

# ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## YEAR 3 AUTUMN TERM – STONES AND BONES

| STICKY VOCABULARY    |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Neolithic</b>     | The later part of the stone age.  |
| <b>Prehistoric</b>   | The period of time before written records.  |
| <b>Archaeologist</b> | A person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.   |
| <b>Site</b>          | An area of ground where a town, building or monument is built.  |
| <b>Monument</b>      | Something built to remember an important person or event.   |
| <b>Settlement</b>    | A place where a group of people live together in many buildings.  |
| <b>Artefact</b>      | An object made by a human being.  |
| <b>Era/Period</b>    | A length of time covering many years.   |
| <b>Chronological</b> | The order of when something happening.  |
| <b>B.C</b>           | A time period which happened 'Before Current Era' or 'Before Christ' for some people.   |
| <b>A.D</b>           | Anno Domini ('in the year of our lord' in Latin). It is after Jesus is supposed to have been born.<br>Some people say CE instead of AD (which means 'Current Era'). |

| KEY TIME PERIODS  |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>Stone Age</b>  | When the first humans began to live in Europe. They used stones as tools. They hunted and gathered their food.   |
| <b>Bronze Age</b> | Metals were used to make hunting tools, weapons and jewellery. They began to farm the land instead of hunting.   |
| <b>Iron Age</b>   | Humans now used iron to make better tools and farmed land instead of hunting. They lived in tribes and wars started to happen amongst them so they had to protect themselves more. |

| KEY PLACES                        |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Stone Henge, England</b>       | A famous monument in Wiltshire, England. It is a large circle of stones standing upright. It was built in the Stone Age. Nobody knows why it exists. Archaeologists believe it was a special place for people at the time. |
| <b>Skara Brae, Orkney Islands</b> | An iron age hill fort in Dorset, England. The largest in Britain.  |
| <b>Maiden Castle, England</b>     | Is a stone-built Neolithic settlement on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is one of the best preserved in Europe.  |



| KEY PEOPLE                 |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>The Amesbury Archer</b> | An early Bronze Age man whose grave was discovered during excavations at the site of a new housing development in Amesbury near Stonehenge. The grave was uncovered in May 2002, and the man is believed to date from about 2300 BC. |

| HOW DID BRITAIN CHANGE DURING THIS PERIOD? |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Farming</b>                             | Humans started to farm crops and herd animals instead of having to hunt so much. |
| <b>Discovery of Metal</b>                  | The discovery of bronze and iron made for better tools and weapons.              |

13,000BC



People make cave paintings.

4,500-3,500BC



Farming starts and begins to spread.

2,500BC



Metal starts to be used.

1,800BC



The first copper mines are dug.

1,200-800BC



Metal tools are made and used.

1,200-800BC



Tribal Kingdoms and Celtic culture.

800-700BC



The first hill forts are made.

100BC



Coins are made and used for the first time.

AD43



The Romans invade Britain - Iron Age ends.

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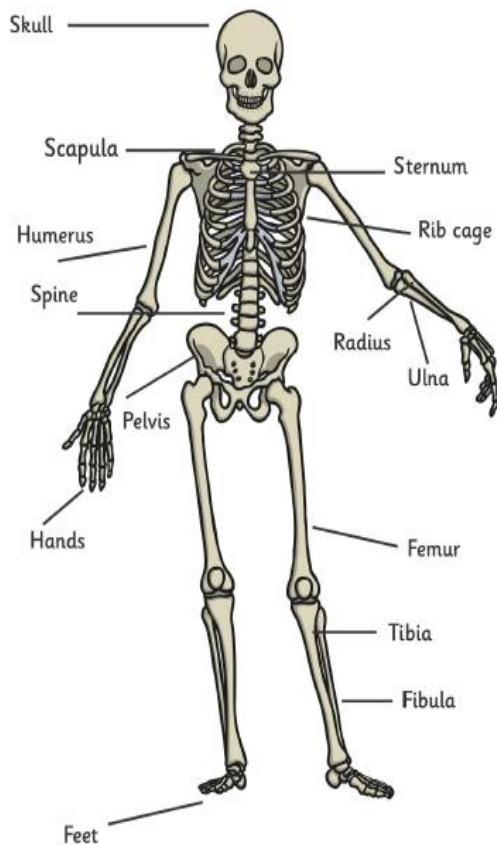
The Romans invade Britain - Iron Age ends.

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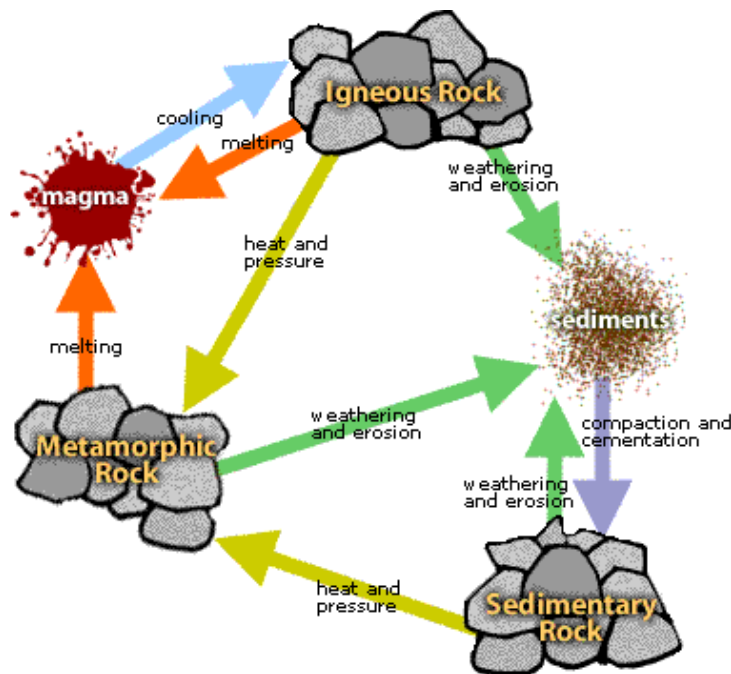
## YEAR 3 **AUTUMN TERM** – STONES AND BONES

| KEY IDEAS - Skeleton   |
|--|
| Muscles contract or relax and this causes movement.              |
| The heart is a special type of muscle called the cardiac muscle. |

### The Human Skeleton



| KEY IDEAS - Rocks                                 |  |
|---|--|
| Rocks are usually grouped into three main groups. |  |
| <b>Igneous</b>                                    | Formed when magma or lava from a volcano cools.  |
| <b>Metamorphic</b>                                | Formed when other rocks are changed due to heat or pressure.   |
| <b>Sedimentary</b>                                | Formed over millions of years when sediments (tiny pieces of rocks and animal skeletons) are pressed together at the bottom of seas and rivers |



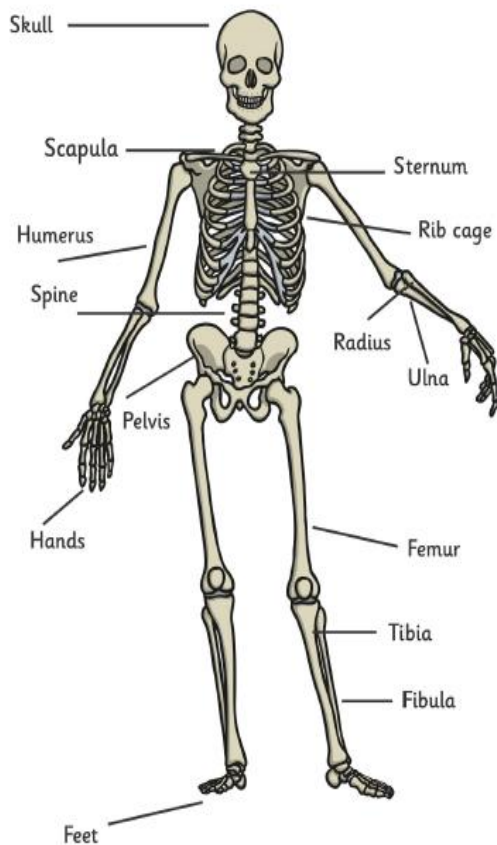
| STICKY VOCABULARY   |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Compare</b>      | To describe the similarities or differences.   |
| <b>Group</b>        | A collection of people, things, or ideas have some of the same properties.   |
| <b>Enquiry</b>      | To ask questions.  |
| <b>Fair Test</b>    | Controlling some of the things used or done in a test so they do not change.   |
| <b>Predict</b>      | To say what you think is going to happen in an experiment or investigation.  |
| <b>Observations</b> | The things that can be seen, watched during an experiment and the taking of notes to record facts based on the experiment. |
| <b>Conclusion</b>   | Things that can be worked out from doing an experiment.  |
| <b>Evidence</b>     | Anything that gives a reason to believe something.   |
| <b>Skeleton</b>     | A skeleton is made of bones. It is there to protect and support organs in the body.  |
| <b>Muscle</b>       | Muscles hold the bones in place and help us move.  |
| <b>Soil</b>         | The top layer of land on the Earth's surface.  |
| <b>Properties</b>   | A characteristic of something.   |
| <b>Fossil</b>       | Created when plants or animals are trapped within rocks.   |

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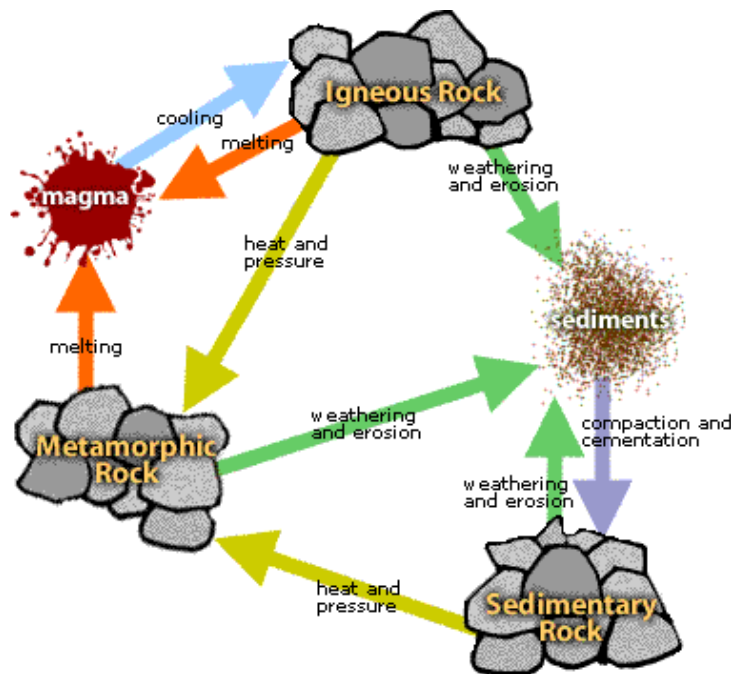
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