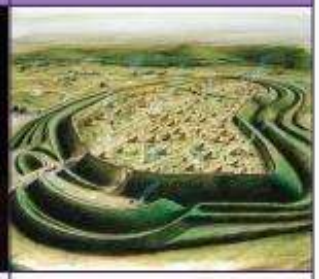
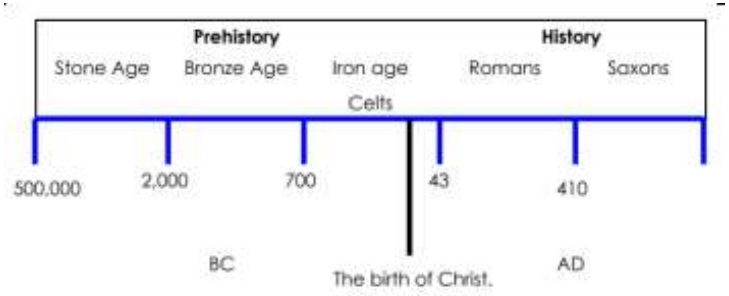
St Robert 's Catholic Primary School. History Knowledge Organiser- Autumn 2
Would you prefer to live the Stone Age or the Iron Age?

What should I already know?	What will I know at the end of the Unit?
• Develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. • Know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. • Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. • Ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. • Understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.	• Sequence events on a timeline, referring to times studied in KS1 to see where these fit in. • Understand that history is divided into periods of history e.g. ancient times, middle ages and modern. • Use dates to work out the interval between periods of time and the duration of historical events or periods. • Use BC/AD/Century. • Begin to develop a chronologically secure knowledge of local, British and world history across the periods studied. • Place the time studied on a timeline. • Use dates and terms related to the unit and passing of time e.g. millennium, continuity and ancient. • Notice connections over a period of time.

Settlements

Beginning of the Stone Age	End of the Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age
			
At the start of the Stone Age, people were hunter-gatherers who needed to move around to find food. There were no permanent settlements and people made simple shelters or lived in natural caves. They used stone tools.	By the end of the Stone Age, people had learnt how to farm. They built more permanent settlements because they did not need to move around to find food anymore. They also developed their skills in pottery and weaving.	In Bronze Age, the people of Britain learnt how to make bronze and extract other metals from rocks. They learnt these metalworking skills from the people migrating from Europe to Britain. People started to become powerful and wealthy and conflict started.	In the Iron Age people started to use Iron to make things. There were more conflicts between the tribes of people and so they built hillforts to protect themselves, their land and their possessions. The Iron Age Britons had a lot in common with the Iron Age Europeans.



Goods like bronze and copper were exchanged for other items. Trade between Britain and Europe increased during the Iron Age. To start with, bartering was used to exchange goods, but the arrival of the first coins ended this.



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Key Vocabulary	Links to Careers

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Prehistory - The time before written records.

Prehistoric - Something or someone from the time of prehistory.

Written Records - Records that are writing, not pictures, places or objects.

Evidence - Something you can see or read.

Artefacts - An object from the past.

Stone Age - The first part of prehistory.

Bronze Age - The second part of prehistory.

Iron Age - The third part of prehistory.

Palaeolithic - The first part of the Stone Age.

