be worthy of attention
listed	designated as being of architectural or historical importance and having protection from demolition or major alterations
architecture	the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings
campaign	an organized action to achieve a goal
migration	movement from one part of something to another
leisure	time when one is not working or occupied; free time
worship	the feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for a deity (for example a god)
heritage	property that is or may be inherited; an inheritance
preserve	Maintain/keep (something) in its original or existing state