

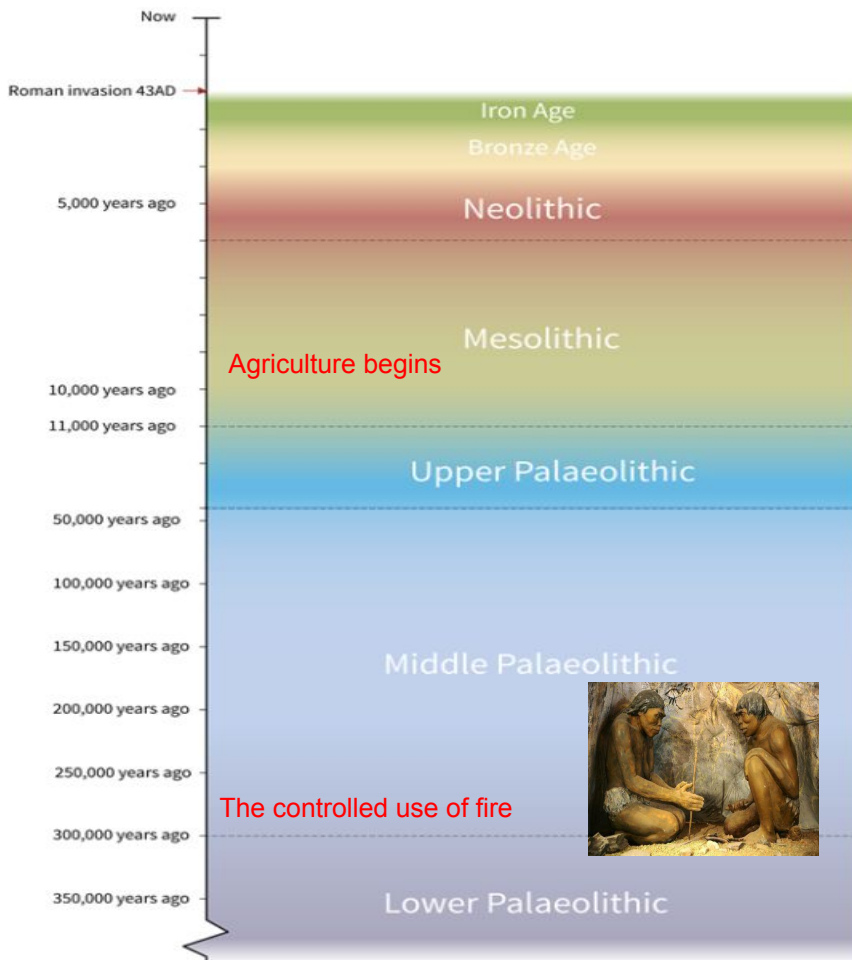
History Knowledge Organiser Year 3

Autumn (ii)

What have historians learned from Skara Brae?

Substantive Knowledge - Farming methods changed between the Stone and Iron Ages when early people could use spears to catch animals to eat. The controlled use of fire meant meat could be cooked and this helped human brains to develop.

The chronology of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic early humans B.C.E.



Neolithic or New Stone Age

Groups of hunters learned about keeping domesticated wild animals. They cultivated the land using herded animals.

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age

Humans started to sharpen their stone tools using flint. They started to settle in one place and hunted and gathered meat, fish, berries, nuts and fruits.

Palaeolithic or New Stone Age

Humans used stones which already had a cutting edge for hunting. They used tree branches, leaves and stones to make shelters. They ate plants and meat and gathered berries.

They used fire by rubbing stones together and roasted meat.

What Skara Brae tells us about life in prehistoric Scotland



Primary sources found in Skara Brae tell us how Neolithic people built their homes, the work they did, the tools they used and the food they ate. Tools, crop remains and bones found at Skara Brae show the villagers were skilled hunters and fishermen and expert farmers, too! They grew crops such as wheat and barley, and reared sheep, cattle and pigs. Since no weapons have been found at Skara Brae, historians believe it was home to a peaceful community. Archaeologists have discovered jewellery, needles, buttons, ornaments, well crafted pottery and dice, suggesting they were creative people who appreciated beauty – and enjoyed playing games too.

To know how life changed for humankind through historical enquiries about iron hill forts

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk/articles/zmmq7yc>

By the end of the Iron Age many people lived in **hill forts**. A hillfort could be home to hundreds of people. These settlements were on higher ground and were surrounded by **walls** and **ditches** and warriors defended their people from enemy attacks.

- Inside the hill forts, families lived in **round houses**.
- These were simple **one-roomed homes** with a pointed thatched roof and walls made from **wattle and daub** (a mixture of mud and twigs).
- In the centre of a round house was a **fire where meals were cooked in a cauldron**.
- Around the walls were jars for storing food and **beds made from straw covered with animal skins**.



The names of the Celtic Iron Age tribes in Britain recorded by Roman and Greek historians and geographers



To know how life changed for humankind through historical enquiries about tribal kingdoms.

People in Iron Age Britain lived in **clans** that belonged to **tribes led by warrior kings** or chieftains. These groups would have changed and evolved throughout the Iron Age, and their early interactions seem to have been hostile, perhaps as tribal groups and boundaries settled in to place. By about 350 BC many hillforts went out of use and the remaining ones were reinforced. Why so many went out of use is not known. Perhaps people had begun to meet together as larger tribal groups in just a few of the most important hillforts.

To know how life changed for humankind through historical enquiries about farming practices.

The production of iron tools helped make the farming process easier and more efficient. The value of iron tools was that the method was made more effective by Iron farming tools, such as sickles and plough tips, which allowed the farmers to exploit harder soils, try new crops and have more time for other activities. Farmers could plow tougher soil, making it possible to harvest new crops and freeing time for more leisure. Iron Age farmers **grew crops and vegetables**. They kept **geese, goats and pigs** and had **large herds of cows** and **flocks of sheep**



Core Vocabulary

Hunter-gatherer - a member of nomadic people who live by hunting and fishing through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.

Tribal - members of tribal communities

Archaeologists - a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.

Settlement- a place where people establish a community.