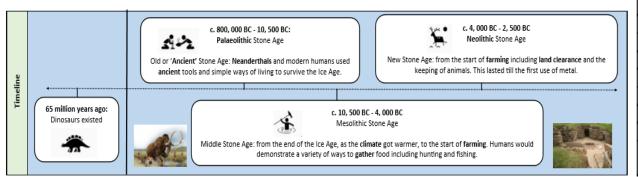


Y3 Knowledge Organiser – The Stone Ages What will I be able to do by the end of the unit?

Year 3 students will learn about the Stone Age and its tools from the beginning to the end. They will explore how early humans relied on sharp stone tools for hunting and survival, using dead animals for food, warmth, and tool-making. They will study cave paintings, early tools, fire hearths, Skara Brae settlements, and the remains of Cheddar Man, a Mesolithic man. By comparing and contrasting the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic eras using diagrams and timelines, students will analyse Stone Age artifacts and explain their uses, and present their knowledge using various skills like Geography, English, Maths, and Computing.

People People						
Neanderthal	An early species of human being, now extinct					
Civilisation	A human society with its own organisation and culture					
Archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains					



What should I already know?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age.
- Life existed before your grandparents were born.
- Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. Evidence of this was found by Mary Anning, who discovered fossils.
- · What climate means and an example of it.

Key Vocabulary

ancient	belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire						
distent	(AD 410)						
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains						
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like						
century	a period of 100 years						
circa	Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.						
civilisation	a human society with its own social organisation and culture.						
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of a place						
discovery	If someone makes a discovery, they are the first person to find or become aware of a place,						
discovery	substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before.						
era	a period of time in history. An era often begins or ends with an important event.						
extinct	no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place						
farming	when an area of land is used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.						
flint	a piece of stone used in fire-starting and as a tool						
gather	collect things together						
hearths	the floor of a fireplace, or the stone or brick area in front of it						
island	a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water						
land clearance	the removal of trees, or other things that are not wanted from an area to clear the land.						
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age						
migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there						
Neanderthal	an early species of human being, now extinct						
Neolithic	New Stone Age						
nomad	a person or a group of people with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter.						
Palaeolithic	Old or 'ancient' Stone Age.						
remains	traces of the past						
resources	something used to help when needed.						
settler/	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement						
settlement	people who highate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement						

Question 1: Which of these is an	Start of	End of	Question 2:Why were animals	Start of	End of	Question 3:Circa means	Start of	End o	of
example of a Stone Age	unit:	unit:	important to Stone Age	unit:	unit:		unit:	unit:	
settlement?			humans? Tick all that are true						
Sudbury						artefact			
			they provided them with food						
Skara Brae						century			
			they used their bones to make tools						
London			they used their skins to keep warm			around			
Great Cornard			they loved being around all kinds of animals			circle			
Question 4:Using the numbers 1-	Start of	End of	Question 5: Using the numbers	Start of	End of	Question 6:The discovery o	f the	Start of	End of
3, put these in the order in which they happened.	unit:	unit:	1-3, put these in the order in which they happened.	unit:	unit:	Cheddar Man was important because	t	unit:	unit:
The start of farming			Mesolithic			He liked cheese			
The start of hunting and gathering			Palaeolithic			His remains told us about litthe Stone Age	ie in		
Early humans use tool such as flint t help them survive			Neolithic			Archaeologists found him			
						We know who killed him			