KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

HISTORY YEAR 3

Would you prefer to have lived in the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?

MY LEARNING JOURNEY

1	2	3	4	5	6
How long ago did prehistoric people live?	What does Skara Brae tell us about Stone Age life?	Who was this Bronze Age man?	How did bronze change prehistoric Britain?	How did trade change Iron Age lives?	What changed from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

Previously, I learnt to…

- Put events in time order.
- Ask questions about the past.
- Use pictures and objects as evidence.
- Describe how life has changed.

In this unit, I am learning…

- ❑ Sequence prehistoric periods using BC and AD.
- ❑ Explain what archaeology can and cannot tell us.
- ❑ Make deductions about Skara Brae and the Amesbury Archer.
- ❑ Explain how bronze changed farming.
- ❑ Explain Iron Age trade and coin use.
- ❑ Compare change and continuity and justify my preferred period.

Looking ahead: Later in Year 3, I will learn…

- Explain why Romans invaded Britain.
- Use artefacts to investigate Roman soldiers.
- Judge how Romans changed Britain.

VOCABULARY

Word	Meaning
AD (Anno Domini)	"In the year of the Lord": dates counted from the traditional year of Jesus' birth.
archaeology	Using remains to learn about the past.
barter	To exchange goods without using money.
BC (Before Christ)	"Before Christ": dates before the traditional year of Jesus' birth.
hunter-gatherers	A group of people who moved around hunting or collecting food.
settlement	A place where people live together as a community.
trade	The buying and selling of goods (objects) and services (labour)
tribe	A community sharing an identity, often led by a chief or king.
evidence	Information that helps us learn about the past.
deduction	A conclusion based on evidence.
certainty	Something historians can be confident is true based on evidence.
possibility	Something historians think may be true but cannot prove.

Prehistoric Britain · Year 3

British periods: approximate dates, shown in order (not to scale)

Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman rule
c.900,000 to 10,000 BC	c.10,000–4000 BC	c.4000–2500 BC	c.2500–800 BC	c.800 BC–AD 43	AD 43–c.410

Skara Brae

Neolithic stone houses in Orkney had hearths, beds and cupboards. Food remains and tools reveal daily life. A storm exposed the site in 1850. What do the remains prove, and what can we only suggest?



The Amesbury Archer

Buried around 2300 BC near Stonehenge, this man had beaker pots, arrowheads, copper knives and gold ornaments. These suggest skills, contacts and status. We cannot be certain about his job or beliefs.

How bronze changed life

Bronze mixes copper and tin. Tools could be cast into useful shapes and resharpened. Axes helped clear land; sickles helped harvest crops. Metalworking and access to materials changed work and trade.

Trade and exchange

People exchanged goods through barter. Links with Europe grew. In the Iron Age, coins made some exchanges easier, but barter continued.



Change and continuity

Settled homes and farming continued from the Neolithic. Iron tools and some hill forts changed work, defence and trade. Not everyone lived in a hill fort.



My historical judgement

Which period would I choose? Use evidence about homes, farming, tools and trade. Explain one change, one continuity and something the evidence cannot tell us.