

LKS2 Stone Age to Iron Age Geography Knowledge Organiser

Term 6

Key Enquiry Question: What was the world like in the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age?

National Curriculum Objectives:

- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle.
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.



Key vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Prehistoric	Relating to or denoting the period before written records
Topographical features	Key geographical physical features such as rives, hills, mountains etc.
Long/land barrows	A prehistoric monument that are usually single mounds, made typically of earth which are flanked by ditches. They are usually between 20 and 70 metres In length, although there are a few examples that can be higher or lower.
Fogous	A fogou(s) is a form of artificial underground passage or chamber found in Cornwall. The exact use of these is not known but it is suspected they were used for refuge, cold storage or possibly ceremonies.
Stone circles	A megalithic monument of a type found mainly in western Europe, consisting of stones, typically standing stones, arranged more or less in a circle.

Sticky Knowledge:

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire.

Skara Brae is a prehistoric village off the coast of Scotland.

Roundhouses had thatched roofs to keep the fire burning but let the smoke out.

They used flint stones to make fires and tools.

People in the Stone Age were hunter-gatherers who used stone tools.

During the Iron Age they made tools and weapons from iron and steel.

Clothing in the Stone Age was made from animal skins and grass or plant stems which were woven. In the Bronze Age clothes were made of wool and animal skin.