

Sticky Knowledge

- **The Stone Age** started about 2.6 million years ago when humans started to live in Europe.
- The Stone Age man was just simply a hunter gatherer, only concerned with **survival**.
- A **Hunter gatherer** is a person who **survives** by hunting wild animals and gathering food from plants
- Later in the Stone Age, people started to **settle in communities** and they **started farming animals** and crops with a shared set of rules and beliefs.
- The **Bronze Age** followed the Stone Age because humans started to use metal.
- The **Iron Age** followed the Bronze Age as tools became more **advanced in farming and weapons were used for defence**.

HISTORY : YEAR 3

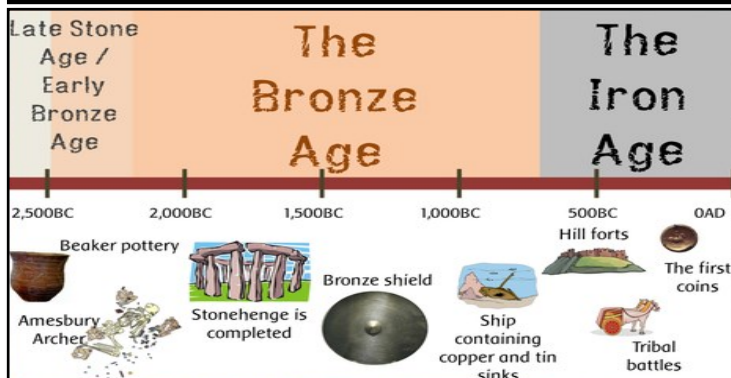
Stone Age to the Iron Age

Prior & Future Learning

Stone Age covers a huge period of time—over 3 million years. It starts from when early humans came into existence .

The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze and then the Iron Age.

Everything we know about the Iron Age is based on archaeology — nothing was written down until the Romans arrived for the first time in 55 BC under Julius Caesar.



Legacies — Important Historical Places — PRIMARY RESOURCES



Key Vocabulary

BC: Before Christ but also known as Before Common Era
If not relating to a Christian timeline

Chronology: the ordering of events—Stone/Bronze/Iron Age

Prehistoric: relating to the period before written records

Hunter gatherer: a person who survives by hunting wild animals and gathering food from plants

Tribal: groups of people who live together

Palaeolithic people: the Old Stone Age, this period began 2 million years ago when the first tools were made

Mesolithic: refers to the middle part of the Stone Age, between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic. It began around 12,000 years ago and farming began in this period.

Neolithic people: during the Neolithic Age, early man evolved from hunter-gatherer to farmer and agriculturalist, living in larger, permanent settlements with animals and plants

Civilisation: when people live in a large society with shared cultures and rules

Archaeology: people who discover our history by looking at artefacts which have been found

Artefacts: an object made by human beings, with historical and cultural interest

Skara Brae: a Neolithic village in NE Scotland, in the Orkney Islands: one of Europe's most perfectly preserved Stone Age villages, buried by a sand dune until uncovered by a storm in 1850.

