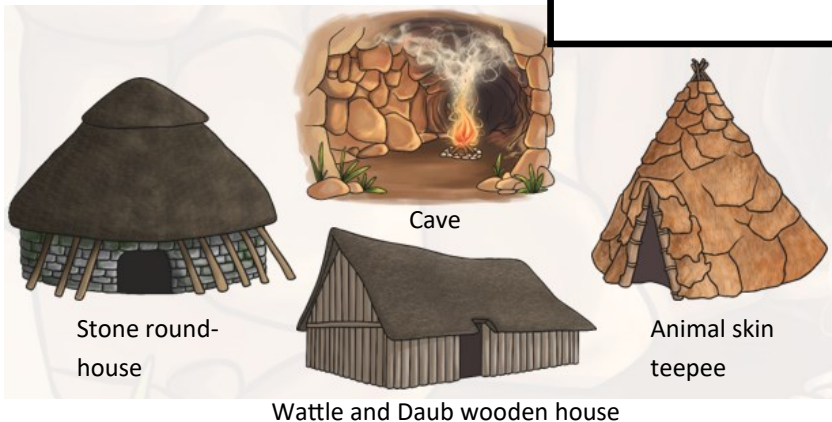


Stone Age Knowledge Organiser

Stone Age settlements



Stone Henge - a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 4 metres high. Its purpose and how it was built remains uncertain.



Maiden Castle - one of the largest and most complex Iron Age hillforts in Europe. It is located in Dorset, England. It was built around 100 BC and once protected hundreds of residents.



Skara Brae - a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located in the Orkney region in Scotland. It is a cluster of eight houses, which was occupied between 3000 and 2500 BC.

Black Hat Vocabulary

AD— dates after Jesus. We live in 2020 AD.

BC— dates before Jesus.

Agriculture— growing crops and rearing animals for food.

Evolution— a gradual change over time.

Hillfort— a fort built on a hill

Hunter-gatherer— people that hunt and harvest food from the wild.

Nomadic— people that move from place to place for food and shelter.

Smelting— a process to separate metal from rocks by heating and melting.

Tribe— a group of families and people that share a culture and language with a leader.

Stone Age

13,000BC



People make cave paintings.

4,500-3,500BC



Farming starts and begins to spread.

Bronze Age

4,500-3,500BC



The first pottery is made and used.

4,000-3,000BC



People start to ride and use horses.

2,500BC



Metal starts to be used.

1,800BC



The first copper mines are dug.

1,200-800BC



Metal tools are made and used.

1,200-800BC



Tribal Kingdoms and celtic culture.

Iron Age

800-700BC



The first hill forts are made.

700-500BC



Iron is used a lot more than before.

100BC



Coins are made and used for the first time.

AD43



The Romans invade Britain - Iron Age ends.