Berkswell Primary School	Stone Age to Iron Age	Year 3 History

What I already know

- I have looked at events in Britain in the past e.g. The great fire of London
- I have learnt about significant individuals from the past and significant events from the past (from my locality of Berkswell)
- I have been using common words and phrases to show the passing of time.
- I have ordered events into chronological order.

Vocabulary

Archaeologist	A person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them
Artefact	An object made by a human being
Monument	An area of ground where a town, building or monument is built
Settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings
Tribes	A group of people that live together for protection.
Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
Neolithic	New Stone Age - last period of the Stone Age when humans began to develop agriculture and use tools and weapons
Chronological order	The arrangement of dates or events in the order in which they occurred
AD **BC**	Anno Domini -the year Jesus was born Before Christ
Hunter gatherer	A person who hunts for their food or collects fruit, berries and nuts.
Hill Fort	A fort where Celtic people used to build their houses on for protection.

Key Facts

Important Time Periods

Stone Age – The Stone Age lasted approximately 3 million years and ended between 6000 and 2000 BC. The first humans began to live in Europe. They lived as hunters and gatherers and had gained skills to aid them in surviving. These skills would have included tool and fire-making, and the beginnings of language.

Bronze Age – Beginning around 2000BC, in this era, metals were used to make hunting tools. Humans also began to farm land.

Iron Age – This covers the period from about 800 BC to the Roman invasion of 43 AD. Humans now used iron to make tools, and farmed land instead of hunting. They lived in communities.

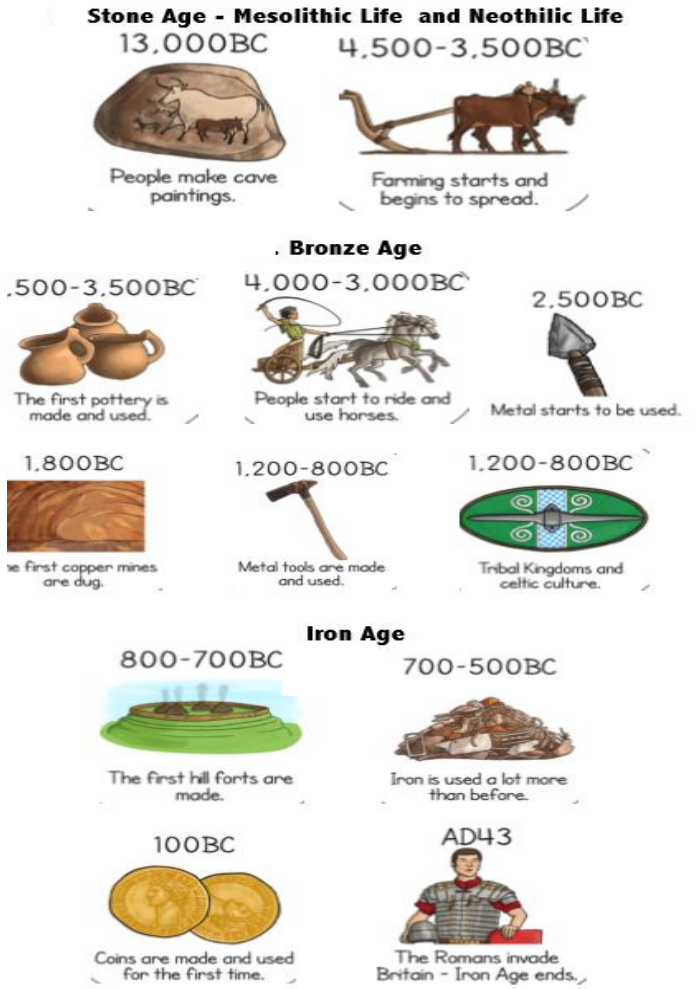
Important places

Stonehenge-Large stone circles near Sailsbury thought to have been used as a place of ritual.

Skara Brae- Prehistoric village on the Orkney Isles. It was discovered in 1850.

Lascaux caves- Huge stone age cave paintings found in France

Timeline



Berkswell Primary School	Ancient Greece	Year 3 History

What I already know

- I have learnt about significant individuals from the past and significant events from the past
- I have been using common words and phrases to show the passing of time.
- I have ordered events into chronological order.

Vocabulary

The Acropolis		The Acropolis of Athens is the best known acropolis in Greece. An acropolis is a settlement built on high ground. It was built during the rules of Pericles , as a monument to the city's greatness.
The Parthenon		The Parthenon is a temple in the middle of the Acropolis in Athens. It was a temple to Athena, the goddess of wisdom, and originally had a statue to her. It has now stood for nearly 2,500 years.
Mount Olympus		Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. It was believed in Ancient Greek times that the 12 main Gods would gather at Mount Olympus, and that many lived there.
Alexander the Great		Alexander the Great gained a strong and united Greece when he became King. He used his military genius to then win battle after battle, conquering eastern Europe and Egypt.
Greek Homes		Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard, which was the centre of activity. Around the courtyard were the rooms of the house, including work rooms and bedrooms.
Greek schools		The way children were educated was different in each city state. In Sparta, reading and writing was unimportant. Boys learned to be good fighters. In Athens boys had to be educated to take part in voting in the Assembly.
Food		The Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives, and vegetables. Meat was eaten on rare occasions, such as festivals. Watered down wine was the main drink.
Theatre		The Greeks enjoyed singing and dancing. The theatres were built on hillsides in the open air and could often hold more than 18,000 spectators. The theatres were built in a semi-circular shape with rows of tiered stone seating.
Olympics		The Olympics was a sporting event and sacrifice held every four years in honour of Zeus. At the first Olympics there was only a single event, called the stadion. It was a running race that went the length of the stadium.
Alphabet	Αα Ββ Γγ Δδ Εε Ζζ Ηη Θθ Ιι Κκ Λλ Μμ Νν Ξξ Οο Ππ Ρρ Σσς Ττ Υυ Φφ Χχ Ψψ Ωω	For thousands of years, humans wrote without any letters. They simply drew pictures and symbols. The first two letters of the Greek alphabet are alpha and beta - which is where we get the word alphabet from.



Zeus was the king of the Greek gods, who lived on the Mount Olympus. He was also the god of the sky and the god of thunder. He was married to the goddess Hera and his symbol was the lightning bolt.



Hades (brother of Zeus and Poseidon) was the God of the Underworld. He was normally depicted as having a pitchfork and his three-headed dog, Cerberus. He rode a chariot pulled by black horses.



Poseidon (brother of Zeus and Hades) was the God of the sea. He was one of the three most powerful gods. He was usually holding a trident.



As the wife of Zeus, **Hera** was considered as the queen of Mount Olympus. She was the goddess of women and marriage.



Apollo was the Greek God of music and light. Items associated with him are his bow and arrow and his lyre



Aphrodite was the Greek God of love and beau She was often shown as being a beautiful young woman with a shell, dove or swan.

Map of Ancient Greece



Ancient Greece Timeline









431-404
The Peloponnesian war is wagged between alliances led by Athens and Sparta.

c. 800
The Greek alphabet is developed.

The Persian Wars begin.

336
Alexandra the Great becomes ruler of Greece.

c. 300
The Minoan civilisation develop on Crete.

c. 1500
The Greek 'Dark Ages': Many Greek migrated form the mainland to Aegean islands and the coast of Asia.



c. 750
The Greek archaic period.

490
Greek classic age: A period of great achievements in art and literature.

146
The Romans conquer Greece.







BCE 300 1500 1400 1300 1200 1100 1000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0



508
Democracy is introduced in Athens.

371
The Thebans defeat the Spartans.



c. 1400-1200
The Great Age of Mycenae flourishes.

c. 100
Dorians settle in Sparta and other Mycenae sites.



c. 776
The first Olympiad held.

460-445
The first Peloponnesian war.

403-371
Sparta dominates the Greek world.

334
Alexandre the great invades the Persian Empire.



Berkswell Primary School **Engaging Science (Animals as humans part 1)** **Year 3 Science**

Prior Learning

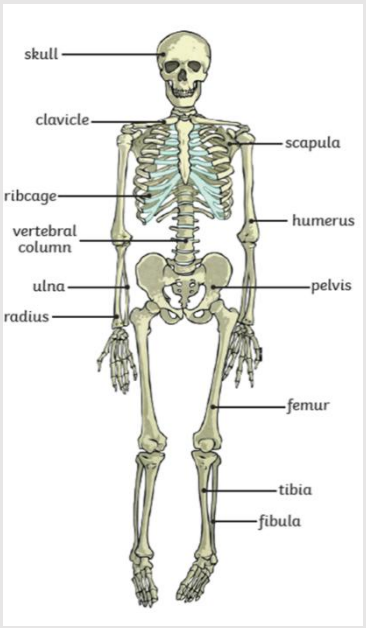
Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. (Y1 - Animals, including humans)

Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. (Y1 - Animals, including humans)

Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). (Y1 - Animals, including humans)

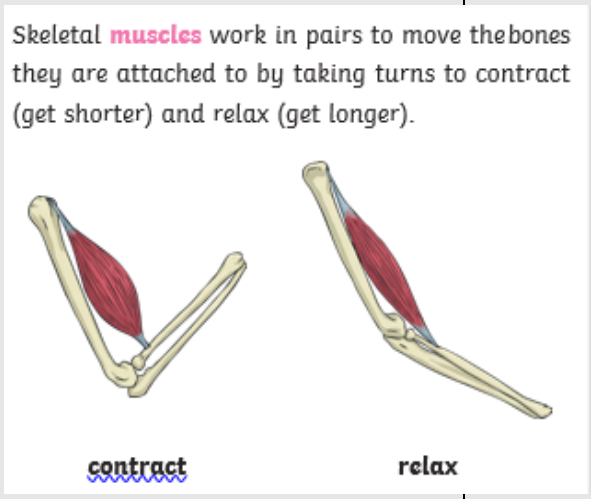
Skeleton key facts

vertebrate	**animals with backbones**
invertebrate	**animals without backbones**
muscles	**soft tissues 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**
skeleton	**Inside the human body are the bones of our skeleton, supporting our body and holding it up.**



Skeletons do three important jobs:

- **protect organs inside the body;**
- **allow movement;**
- **support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.**

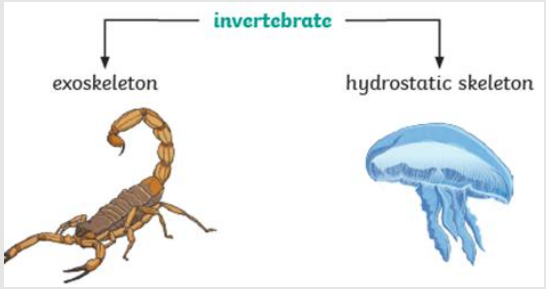


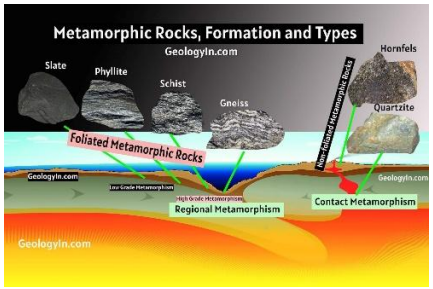
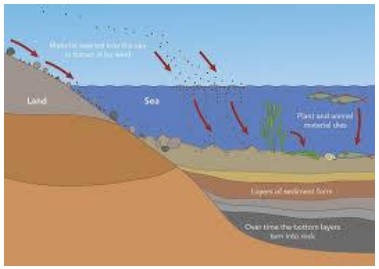
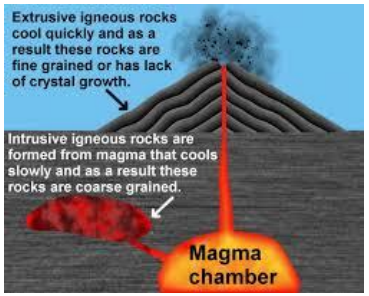
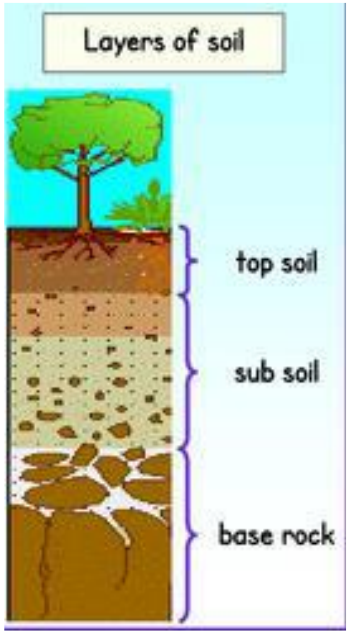
Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).

Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone inside their body. The groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Invertebrates don't have a backbone. They either have a soft body, like worms and jellyfish, or a hard outer casing covering their body, like spiders and crabs.





Autumn Term		Rocks and Soil (Science)	YEAR 3
Vocabulary		**Knowledge**	
Rock	A large mass of stone	**Metamorphic Rock**  Metamorphic rocks arise from the transformation of existing rock by heat and pressure, causing change. Examples: Quartzite, marble and slate	**Sedimentary Rock**  Sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed by the erosion of small particles and/or organic matieral on the floor of ocean or rivers by pressure. Examples: limestone, conglomerate, sandstone
Soil	Upper layer of earth in which plants grow		
Man made	Something made by man		
natural	Something made by the earth		
Metamorphic rock	Rock that has changed by heat or pressure		
Sedimentary rock	Rock formed from layers of sand, stones or mud.		
Igneous rock	Rock that has changed by heat or pressure.		
Pressure	A force acting on a space		
Heat	Increase in temperature		
Magma	Hot fluid below the earh's surface		
Permeable	Allowing liquids or gases to pass through.	**Igneous Rock**  Far underground, the temperature is so hot, rock melts into a liquid (molten rock). When it spills out of a volcano during an eruption, it is called 'lava'. When this cools, it forms igneous rock.	
Impermeable	Opposite of permeable (waterproof).		
Erosion	Is the wearing away of the Earth's surface by wind or water.		**What is soil made from?** **Air -** Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen. **Organic Matter -** Living and dead plants and animals. **Water -** Air and water fill the gaps between particles. **Minerals** □ particles from broken down rock.
Sand	Tiny grains of rock, often yellow or brown.		
Clay	A sticky kind of earth that can be made into pottery or bricks.		
Volcano	A mountain with a hole at the top that is formed by molten lava bursting through.		
Fossil	Remains of something left prehistoric animal embedded in rock		