



Who lived in Britain first? - Knowledge Organiser

St Gregory's Catholic Primary School – Year 3



Dates to Remember							
13,000 B.C.	4500-3500 B.C.	2300 B.C.	1800 B.C.	1200-800 B.C	800-700 B.C.	700-500 B.C.	100 B.C.
People make cave paintings	Farming starts to begin to spread and pottery is made	Start of the Bronze Age	The first copper mines are dug	Metal tools are made and used	Start of the Iron Age / The first hill forts are made	Iron is more commonly being used	Coins are made and used for the first time / Iron Age end with Romans in 43 AD

Key Vocabulary		Historical Facts	Key People
Cave Paintings	Artwork in caves dating back to the Ice Age.	<p>Stone Age Early Stone Age Man was a hunter-gatherer, travelling around following food sources, setting up camps. Some lived in caves, although not many as this was dangerous. Scientists believe they had fires but used naturally occurring fire to bring to a campfire (e.g. a lightning strike) rather than making one by themselves.</p> <p>Bronze Age The mining of metals helped transform the world's use of trade, weaponry pottery and jewellery. The creation of bronze, gold and copper items around this time signalled the end of the Stone Age and the start of the Bronze Age.</p> <p>Iron Age The Iron Age is a period of history when iron became the preferred metal of choice for making tools which is seen to have ended with the spread of the Roman Empire from 43 A.D. Iron was more readily available than bronze and was much easier to work with.</p>	<p>Homo habilis an early human who evolved around 2.3 million years ago, was probably the first to make stone tools.</p> <p>Hunter gatherers moved frequently following the animals that they hunted and gathering fruits and berries when they could.</p> <p>Neolithic farmers were early farmers grew wheat and barley, which they ground into flour. Some farmers grew beans and peas. Others grew a plant called flax, which they made into linen for clothes</p> <p>Celts lived across most of Europe during the Iron Age. The Celts were a collection of tribes with origins in central Europe.</p>
Nomadic	Early Stone Age people followed food sources and travelled.		
Stonehenge	A mysterious set of enormous stones built 3000 B.C. – 1500 B.C.		
Roundhouses	A circular house with a conical roof and wattle and daub walls		
Weapons	Combining copper and tin to make hard weapons and armour		
Woolly Mammoth	A now extinct animal roaming earth during the Ice Age		
Celts	Europeans who used iron from 600 B.C. – 43 A.D.		
Skara Brae	A stone-built Neolithic settlement in Scotland.		

