

# VOCABULARY

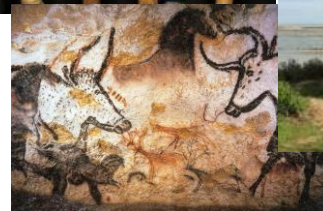
|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>archaeologist</b> | Someone who examines the past through physical remains left behind.  |
| <b>BCE</b>           | Before Common Era (sometimes also BC meaning before the birth of Jesus) dates before the year 0                                      |
| <b>fort</b>          | A building designed for the defence of territories in warfare.   |
| <b>Palaeolithic</b>  | The name we give to the period which extends from the earliest known use of stone tools by human-like creatures                      |
| <b>Mesolithic</b>    | Known as the middle stone age. Humans were hunter-gatherer.  |
| <b>Neolithic</b>     | Neolithic means "new stone age."   |
| <b>Pre-Historic</b>  | Archaeologists and historians use the term 'Prehistory' to refer to a time in a people's history before they used a written language |
| <b>settlement</b>    | Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work.   |

## Year 3 - Stone Age

### IMPORTANT FIGURES



**The Red Lady of Paviland**  
33000 BCE



### TIMELINE



# KEY LEARNING

- Palaeolithic and Mesolithic people moved with the seasons hunting, gathering and fishing as they went.
- Neolithic people settled down to farm and to domesticate plants and animals.
- Skara Brae had one of the first ever forms of central heating.
- Neolithic religion disarticulated (separated the bones) bodies.
- Paviland cave, on the Gower peninsula in South Wales, is a crucial site for tracing the origins of human life in Britain.
- The Red Lady is actually a young man, probably in his late 20s, and they were buried 34,000 years ago.

### WHAT CAME BEFORE

Y2 – Local Area

## VOCABULARY

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>Bronze Age</b> | People are starting to make things from bronze |
| <b>Iron Age</b>   | People are starting to make things from Iron   |
| <b>Smelt</b>      | The process of extracting and melting metal.   |
| <b>Casting</b>    | The process of moulding metal                  |
| <b>Hill Fort</b>  | An Iron Age bank and ditch enclosure.          |
| <b>Chariot</b>    | A horse drawn two-wheel vehicle                |
| <b>La Tene</b>    | Iron Age artwork.                              |
| <b>Settlement</b> | Places people lived.                           |

## Year 3 - Bronze Age to Iron Age

### IMPORTANT FIGURES

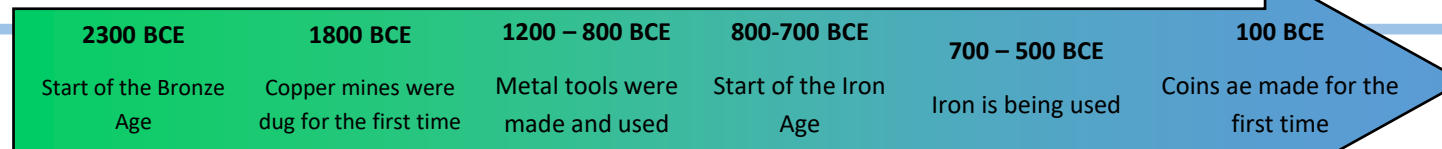
#### Cheddar Man

Ancient DNA from Cheddar Man, a Mesolithic skeleton discovered in 1903 at Gough's Cave in Cheddar Gorge, Somerset.



- The Bronze Age started when the Beaker People arrived from Europe with new ways of making metal.
- Bronze Age people lived in settlements, which was a group of round houses.
- Making tools from bronze meant people could farm the land more effectively.
- Settlements traded resources like copper and tin.
- Burials were important to Bronze Age people - they placed stone circles where burials took place.
- In the Iron Age, tools were made from iron.
- Settlements became larger because tribes were better able to farm and defend themselves. People started to build forts as a symbol of power and a way of defending themselves.
- At the end of the Iron Age, coins were made and used as currency.
- The Iron Age ended when the Romans invaded Britain.

### TIMELINE



### WHAT CAME BEFORE

Y3 – Stone Age

# VOCABULARY

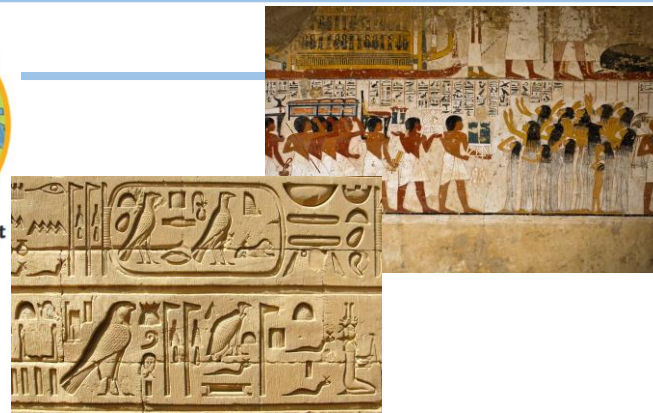
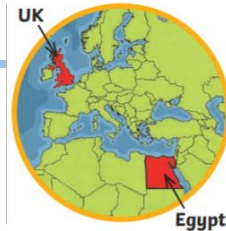
|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>pharaoh</b>       | A ruler of ancient Egypt.  |
| <b>hieroglyphics</b> | A system of writing that used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphics) instead of letters.   |
| <b>ancient</b>       | Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.   |
| <b>civilisation</b>  | the stage of human social and cultural development and organization that is considered most advanced.  |
| <b>mummy</b>         | a body of a human being or animal that has been ceremonially preserved by removal of the internal organs, treatment with natron and resin, and wrapping in bandages. |
| <b>embalming</b>     | the process of preserving a body by delaying the natural effects of death  |

## Year 3 - Ancient Egypt

### IMPORTANT FIGURES



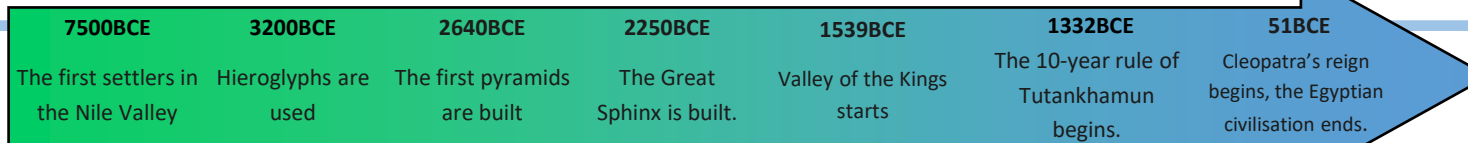
**Tutankhamun**  
Born around 1342BCE  
Died 1323 BCE



# KEY LEARNING

- Tutankhamun’s tomb was discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922
- Religion was very important. The Ancient Egyptians believed in many different gods.
- They used to embalm and mummify their dead so they could make it to the After Life.
- Egyptian men and women wore makeup. It was thought to have healing powers, plus it helped protect their skin from the sun.
- They were one of the first civilizations to invent writing. They also used ink to write, and paper called papyrus.
- Cats were considered sacred in Ancient Egypt.
- The Nile is an important river in Egypt and people used the area around it for farming.
- The society was hierarchical meaning they thought some people were more important than others.

### TIMELINE



### WHAT CAME BEFORE

Y1 – Kings and Queens