

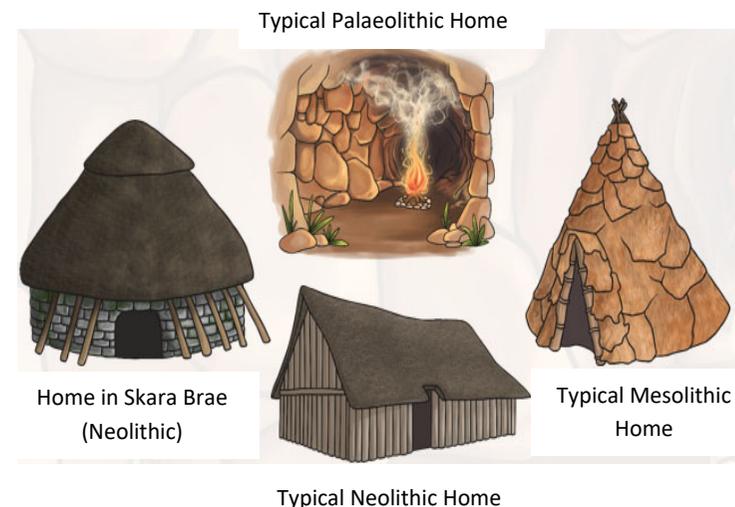
Year 3/4, Term 5 and 6 - 'Tribal Tales Knowledge Organiser



Key Vocabulary:

Archaeologist: A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and analysis of artefacts.	Archaeology: The study of buildings, graves, tools and other artefacts from the past to learn about the people that lived at that time.
Artefact: An object, such as a tool or decoration, which is of historical interest.	Barrow: An ancient burial mound.
Cremate: To burn a dead person's body, usually as part of a funeral ceremony.	Flint: A hard, grey rock that was used in prehistoric times to make tools or weapons.
Fortified: A town that has strong walls and can be defended against enemies.	Harpoon: A spear that is attached to a long rope and thrown at large fish or whales to kill them.
Peat: A dark brown, soil-like substance that forms from dead and decaying plant material.	Tribe: A group of people, often made up of many families who live together.

Changes in houses over time:



Stone Age (approx. 450,000 – 2300 BC)			Bronze Age (approx. 2300 – 700 BC)	Iron Age (approx. 700 BC – AD 43)
The Palaeolithic 450,000 – 10,000 BC	The Mesolithic 10,000 – 4500 BC	The Neolithic 4500 – 2300 BC	People started to make tools and weapons from bronze. Gold was also used for jewellery. People lived in villages or on farms. Villagers lived in roundhouses with a central fireplace. They built fences to keep out enemies.	People began to use iron to make weapons and tools. They now lived in tribes and fought against each other for land and goods. Hill forts were built for defence. People lived inside the forts and warriors defended them against enemy attack.
Early humans used tools made from wood and bone. People lived in caves or makeshift huts and hunted for their food. Lots of land was covered in ice.	Weather became warmer and larger flatter tools were made, such as harpoons. People began to live in one place for longer periods of time.	Farming and keeping animals became part of life, so people stayed in one place. They lived in small tribes or family groups in round, mud brick houses.		