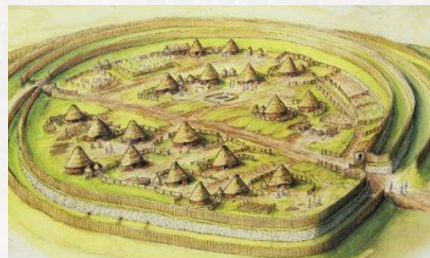
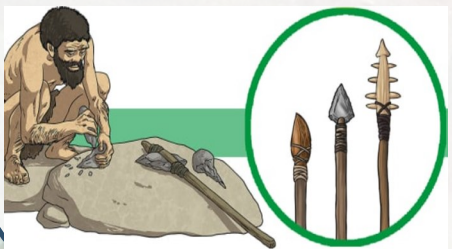
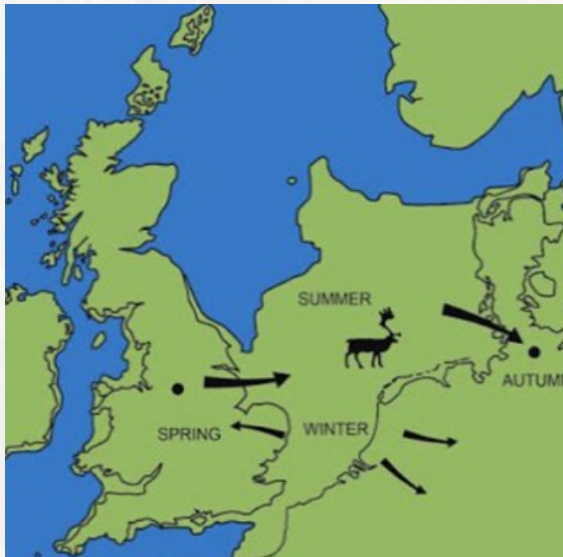


How Did Prehistory Change Britain?

History Overview

- Prehistory was the time before human societies developed writing systems.
- During the Stone age, Bronze age and Iron age, humans developed many different skills.
- Early nomadic humans migrated across 'land bridges' that were then covered by water after the Ice Age.



Significant Periods

Stone Age 2.5 million BC

Paleolithic: hunter gatherers moved with the seasons.

Mesolithic: settlements were created.

Neolithic: agriculture developed.

Bronze Age 2500 BC: copper and tin were used to improve tools

Iron Age 800 BC: tools were made stronger and enabled wider travel.

Key Vocabulary

archaeologist
Beaker People
hand axe
hill fort
hunter gatherer
Mesolithic
Neolithic
nomadic
Palaeolithic
Stonehenge
tribe

Core Knowledge

Civilisation: Humans evolved from hunter gatherers to developing settlements and farming.

During the Bronze and Iron Ages, humans began to use metals, which made tools stronger.

Power: Tools and weapons developed from flint hand axes to iron spears. Tribal leaders arose as land was occupied.

Trade: The Mesolithic era developed pottery, jewellery and fine tools (Beaker People) which were traded and valued. Bronze and Iron Age traders travelled huge distances to exchange copper, tin and salt.

Migration: Hunter gatherers were nomadic. They travelled outwards from the African subcontinent, throughout Europe and across the Landbridge which was present during the Ice Age.

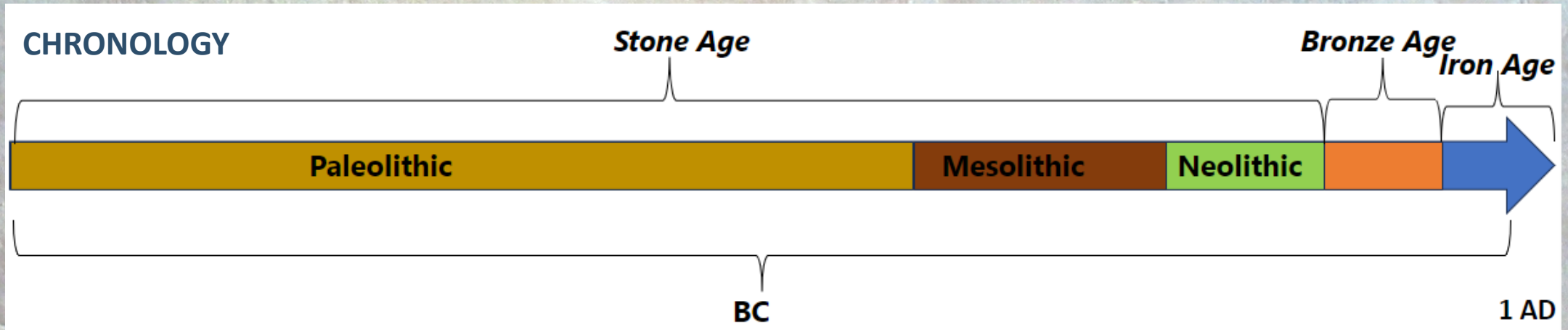
Legacy: We know about prehistory from archeology. Neolithic sites still exist and provide evidence for historians.



How Did Prehistory Change Britain?

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year 3 - Autumn Term 1



St Paul's World History Timeline

