

# Year Three: The Stone Age

## Knowledge Organiser



### The Big Idea



Stone Age humans hunted large mammals, including woolly mammoths, giant bison and deer. They used stone tools to cut, pound, and crush—making them better at extracting meat and other nutrients from animals and plants than their earlier ancestors.

#### What is prehistory?

Prehistory is the earliest stages of human history. Our understanding of this time is limited and only from archaeology. It is made up of the Palaeolithic period, Mesolithic period, Neolithic period, Bronze Age and Iron Age.



#### How did people live in prehistory?



There were many developments in this time that changed the way we live. There were changes in lifestyles, diets and the tools they used.

#### Why is it called the Neolithic revolution?

During this time, migrants arrived from Europe and brought new ideas. They began to settle in one place and agriculture began by cutting down areas of forest. Homes were built to be permanent.



#### Did metals change everything?

New ideas including metalworking were brought by migrating people called the Beaker people. Metal tools had advantages such as a sharper blade, more durable and could be repaired.



#### What evidence do prehistoric monuments offer?



Stonehenge is a monument built in four stages from the Neolithic into Bronze Age. It, and other monuments, potentially reveal aspects of religious belief. It was definitely the site of burials.

#### How was iron better than bronze?

In the Iron Age, people lived in tribal groups that fought each other for land and possessions. Iron meant more people could have metal tools and weapons than before.



### Vocabulary

archaeologist    artefact    BC    Neolithic    chronology  
tribal    hunter-gatherers    shelter