

Topic: History

Term: Autumn 1

Year 3

Duration: 5 weeks



Eden Park Primary School Knowledge Organiser



Prior Knowledge

During this enquiry, you will need to use your knowledge from Year 1 when you learnt about Conflict and Resolution during Castles and from Year 2 when you learnt about Explores and Pioneers.



Here is a reminder of the prior knowledge that you will use:

- I can describe events beyond living memory that change the landscape.
- I can recall significant historical events that impacted on locally and nationally
- I can recall events beyond and within living memory that impact on national life and/or are globally significant.

The Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry (what will be learning)

The period of prehistory in Britain generally refers to the time before written records began. It begins when the earliest hunter-gatherers came to Britain from Europe around 450,000 BC and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43. The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age covers 98% of human history in Britain. The evolution of humans from the earliest hominins to Homo sapiens occurred in this period. Some of the major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the control of fire, agriculture, metal working and the wheel.

Our Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Image
Stone Age	Named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, bone marrow and skins.	
Bronze Age	The time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.	
Iron Age	The time period when iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.	
Pre-historic	The time before history was written down.	
Hunter-gatherer	A person who hunts for animals and forages for food. They do not farm.	
Flint	A type of sharp stone which was easy to make into tools.	
Homo sapiens	The species of which humans belong to.	
Settlement (Hill Forts and Roundhouses)	A small community of people. Homo sapiens would build settlements such as forts or roundhouses as a means to protect themselves.	
Cave paintings	Paintings and engravings found in caves and shelters usually made up of red or black animals.	

Key Dates:

- 800,000 BC - Earliest footprints in Britain
- 400,000 BC - Earliest hearth in Britain
- 10,000 BC - End of the last Ice Age
- 6,000 BC - Land bridge to Europe flooded
- 4,000 BC - Adoption of agriculture
- 3,000 BC - Stonehenge started being built
- 2,300 BC - Bronze working introduced
- 1600 BC - Stonehenge abandoned
- 800 BC - Ironworking introduced
- 54 BC - Coins introduced from Europe
- 54 BC - First Roman invasion (Julius Caesar)



Stonehenge

A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tonnes.



Skara Brae

Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skall on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island on Orkney.

Palaeolithic (Stone Age)	Mesolithic & Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman Period	Anglo-Saxons	Medieval (Middle Ages)	Tudor & Stuarts	Georgian Period	Victorian Period	Recent History
2 million – 10,000 BC	10,000 BC	2500 BC	800 BC	43 AD	400's	442c Kingdom of Gwynedd	1485 Henry VIII	1714 1770's – slate industry	1837 Queen Victoria	1900 WWI 1914-18 WWII 1939-45
										