

Year Group: 3	Term: Autumn Enquiry: How did life change for people from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?	Unit Title: Stones and Bones: Stone Age to Iron Age Driver Subject/s: History and Science	
<u>Skeletons</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and group animals with and without skeletons and compare the ways in which they move. Identify animals and their skeletons including exoskeletons. Explore ideas about what would happen if humans did not have skeletons. Identify which bones are used for support (e.g. backbone), protection (e.g. cranium) and which are used for movement (e.g. joints) <u>Rocks and Soil</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the differences between the three types of naturally forming rock (Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic) including how they are formed, their properties and examples Explore the rocks and soils in your local environment Know that bricks and concrete are not rocks: they are man-made. <u>Fossils</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fossils are the remains of prehistoric life. They are usually formed when a living thing dies and the body is covered up or buried by sediment over tens of thousands of years. Some fossils are formed when the tough bones and teeth in animals, and the woody part of plants are preserved. Other fossils are made from imprints in surrounding sedimentary rock such as footprints or imprints from shells. Fossils tell us about the Earth and about life that existed hundreds of thousands and millions of years ago. Soil is made from pieces of rock, minerals, decaying plants and water. When rock is broken down into small grains, soil is formed. There are layers of soil: above the soil is leaf litter and recently decaying plants. As the soil becomes deeper, the rock grains become larger until bedrock is reached. 	<u>Stone Age and Iron Age</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Stone Age began when the first tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools. At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island. Describe what life was like during the three stages of the Stone Age - use a Venn diagram to show similarities and differences and also the Iron Age. Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals, such as mammoths. Dead animals proved to be useful resources because they provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools. Evidence of the Stone Age includes discoveries of: cave paintings, early tools such as flints, fire hearths, settlements such as Skara Brae, Cheddar Man - the remains of a Mesolithic man Study Stone Age and Iron Age artefacts/tools and explain what their uses were. Explain how we know about the Stone Age and Iron Age. Look at pictures of Skara Brae and describe the features of the settlement. Explain what religious beliefs were during this time. Explain how the Roman invasion brought an end to the Iron Age. 		

Key Vocabulary: Science

backbone - the column of small linked bones down the middle of your back . Also known as a spine.

bones - the hard parts inside your body which form your skeleton

endoskeleton - the internal skeleton of an animal, especially the bony skeleton of vertebrates

exoskeleton - the protective or supporting structure covering the outside of the body of many animals

joints - the junction between two or more bones

muscles - something inside your body which connects two bones and which you use when you make a movement

protect - protecting someone or something means to prevent them from being harmed or damaged

skeleton - the framework of bones in your body

support - to hold something up

tendons - a strong cord in a person's or animal's body which joins a muscle to a bone

absorb(ant?) - soak up or take in

bedrock - the solid rock in the ground which supports all the soil above

decaying - gradually being destroyed by a natural process

igneous - rocks that are formed by volcanic action or intense heat

imprint - a mark or outline made by the pressure of one object on another

magma - molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth

man-made - things are created by people

metamorphic - rocks that have had their original structure changed by pressure and heat

mineral - something that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth.

molten - molten rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid

natural - things that exist in nature and are not made by people

nutrients - substances that help plants and animals to grow

palaeontology - the study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth

permeable (& impermeable?) - if a substance is permeable, something such as water or gas can pass through it or soak into it.

porous - Something that is porous has many small holes in it, which water and air can pass through

preserve - to protect from decay

pressure - force that you produce when you press hard on something

properties - the qualities or features that belong to something and make it recognisable

rock - a solid mass made up of minerals. Rock forms much of the earth's outer layer, including cliffs and mountains

sediment - solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left by water, ice, or wind

soil - the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow

weathered - affected by the weather

Key Vocabulary: History

ancient - belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)

archaeologist - someone who studies the past by exploring old remains

artefact - an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like

century - a period of 100 years

discovery - if someone makes a discovery, they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before.

era - a period of time in history. An era often begins or ends with an important event.

extinct - no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place

farming - when an area of land is used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.

flint - a piece of stone used in fire-starting and as a tool

gather - collect things together

Mesolithic - Middle Stone Age

migration - movement from one place to another in order to settle there

Neolithic - New Stone Age

nomad - a person or a group of people with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter.

Palaeolithic - Old or 'ancient' Stone Age.

remains - traces of the past

settler/settlement - people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement