# Year 3: Let's Learn About... Through the Ages





Prehistoric life	Stone Age (450,000 – 2300 BCE)	Bronze Age (2300 – 700 CE)	Skara Brae	Key Vocabulary	
Humans first arrived in Britain at least 900,000 years ago. Historians used artefacts and cave art, as well as buildings and burial sites, to discover more about how prehistoric people lived. Pre-history is divided into 3 main periods: the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages, which are named after	The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together. People in the Stone	People started to make tools and weapons from bronze. Bronze was a new stronger and harder wearing metal. It was used to make daggers, swords and spearheads and armour. Gold was also used to create jewellery. Most people lived in villages or	Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in 1850 CE removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate	Prehistoric or Prehistory	The time before there were any written records. Human prehistory begins with humans appearing and ends when written records were first kept.
the main materials used at each time. We will be looking at the Stone and Bronze Ages.  Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.  Stone Age artefacts		on farms. Bronze age villagers lived in roundhouses with a central fireplace and a roof of animal skins.	and what sort of tools they used.	Bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
Y III	Stone tool Stone tool			artefact	An object, such as a tool or decoration, which is of historical interest.
Timeline 5000 BCE		Skara Brae, Orkney	Skara Brae	tribe	A group of people, often made up of many families who live together.
Ancient Sumer	Bronze Age Iron Ancient Egypt	Roman Britain		archaeologist	Someone who studies artefacts from the past.

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## Spring 1



Cave art is important because it is how people shared stories, culture and what was important to them before the invention of writing. Caves were natural shelters where tribes would meet, sleep and live. Humans have always wanted to create art and share stories, warnings and events. Some cave art shows children and adults painting together, much like we do today. The oldest cave art is thousands of years old and people would have used charcoal from fires and natural materials to create images that have lasted through time.

### Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in Southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales – scientists and historians are still trying to work out how and why.





#### Beaker Folk

The Beaker folk settled well with the people already living in Britain; they caused a change in culture and the way people lived. They have been named after the bell-shaped pottery they made. The beakers were mainly used for drinking from but were also used as urns, to smelt copper or to store food.

Historians believe that Beaker folk originated from Spain or Portugal, where the earliest pots have been found.





Key Scientific Vocabulary			
rocks	Rock, or stone, is a hard material made up of one or more minerals.		
mineral	Minerals make up Earth's rocks, sands, and soils.		
soil	Soil is the loose upper layer of the Earth's surface where plants grow.		
fossils	Fossils are the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago.		
igneous rock	Rocks formed by solidification of cooled magma.		
metamorphic rock	Rocks formed under great temperatures and pressures.		
sedimentary rock	Rocks that form when sand, mud, pebbles, plants or animals get laid down in layers		