
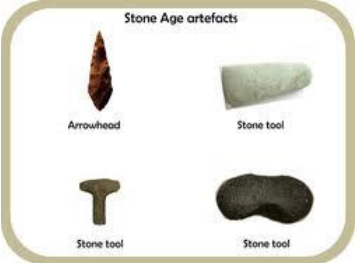


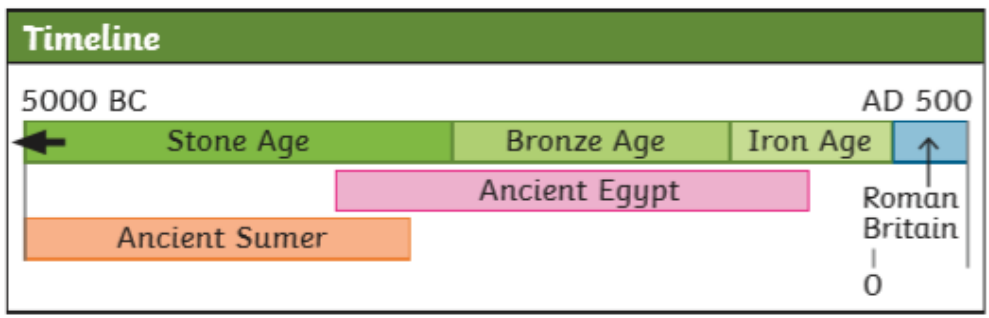







# Year 3: Let's Learn About... Through the Ages



Prehistoric life	Stone Age (450,000 – 2300 BC)	Bronze Age (2300 – 700 BC)	Skara Brae	Key Vocabulary
<p>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 main materials used at each time. We will be looking at Stone and Bronze Ages.</p> 	<p>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 Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.</p> 	<p>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 on farms. Bronze age villagers lived in roundhouses with a central fireplace and a roof of animal skins.</p> 	<p>Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 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 and what sort of tools they used.</p> 	<p><b>Prehistoric or Prehistory</b> The time before there were any written records. Human prehistory begins with humans appearing and ends when written records were first kept.</p> <p><b>Bronze</b> 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.</p> <p><b>artefact</b> An object, such as a tool or decoration, which is of historical interest.</p> <p><b>tribe</b> A group of people, often made up of many families who live together.</p> <p><b>archaeologist</b> Someone who studies artefacts from the past.</p>



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Cave paintings	Stonehenge	Beaker Folk
 <p>Cave art is important because it is how people shared older history and culture as they couldn't write. Prehistoric cave art also helped to inform and warn others. For example, they could show the way to kill a beast or warn them of a beast.</p>	<p>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.</p>  	<p>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.</p>  

**Key scientific Vocabulary**

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