

LKS2 Stone Age to Iron Age Knowledge Organiser

Term 5 and 6

Key Enquiry Question: How did the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age impact how we live today?

National Curriculum Objectives:

Knowledge and understanding of British history:

- Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age through the study of:
- Skara Brae • Bronze age technology • Iron age hill forts
- Continue to develop chronologically secure knowledge of history e.g. timelines
- Construct informed responses by selecting and organising relevant historical information
- Develop the appropriate use of historical terms
- Regularly answer and sometimes ask historically valid questions



Key vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Hill fort	Raised defended settlements, often built on cliff tops or large knolls and spurs, that provided trading centres and secure enclosed habitats for humans during the Bronze and Iron Ages.
Neolithic	When ground or polished stone weapons and implements prevailed.
Round house	Circular dwellings that had thatched roofs and walls made of wooden posts, which were filled in with wattle-and-daub (a combination of woven branches, earth and clay).

Sticky Knowledge:

People lived in roundhouses during the Stone Age, Iron Age and Bronze Age.

Animal skins were used for clothing and bedding.

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in Wiltshire that was built at the end of the Neolithic period.

Weapons were crafted from stone, iron and bronze.

The Stone Age period is the longest period in the human timeline.

The oldest stone tool dates to around 3.3 million years ago.