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| **Year 3 Knowledge Organiser** | **‘Would you prefer to live in the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?’** | **Focus: History** | |
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| **Key Vocabulary** | **Chronology** | | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **archaeologist** | A person who learns about the past by recovering buildings, graves and objects from the past. | | **AD** | Anno Domini- shows dates after the birth of year 0 (the birth of Jesus). | | **BC** | Before Christ (before Jesus was born) | | **bartering** | Trading by swapping one item for another | | **hunter gatherer** | People who move around hunting and collecting food. | | **settlement** | Place where people live together in a community. | | **trade** | Buying or selling objects that are made or grown. | | **tribe** | People that lived together usually led by a chief or king. | | **Neolithic** | A time of history called the New Stone Age. | | **artefacts** | Objects of historical interest made by humans. | | **limitations** | Archaeological evidence does not give us all the answers. | |  | | |
| **Settlements** | **Trade** | **The Amesbury Archer** | |
| In the Neolithic period, people started to live in groups together as communities. One example of this is Skara Brae.    By the Iron Age, people were living in groups called tribes led by a chief or king. These were often around hill forts which were built to defend the tribe. | * Goods like bronze and copper were exchanged for other items. * Trade between Britain and Europe increased during the Iron Age. * To start with, bartering was used to exchange goods, but the arrival of the first coins ended this. | It is believed that he was a trader.  The first gold ever discovered in Britain was in his grave.  He came from Europe and it is thought that he brought bronze over with him. | |