Year 4 Autumn Term 2021 Knowledge Organisers

STONE AGE TO IRON AGE

Timeline

13,000 B.C.	4500-3500 B.C.	2300 B.C.	1800 B.C.	1200-800 B.C.	800-700 B.C.	700-500 B.C.	100 B.C.
People make cave paintings	Farming starts to begin to spread and pottery is made	Start of the Bronze Age	The first copper mines are dug	Metal tools are made and used	Start of the Iron Age / The first hill forts are made	Iron is more commonly being used	Coins are made and used for the first time / Iron Age end with Romans in 43 AD

Key Vocabulary

The Stone Age	
cave paintings	Artwork in caves dating back to the Ice Age.
jewellery	Late Stone Age people made it from shells, teeth and bones.
woolly mammoth	A now extinct animal roaming earth during the Ice Age.
nomadic	Early Stone Age people followed food sources and travelled.
Skara Brae	A stone-built Neolithic settlement in Scotland.
The Bronze Age	
foundry	A place of work where metal castings are made.
jewellery	Wearing bronze items was a way to show how rich you were.
Stonehenge	A mysterious set of enormous stones built 3000 B.C. - 1500 B.C.
roundhouses	A circular house with a conical roof and wattle and daub walls.
weapons	Combining copper and tin to made hard weapons and armour.
The Iron Age	
Celts	NW Europeans who used iron from 600 B.C. - 43 A.D.
hillforts	Small towns built on a hilltop surrounded by banks of soil and wooden walls to keep out enemies.
smithing	Blacksmiths would heat iron and create weapons / tools.
weapons	Swords, daggers and arrowheads were made of iron.

DID YOU KNOW?

Famous Bronze Age civilizations included the Shang Dynasty, Indus Valley, Ancient Egyptians and the Sumerians.

Stone Age

Palaeolithic to 10,000 BCE (end of the Ice Age) / Mesolithic to 4000 BCE / Neolithic to 2300 BCE

Early Stone Age Man was a hunter-gatherer, travelling around following food sources, setting up camps. Some lived in caves, although not many as this was dangerous. Scientists believe they had fires but used naturally occurring fire to bring to a campfire (e.g. a lightning strike) rather than making one by themselves. By the time it was the Neolithic Age, people stopped travelling and settled, becoming farmers and domesticating sheep, cattle and pigs. They learned how to soften leather to make warm, comfortable clothes and they used wool from sheep to spin, thread and weave into clothes. They built homes from wooden planks and covered it with wattle and daub. The roof was thatched using reeds. During this period, they also made clay pots for cooking, serving food and storing water. Huge tombs were made with dead remains.

Bronze Age

2300 BCE to 800 BCE

The mining of metals helped transform the world's use of trade, weaponry pottery and jewellery. The creation of bronze, gold and copper items around this time signalled the end of the Stone Age and the start of the Bronze Age. These improved tools led to developments in farming and therefore larger productions able to feed growing cities. The invention of the wheel meant that animal drawn vehicles could drive along tracks and roads. The potter's wheel and textile production meant that better pottery and clothing could be produced.

Iron Age

800 BCE to 43 CE

The Iron Age is a period of history when iron became the preferred metal of choice for making tools which is seen to have ended with the spread of the Roman Empire from 43 A.D. Iron was more readily available than bronze and was much easier to work with. This led to further improvements in farming and diet. During this time the Celts lived as an advanced Iron Age society. There were three main branches of Celts in Europe - Brythonic, Gaulic and Gaelic. Brythonic Celts (Britons) settled in England. Some people can still speak Celtic languages such as Welsh and Gaelic. Most Iron Age people worked and lived on small farms and their lives were governed by the changing of the seasons.

Living Things and Their Habitats

MRS GREN

M.R.S. G.R.E.N. is a useful way to remember the necessary features of living organisms.

MOVEMENT
It can change its position.

RESPIRATION
It releases energy from a food source.

SENSITIVITY
It responds to things (e.g. light).

GROWTH
It can develop and get larger.

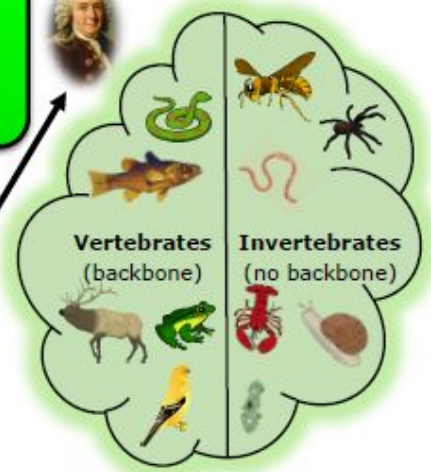
REPRODUCTION
It can make copies of itself or produce offspring.

EXCRETION
It can get rid of waste products.

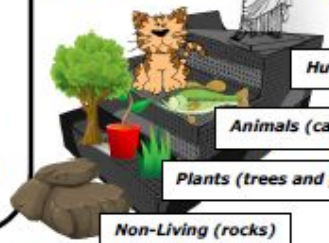
NUTRITION
It consumes chemical material / food.

In about 350 B.C. Aristotle (a Greek philosopher) classified all things into 4 main groups.

Carl Linnaeus simplified the naming of living things in 1735. Names of living things were often very long so he gave them a two-part (binomial) name. It was a mixture of genus and species (and in Latin) e.g. Human was Homo Sapien, Wolf was Canus Lupus and Lion was Felis Leo.



FOOD CHAINS



Decomposer
Feeds by decomposing the remains of living things.

Consumer
Eats the producer.
(Secondary consumers eat the primary consumer.)

Producer
Produced from an energy source (e.g. the sun) such as plants.

Predators hunt and eat other animals. Prey are hunted by predators.

Man-Made Threats to the Environment

1.) Air pollution – Petrol and diesel used to power motor vehicles release carbon monoxide – a poisonous and harmful chemical. The burning of fossil fuels contributes to environmental damage too.
2.) Water pollution – Industrial waste and run-off from farming, which often uses fertilisers, can pollute rivers and streams.
3.) Rubbish –Plastic and household waste ends up on the streets, in the sea or in rubbish dumps, destroying habitats and wildlife.

Groups of Living Organisms

Mammals - warm-blooded, have hair on their bodies, parents care for the young, females produce milk for their babies, breathe through lungs, most are terrestrial (live on land) though some are aquatic (live in sea).
Birds - warm-blooded, most can fly, have feathers and wings, most build nests, hatch from eggs, most baby birds must be fed by parents and cared for until they can survive on their own (though some, like baby chickens and quail, can search for food a few hours after hatching)
Fish - aquatic animals, breath through gills, cold-blooded, most have scales, most develop from eggs that the female lays outside her body
Amphibians - live part of their life cycle in water and part on land, have gills when young, later develop lungs, cold-blooded, usually have moist skin.
Reptiles - hatch from eggs, cold-blooded, have dry, thick, scaly skin