

YEAR 3 STONE AGE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Palaeolithic – the earliest part of the Stone Age categorised by tools made of chipped stone and by cave art

Neolithic – the last period of the Stone Age, when humans began to develop agriculture and use of tools and weapons

Ancestors – a person from whom one is descended

Agriculture – the raising of crops for human use

Hunter-Gatherer – a person who meets their needs by hunting animals and gathering plants

Flaking – a process of shaping stone by chipping pieces off the edges

Pre-historic – the time before recorded history

Tribes – iron aged people who lived in the same area and did similar things

Forage – to look widely for nourishment or other provisions

Thatched – the roof of a house that have been made with straw or reeds



THE THREE-AGE SYSTEM

Stone Age – the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were used.

Bronze Age – the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for tools and weapons.

Iron Age – the time period when iron became the preferred metal for making tools.

STONEHENGE

Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous monuments, which stands on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire.

It began being built in the late Neolithic Age, around 3000 BC. The last changes were made to it in the early Bronze Age, around 1500 BC.

