

Knowledge Organiser



Stone-Age to Iron-Age

Key Vocabulary

History:

- The stone-age period is said to have started around 3 million years ago when humans started to live in Europe.
- The stone-age was followed by the bronze-age period. This is when humans started to use metal.
- The bronze-age was followed by the iron-age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming.
- During the Palaeolithic Age (old stone-age), man gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.
- During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the stone-age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.

Interesting facts:

Skara Brae - is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a stone-age village that has been well preserved.

Stonehenge - is a famous stone-age monument in Wiltshire.

Archaeologists - People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

Artefact - An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.

Neolithic - Is the later part of the stone-age and follows the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age.

B.C. - Before Christ. A date like 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.

Chronology - The ordering of events, for example the stone, bronze and iron-age.

Tribal - Groups of people who live together.

Hunter-gatherers - People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.

Shelter - A house where stone-age people would have lived.

Civilization - A group that lived during a period of time long ago.

Settlement - A place where there were several stone-age shelters, like a small village.

Prey - An animal that is hunted for its food.