

Year 3&4 Spring 1

Stone Age to the Bronze Age

Key Vocabulary

Igneous: This is when molten rock has cooled. Igneous rocks contain crystals. The igneous rocks that have cooled slowly contain large crystals, those that cool quicker have smaller crystals (e.g. granite, basalt).

Sedimentary: This is when the igneous rocks are worn down and carried by rivers and wind to the sea where they form sediment. Over time, layers of sediment build up and are compressed into rocks. These rocks are softer than igneous rocks and sometimes contain fossils (e.g. chalk, limestone, sandstone, clay).

Metamorphic: This when the structure of the rock has been changed due to intense pressure and heat. Shale turns to slate, and limestone turns to marble.

Fossil – any preserved sign of past life more than 10,000 years old.

Soil- comes from the ground when rocks are worn away (eroded). Soil consists of small bits of rock, organic matter, air, water and living things. The rock the soil has developed from affects its properties.

The movement of water through rocks and soils is called **permeability**.

Archaeologists - People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

Artefact - An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.

Hunter-gatherers - People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.

Tribe-A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.

Celt-A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes.

Skara Brae - is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a stone-age village that has been well preserved.

Stonehenge- a famous prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age.

History

In this unit, we will be learning about when the Stone Age period happened, where the people lived, how they lived and what they ate.

15,000 BC TO 2,500 BC

 The Stone Age began 4 million years ago when the first humans lived in Africa.	 Homo habilis was an early human that lived around 2 million years ago. We think these were the first people to use stone tools.
 The first people arrived in Britain over 700,000 years ago.	 The Orkney Islands in Scotland have the oldest stone houses that we know of. They are 5500 years old and still standing.
 The Stone Age ended around 4000 BC when people discovered how to make copper and bronze (The Bronze Age).	 Cave paintings were made using charcoal, coloured stones, plants and animal gums ground down into paints.
 Our ancestors painted on the caves of France and Spain about 30,000 years ago. We think these caves were like temples.	 The Stone Age is split into three parts; Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (middle Stone Age) and the Neolithic (new Stone Age).
 Modern humans (or Homo sapiens) first appeared around 200,000 years ago.	 The wolf was domesticated into dogs in the Mesolithic age to help us hunt and ward off danger.

History

The Stone Age is split into three time periods:

Palaeolithic Period- 3,000,000 BC, when early humans lived in caves and were hunters and gatherers.

Mesolithic 10,000BC when humans used polished small stone tools and often lived in camps near rivers.

Neolithic Period-8,000 BC to 3,000 BC, ancient humans switched from hunting and gathering to farming. 4500BC to 2400BC. During this time, stone was the main material used to make tools and weapons with a sharp edge or point.

Bronze Age - 3,000 BC to 1,300 BC, metalworking advances were made as bronze was discovered.

Iron Age - 1,300 BC to 900 BC, the discovery of ways to heat and forge iron.

Maths

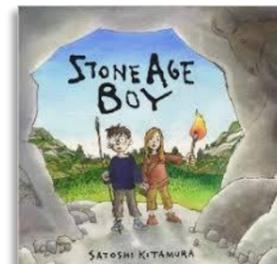
We will be answering word problems and applying our understanding of the column method to find the answer. We will be drawing and describing the properties of 2d shapes. We will be identifying different types of lines. We will be identifying different types of angles.

Our School Prayer

This is our school,
Let peace dwell here,
Let the rooms be full of contentment.
Let love abide here,
Love of one another,
Love of mankind,
Love of life itself,
And love of God.
Let us remember
That as many hands build a house,
So many hearts make a school.



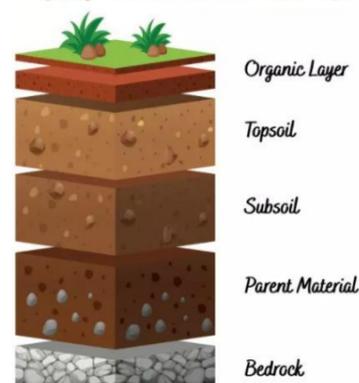
Lead Text



Science

We will be learning about different types of rocks, how fossils are formed and how soil is formed.

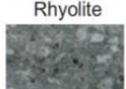
Soil Layers on Earth



Science

Types of rocks we will be learning about

Rocks

Metamorphic		Sedimentary		Igneous	
					
					
					

R.H.E.

Keeping Myself Safe

We will be learning about how to stay safe when online, for example, using passwords, age appropriate sites. We will be learning about how to keep safe in school and at home. We will also follow the NSPCC PANTS program about safe and unsafe touches & who to go to for help if they feel unsafe.

P.E.

This half term, our main focus in PE will be gymnastics. In our lessons, we will be exploring movements and balances in a symmetrical way. We will also be continuing with swimming.

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ART

Our art lessons will be linked to our main topic about the Stone Age. In our lessons, we will be looking at and then drawing cave paintings. We will find out how natural materials were used to make paints. We will also learn to mix paints to make our own colour palettes.



R.E.

This half term, our focus will be understanding Christianity. We will be learning about the Gospels and thinking about: What kind of world did Jesus want?

French

We will be learning how to say, read and write the names of common musical instruments. We will continue revisiting learning about shapes and colours.



Music

This half term, our focus music will be: Three Little Birds by Bob Marley. In our lessons we will be learning about rhythm and pulse. We will also learn to read and play basic notes on a glockenspiel.

I.C.T

We will be learning about what an email is, why we send them and how you respond to an email. We will then learn to write an email to the teacher. We will also focus on how to be safe when using computers, for example, keeping passwords safe.