

River Bank Primary Knowledge Organiser	Year Three	Autumn	Geography Stone Age to Iron Age														
Stone Age		Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43															
<p>Palaeolithic - 850 kya (thousand years ago) – 10 kya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain attached to the rest of Europe by land bridge called Doggerland • Modern humans (homo sapiens) from 40kya – hunter-gatherers • Some long periods (thousands of years) of very cold weather • Large animals (woolly mammoth, woolly rhino, bison) • People lived in caves and tents – moved from place to place to find food • End of last ice age – 10 kya – many large animals died out <p>Mesolithic – 10kya – 4kya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea levels rise – Britain becomes an island – North Sea covers Doggerland • Smaller animals (aurochs, wild pigs, deer) were hunted • Fish, shellfish, nuts, berries were also eaten • Houses looked like tipis (wooden poles frame covered with turf, mud, leaves or branches) <p>Neolithic – 4,000 BC – 2,300 BC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers from the continent came in boats • Domesticated sheep, cows, wheat and barley • Permanent villages (Skara Brae – Orkney Islands – Scotland – stone houses) • In England most houses made of wood, thatched roofs, mud walls, rectangular or square in shape • Religious monuments (Stonehenge) and tombs (barrows) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron introduced from the continent • Iron was cheaper than bronze and available almost anywhere • New tools (sickles, ploughs, shears) made farming easier → population increased • Weapons mass produced • Many people lived in hillforts like Maiden Castle • Grain stored in square buildings raised up off the ground or in underground pits • More vegetables were eaten, pigs domesticated from wild boar, dogs helped in herding farm animals and hunting, horses were used for pulling vehicles • Iron tools and weapons traded over long distances • Coins introduced • Most hillforts abandoned in the late Iron Age • Celts were most powerful in northern, central and western Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Came to Britain and became farmers (also hunted and fought wars) - Many tribal areas, each with its own king (Catuvellauni in Luton area) - Lived in scattered villages in roundhouses with only one room and no windows 															
Bronze Age 2300 BC – 700BC		Key words															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronze introduced from the continent • Copper (from Wales) and tin (from Cornwall) used to make bronze in Britain • Climate drier and warmer so people lived in places that are now uninhabited • Groups of roundhouses in villages and fields laid out in main river valleys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sometimes surrounded with a ditch and a bank - Often had a well or a pond to provide water for people and animals • End of Bronze Age – first hillforts are built <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate gets wetter and colder – sea and river levels are rising - Areas of higher land needed to be defended 		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Prehistory</td> <td>Time before writing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palaeolithic</td> <td>Old Stone Age – humans evolved during this period</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mesolithic</td> <td>Middle Stone Age – after Ice Age ends; people were hunter-gatherers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neolithic</td> <td>New Stone Age – farming introduced</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roundhouse</td> <td>Dwelling with one room with stone or wooden walls set in a circle and turf or thatched roofs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hillfort</td> <td>Type of settlement in the late Bronze Age and Iron Age that were often on hills with big defensive banks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>Another name for farming; covers both growing crops like wheat and vegetables and keeping domesticated animals like sheep or cows</td> </tr> </table>		Prehistory	Time before writing	Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age – humans evolved during this period	Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age – after Ice Age ends; people were hunter-gatherers	Neolithic	New Stone Age – farming introduced	Roundhouse	Dwelling with one room with stone or wooden walls set in a circle and turf or thatched roofs	Hillfort	Type of settlement in the late Bronze Age and Iron Age that were often on hills with big defensive banks	Agriculture	Another name for farming; covers both growing crops like wheat and vegetables and keeping domesticated animals like sheep or cows
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1. When were hill forts built?
a) Paleolithic b) Neolithic c) Iron Age d) Mesolithic
2. What was Stonehenge?
a) a hillfort b) a religious monument c) a roundhouse d) a farm
3. When did people start farming?
a) in Neolithic b) in Bronze Age c) in Iron Age d) in Mesolithic
4. When were coins introduced?
a) Bronze Age b) Iron Age c) Neolithic d) Mesolithic
5. Where is Skara Brae?
a) English Channel b) Cumbria c) Scotland d) Doggerland
6. What was the land that is now under the North Sea called?
a) Cumbria b) Strait of Dover c) Doggerland d) Stonehenge
7. What is a hillfort?
a) religious monument b) roundhouse c) burial ground d) type of settlement
8. What did not happen after the last ice age?
a) many large animals died out b) Britain became an island
c) modern humans appeared d) climate became warmer