

Stone Age - Mesolithic Life and Neolithic

13,000BC



People make cave paintings.

4,500-3,500BC



Farming starts and begins to spread.

Discover Knowledge Organiser – YEAR 3

Changes in Britain from Stone Age through to the Roman Invasion



Bronze Age

4,500-3,500BC



The first pottery is made and used.

4,000-3,000BC



People start to ride and use horses.

2,500BC



Metal starts to be used.

1,800BC



The first copper mines are dug.

1,200-800BC



Metal tools are made and used.

1,200-800BC

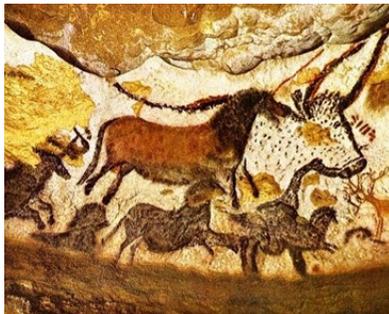


Tribal Kingdoms and Celtic culture.

Stonehenge A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons.



Cave paintings - Early humans may have used art as a way of helping themselves in their struggle for survival. Paintings of animals on cave walls are common.



The spread of the **Roman Empire** was partly due to the fact that the Roman army was so well organised. At the time of its invasion of Britain, the Roman army was the most disciplined and efficient killing machine that the ancient world had ever known.



Iron Age

800-700BC



The first hill forts are made.

700-500BC



Iron is used a lot more than before.

100BC



Coins are made and used for the first time.

Roman Invasion

AD43



The Romans conquered Britain.

AD61



Boudicca rebels against the Romans.



Key Vocabulary

Stone, Bronze and Iron Age

archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what
barrow	a large structure made of earth that people used
bronze	copper and tin are melted together to make a metal called bronze.
century	A period of 100 years
circa	Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.
druid	Powerful religious people
hillfort	settlements built on hills to provide more protection
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
loom	an apparatus that makes fabric using threads
migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there
rampart	A defensive wall built for protection
sacrifice	offerings to spirits such as weapons, animals and humans

The Romans

emperor	somebody who rules an empire or is the head of state in an
empire	empire a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
fortress	a castle or other large strong building, or a well-protected place, which is intended to be difficult for enemies to enter
infrastructure	the basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable it to work
Jutes	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
Legacy	a direct result of something in history and which continues
Nation	all the people who live in a particular country
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
province	a large section of a country
Queen Boudica	leader of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Roman invasion
settler/ settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
tribe	a group of people of the same race, language, and customs