

Key dates:

STONE AGE:

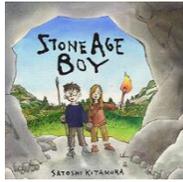
Palaeolithic to 10,000 BC

Mesolithic to 4000 BC

Neolithic to 2300 BC

BRONZE AGE: 2300 BC to 800 BC

IRON AGE: 800 BC to AD 43



Knowledge Organiser



Yr 3: Rock of Ages.

Key Vocabulary

AD	Anno Domini – years after the birth of Christ.
Archaeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up objects.
BC	Before Christ.
Bronze Age	Period after the Stone Age when humans first mined for metals.
Flint	A type of stone used to make tools.
Fossils	Remains of plants or animals that lived long ago.
Fur pelt	Animals skin worn by cave men.
Hammerstone	A prehistoric hammer made out of stone.
Homo sapiens	Humans.
Ice Age	A time when thick ice sheets called glaciers covered huge areas of land.
Igneous rocks	Formed from magma deep inside the earth which cools and hardens.
Iron Age	The period when people used iron.
Mammoth	A prehistoric animal which lived during the Ice age period.
Mesolithic	The middle Stone age era – dates from around 9600 BC to 5500 BC. The end of the Ice age.
Metamorphic	Rocks which are formed when there is change or pressure to their environment.
Neanderthals	Cave men who lived during the Paleolithic period.
Neolithic	The last part of the Stone Age. The time when farming was invented and when people started caring for animals, such as cows, sheep and pigs.
Nomadic	Someone who travels from place to place.
Paleolithic	The first part of the stone age around 9600 BC.
Prehistoric	Before recorded history.
Sedimentary	Rocks formed by sediment built up over time.
Skara Brae	A stone age settlement in the Orkney Isles, off the coast of Scotland.
Stonehenge	A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons.
Stone Age	The earliest time when humans used stone for tools and weapons.
Iron Age	The period when people used iron.

Rocks:

Rocks are made of one or more **minerals**. There are 3 main types of rocks: Sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.

Igneous rocks are formed from magma which is a hot, liquid found inside the earth.

Sedimentary rocks are formed when small particles of mineral are washed down river and squashed down while more 'sediment' is washed on top. This happens over millions of years. These rocks build up in layers and often have the remains of living creatures and plants fossilised within them.

Igneous and **sedimentary** rock can become metamorphic rock because **metamorphic** means to change shape or form.

The **Stone Age** is the earliest time when humans used tools and weapons carved out of stone. It is divided up into 3 periods:

In the early Stone Age, called the **Paleolithic period**, people had to find or catch everything that they ate so they moved from place to place to find food.

The middle Stone Age, called the **Mesolithic**, began at a time when sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). During the Mesolithic period, tools were developed to become smaller and finer.

In the late Stone Age, which is called the **Neolithic era** people began to farm and lived in villages.

Gradually, people began to mine metals and they learnt how to make tools out of copper gold and bronze. This period was known as the **Bronze Age**.

Around 800 BC, people learnt how to use iron. Celtic people spread out across Europe and many settled in Britain. They lived in forts surrounded by walls and ditches. This became known as the **Iron age**.

