



Year 3 – Autumn – History – Pupil Knowledge Organiser

WHAT DO I ALREADY KNOW?			WHAT AM I LEARNING NOW?	
- History is the study of change over time. - Some people and events are considered more 'special' or significant than others. 'Historically significant' people or events changed many people's lives. - Some changes occurred because of improvements in technology. - We can order significant events on a timeline to show when they happened.			- What is Prehistoric? - How do we know about Prehistoric Life? - What were the different periods of the Stone Age? - What was life like in a Neolithic settlement? - How did the Bronze Age change how people lived? - How did the Iron Age change how people lived?	
CHRONOLOGY			KEY VOCABULARY	
The timeline shows the progression from the Stone Age (3500 BCE) through the Bronze Age (2500 BCE) and Iron Age (800 BCE) to the Roman Empire (400 CE). Key events include the Neolithic Revolution, the invention of writing, and the fall of the Roman Empire.			prehistoric	The period of history before written records were kept. In Britain this is 43 CE, when the Romans arrived.
The diagram illustrates the four eras of prehistory: Paleolithic Era (c. 3 Million – c. 11,650 BCE), Mesolithic Era (c. 9,600 – c. 4,000 BCE), Neolithic Era (c. 4,100 – c. 2,500 BCE), and Bronze Age (c. 2,700 – c. 800 BCE). Each era is accompanied by an illustration of human life and a timeline of key events.			BCE	Before Common Era: The time before the year 0.
			CE	Common Era: The time after the year 0.
			archaeologist	A special historian who studies human history through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.
			excavation	The process of uncovering something by digging away covering earth.
KEY KNOWLEDGE: STONE AGE	KEY KNOWLEDGE: BRONZE AGE	KEY KNOWLEDGE: IRON AGE		
The Stone Age is divided into three periods, each using stone as the primary material for tools and weapons. In the Neolithic era, people began to permanently settle, creating small communities. Timber homes were made using a technique called wattle and daub. Skara Brae in Orkney is an example of stone-built Neolithic houses.	Bronze replaced stone as the primary material for tools and weapons. Bronze tools allowed for more efficient farming and the clearing of forests. Communities started to take part in long-distance trade, particularly tin which is used to make bronze. There was an increase in the production and trade of decorative items.	Iron replaced bronze as the main material for tools and weapons. Iron was abundant and easier to work with than bronze, leading to stronger and more efficient tools. Communities could trade not just raw materials but finished iron goods, boosting local economies. Competition for resources (iron), land, and power led to increased conflicts.	artefact	An object made by people in the past with cultural or historical significance.
			primary source	Original artefacts or documents from the time period being studied.
			secondary source	Sources of information created by historians after a specific time period.
			hunter-gatherer	A person who gets food by hunting animals and gathering plants, instead of farming (agriculture) or buying it.
			trade	To give in exchange for something else. E.g. buying and selling.