

# Y3 Autumn 1 – Stone Age to Iron Age



| Word                | Definition  |
|---------------------|---|
| Prehistory          | The time before people wrote things down.                   |
| A period of history | A length of time in history with certain features.          |
| Archaeology         | The study of human history through the excavation of sites. |
| Era                 | A long and distinct period of history.                      |
| Paleolithic Era     | Longest and earliest time period of the Stone Age.          |
| Mesolithic Era      | The middle of the Stone Age.                                |
| Neolithic Era       | The end of the Stone Age.                                   |

Concepts:



More facts I have discovered through my research...

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# Changes in Britain from Stone Age to the Iron Age

Skara Brae



A well preserved Stone Age village from the Neolithic period. It tells us that people lived in groups and what the houses were like.



Stone Henge

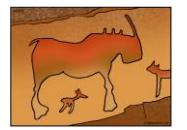
How can we find out about the prehistoric past?

## Sources

Archaeological artefacts



## Sources



Cave paintings

Archaeological sites

## Sources

History books



## Sources

The internet



Museums

One of the biggest mysteries, historians are still unsure of its purpose. It does tell us about the advancement of the Stone Age people, who were able build such a structure.

The longest period was the Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age).  
The shortest period was the Iron Age.  
The most change happened in the Neolithic (New Stone Age).

## Prehistory Timeline

Stone Age

Palaeolithic

Mesolithic

Neolithic

700,000 BC

10,000 BC

4500 BC

2300 BC

700 BC

AD 43

Life in Prehistoric Britain

Homes



Early

People lived in caves or simple shelters. They moved from place to place.



Later

People lived in huts made from straw and mud. They stayed in one place.



Tools



Early

People used simple tools made from stone, usually flint.



Later

People made stronger tools and weapons from bronze and then iron.



Food



Early

People were hunter gatherers, foraging for berries and hunting for meat.



Later

People farmed crops and kept animals instead of just hunting and gathering.



## Scientific Vocabulary

| Word             | Definitions   |
|------------------|---|
| Healthy          | In a good physical and mental condition   |
| Nutrients        | Substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy                              |
| Energy           | Strength to be able to move and grow  |
| Saturated fats   | Types of fats, considered to be less healthy. They should only be eaten in small amounts. |
| Unsaturated fats | Fats that give you energy, vitamins and minerals.   |
| Vertebrate       | Animals with backbones  |
| Invertebrate     | Animals without backbones   |
| Muscles          | Soft tissue in the body that contract and relax to cause movement                         |
| Tendons          | Cords that join muscles to bones  |
| Joints           | Areas where two or more bones are fitted together   |

More facts I have learnt through my research:

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# Animals, including humans

## Key Facts:

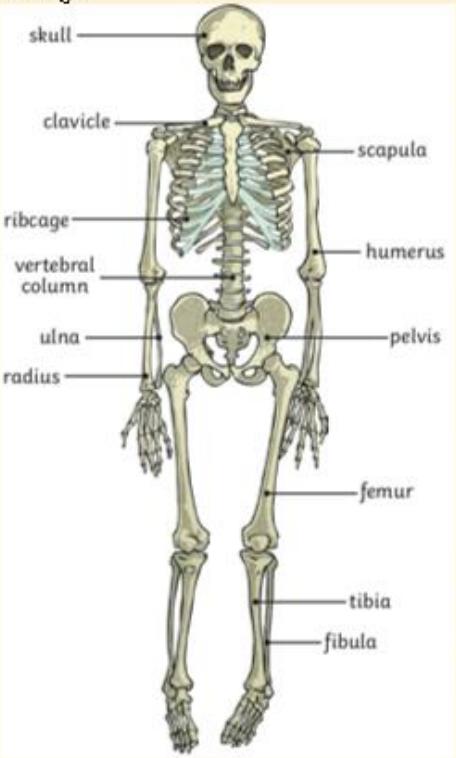
Living things need food to grow and to be strong and healthy.

Plants can make their own food, but animals cannot.

To stay healthy humans need to exercise, eat a healthy diet and be hygienic.

Animals, including humans, need food, water and air to stay alive.

Skeletons do 3 important jobs, what are they?



1. **Support the body** - keeps us upright and gives shape.

2. **Protect vital organs** - like the brain, heart, and lungs.

3. **Help us move** - muscles pull on bones to make movement.

| Nutrient      | Found in... (examples) | What it does/they do     |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| carbohydrates |                        | Give us energy           |
| protein       |                        | Gives us growth/repair   |
| fibre         |                        | Helps with digestion     |
| fats          |                        | Gives us an energy store |
| vitamins      |                        | Keep us healthy          |
| minerals      |                        | Keep our bones strong    |
| water         |                        | Keeps us hydrated        |

## vertebrate

↓  
endoskeleton - a skeleton on the inside of the body that supports and protects it



## invertebrate

↓  
exoskeleton - a skeleton on the outside of the body that supports and protects it



↓  
hydrostatic skeleton - a skeleton made up of a fluid-filled compartment in the body called a coelom, mainly found in soft-bodied animals



Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to. Can you explain what is happening to the muscle in each of these pictures?



The muscle is contracting



The muscle is relaxing