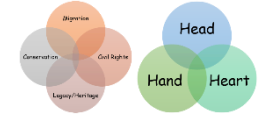




# Year 3 – Autumn – History – Pupil Knowledge Organiser



What do I already know?	What am I learning now?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History is the study of change over time.</li> <li>Some people and events are considered more 'special' or significant than others.</li> <li>'Historically significant' people or events changed many people's lives.</li> <li>Some changes occurred because of improvements in technology.</li> <li>We can order significant events on a timeline to show when they happened.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is Prehistoric?</li> <li>How do we know about Prehistoric Life?</li> <li>What were the different periods of the Stone Age?</li> <li>What was life like in a Neolithic settlement?</li> <li>How did the Bronze Age change how people lived?</li> <li>How did the Iron Age change how people lived?</li> </ol>

Chronology	Key Vocabulary
	<p><b>prehistoric</b> The period of history before written records were kept. In Britain this is 43 CE, when the Romans arrived.</p> <p><b>BCE</b> Before Common Era: The time before the year 0.</p> <p><b>CE</b> Common Era: The time after the year 0.</p> <p><b>archaeologist</b> A special historian who studies human history through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.</p> <p><b>excavation</b> The process of uncovering something by digging away covering earth.</p> <p><b>artefact</b> An object made by people in the past with cultural or historical significance.</p> <p><b>primary source</b> Original artefacts or documents from the time period being studied.</p> <p><b>secondary source</b> Sources of information created by historians after a specific time period.</p> <p><b>hunter-gatherer</b> A person who gets food by hunting animals and gathering plants, instead of farming (agriculture) or buying it.</p> <p><b>trade</b> To give in exchange for something else. E.g. buying and selling.</p>

Key Knowledge: Stone Age	Key Knowledge: Bronze Age	Key Knowledge: Iron Age
<p>The Stone Age is divided into three periods, each using stone as the primary material for tools and weapons.</p> <p>In the Neolithic era, people began to permanently settle, creating small communities.</p> <p>Timber homes were made using a technique called wattle and daub.</p> <p>Skara Brae in Orkney is an example of stone-built Neolithic houses.</p>	<p>Bronze replaced stone as the primary material for tools and weapons.</p> <p>Bronze tools allowed for more efficient farming and the clearing of forests.</p> <p>Communities started to take part in long-distance trade, particularly tin which is used to make bronze.</p> <p>There was an increase in the production and trade of decorative items.</p>	<p>Iron replaced bronze as the main material for tools and weapons.</p> <p>Iron was abundant and easier to work with than bronze, leading to stronger and more efficient tools.</p> <p>Communities could trade not just raw materials but finished iron goods, boosting local economies.</p> <p>Competition for resources (iron), land, and power led to increased conflicts.</p>