



# Lyng Primary School Knowledge Organiser



Topic:	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	Year 5 Civilisation and communication	Autumn 1
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**Background information for parents and teachers**  
 A civilization is an advanced society with farming, division of labour, multiple cities, organized religion, science/technology, some form of government, and a written language. The main factor that allowed civilization to develop was farming. Humans were forced to live in one place and farming also provided enough food to support large numbers of people.



### Geographical study

#### Extreme Weather

- Investigating how Stone Age people decided where to live and how the change of the seasons and weather affected this.
- Create a model Doggerland and Britain using salt dough. Once dry, flood it to show how the water has covered the land and meant that Britain is an island.
- In 6200 BC a tsunami ripped across the North Sea from Norway to Scotland destroying settlements and sweeping people away during winter.
- Investigating how climate change has affected glaciers melting leading to rising sea levels which closed off Britain from the rest of Britain as Doggerland flooded.

#### Fieldwork Opportunities

- Outback2Basics trip – settlements**



#### Significant places

- Europe (Denmark) – Bog Bodies
- Doggerland disappearing

What Step On and Goldilocks words will I use?	
Spelling	Definition
Valley	A valley is a low stretch of land between hills, especially one that has a river flowing through it.
Plain	A plain is a large flat area of land with very few trees on it.
Physical geography	the branch of geography that deals with the natural features of the earth's surface
Human geography	the branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface
Glacier	an extremely large mass of ice which moves very slowly, often down a mountain valley.
Forage	Looking widely for nourishment and other provisions
Hill fort	Settlement on top of a hill that is surrounded by a wall
Avalanche	A large mass of snow that falls down the side of a mountain.
Slough	A loose layer of snow on the surface of the slope
Tsunami	A very large wave, often caused by an earthquake that destroys things.
Dense	Something that is dense contains a lot of things or people in a small area.
Sparse	Something that is sparse is small in number or amount and spread out over an area.
Infrastructure	The stock of fixed capital equipment in a country, including factories, roads, schools etc. considered as a determinant of economic growth.
Cataclysm	An event that causes great change or harm
Archipelago	An extensive group of islands

# Our Storytelling Approach to enhance engagement

<b>People:</b> Torak		<b>Place:</b> A shadowy world steeped in natural magic		<b>Problem:</b> Kidnapped by a village	
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## Key facts and locations



Doggerland used to link Britain to mainland Europe.



Rising climate temperatures due to naturally occurring greenhouse gases led to glaciers melting.

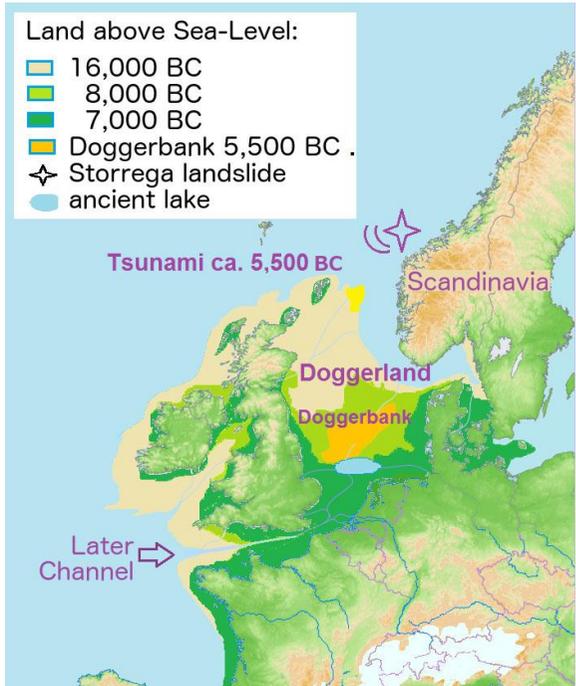


A tsunami caused by the sudden collapse of 180 miles of the continental shelf near Norway wiped out coastal areas of Scotland and Norway. This meant that tools, settlements and infrastructures were destroyed and many survivors succumbed to the first winter.



Stone Age settlers built hill forts, settled near bodies of water to hunt and fish. They built roundhouses, tombs and monuments near the coast and inland by water.

## Map to be studied



**Agreed Outcome**

A labelled map of the physical features of an area.

**People:**

Torak

**Place:**

A shadowy world steeped in natural magic

**Problem:**

Kidnapped by a village

**Key skills – Taken from Milestone 3 – Sequence of Learning**

- Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
- Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
- Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.
- Use different types of fieldwork sampling to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results.
- Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics.