




# 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 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: <div><div>resources</div><div>settlement</div><div>advancement</div></div>	

More facts I have discovered through my research...

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.

# Changes in Britain from Stone Age to the Iron Age

## How can we find out about the prehistoric past?

### \_\_\_\_\_ Sources

Archaeological artefacts



Cave paintings

Archaeological sites

### \_\_\_\_\_ Sources

History books



Museums

The internet



## 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.

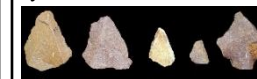


### Tools



#### 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.



Stone Henge

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

Bronze Age

Iron Age

Palaeolithic

Mesolithic

Neolithic

700,000 BC

10,000 BC

4500 BC

2300 BC

700 BC

AD 43

## Scientific Vocabulary

Word	Definition:
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:

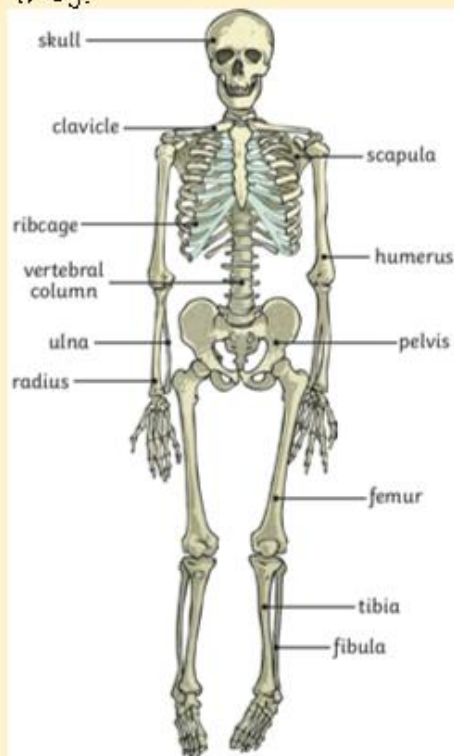
Living things need food to grow and to be strong and healthy.

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