

<b>Vocabulary</b>	
<b>agriculture</b>	The growing of crops to be eaten by humans.
<b>ancestors</b>	Our relatives who have passed away, usually a long time ago.
<b>artefact</b>	An object made by a human being.
<b>archaeologist</b>	A person who learns about the past by digging up <b>artefacts</b> and studying them.
<b>bone marrow</b>	A material which is high in fat and nutrients found inside of bones. It can be eaten.
<b>earthwork</b>	A large bank or mound (hill) that has been made by humans moving soil.
<b>flint</b>	A very hard stone. It can produce a spark when hit with another stone and was used to create fire.
<b>forage</b>	To look for food and other useful items.
<b>hunter-gatherer</b>	Someone who hunts animals and gather wild food to eat.
<b>mammoth</b>	A type of hairy elephant. Mammoths are now extinct.
<b>Neolithic Period</b>	The last part of the stone age, when humans began to develop <b>agriculture</b> and the use of tools and weapons.
<b>Palaeolithic Period</b>	The earliest part of the Stone Age. Tools made of chipped stone were used and cave art was created.
<b>prehistoric</b>	A time before records began.
<b>tribes</b>	A group of people that live together for protection.



# Year 3 History Unit 4



Dear Parents,

Our next topic is Prehistoric Britain. This will build upon the Year 2 Stone Age unit. Please help your children to prepare for this topic by helping them to learn the key words (in purple) and the facts on this sheet.

There are some homework activity ideas on the back of this sheet. Your child can complete these at any time. Your child's teacher would love to see what they have created.

Thank you for your continued support.  
Kind regards,  
Year 3

- **Hunter-gatherers** hunted animals and gathered fruits and nuts.
- People lived in small groups.
- Settlements were temporary and people moved often in search of food.



- People started to farm and to keep animals for food.
- People started to live in larger groups.
- Settlements were more permanent, and they often grew around farmland.



A big change happened thousands of years ago when humans discovered metal.

The first metal used was bronze. Bronze is made by mixing two metals, copper and tin. Bronze is much better for making tools and weapons than **flint** and stone and it is much sharper.



**Fire!**  
Stone Age people started using fire about 400,000 years ago. Before this they would eat all their meat uncooked!



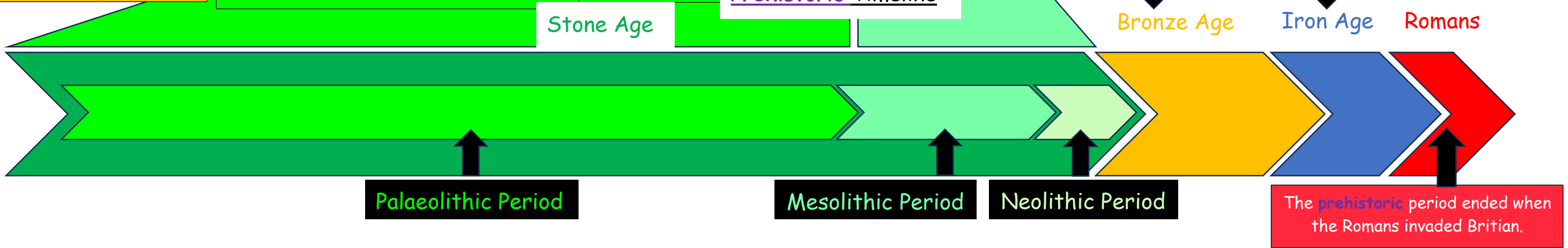
Horse, deer, hares, seabirds, **mammoths**, fish and rhinos were all eaten during the Stone Age by our **ancestors**. Every part of the animal was used including **bone marrow** and the animal's skin for clothing.



Seeds, berries, nuts (like acorns and hazelnuts), eggs and insects (like snails and caterpillars) were **foraged** and eaten.



## Prehistoric Timeline



Iron is more difficult to make than bronze and it is not as good. Tin was difficult to find and iron, which comes from iron ore (a type of rock), was common. This became the most common metal used.

## Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous stone circle in Wiltshire, England.

It was built 5000 years ago.

It took about 1000 years to build.

Scientists think that the stones were used to tell the time of the year.

Each of the stones came from Wales. Some of them weigh more than 4 elephants each. Nobody knows how they were moved.

What Stonehenge may have looked like when it was first made.



What Stonehenge looks like now.



## Where did Stone Age people live?

Some early Stone Age people sheltered in caves. We know this because archaeologists have discovered cave paintings of ancient animals inside of caves.

Most Stone Age people however lived in tents made with wood or animal bones and animal skins.



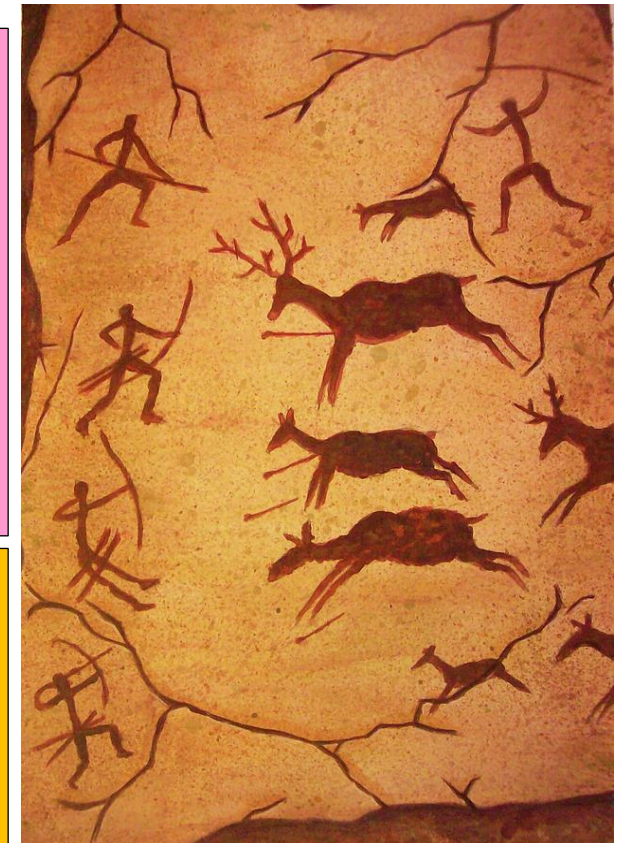
## Archaeologists

Archaeologists are people who find out about history by looking at things that people made, used or left behind (**artifacts**). Often these **artefacts** have become buried over time. These tell us about how people lived.



## Cave Paintings

Stone age people could not read or write like we do. They could however draw and paint pictures using different coloured rocks, charcoal, animal blood and berries. Some of these have been preserved in caves. These pictures often showed animals or Stone Age people hunting animals.



## Homework ideas

- (1) Make your own cave art. This could be done on paper or even on a rock!



- (2) Make a model a stone age tent or cave.



- (3) Make your own model of Stonehenge or part of it.



- (4) Stone age people made their own pots from clay. Can you make your own clay pot?



Thank you parents for helping to inspire your children at home with these ideas.