

Year 3 - Autumn Term 1

Knowledge Organiser

Please note, in Year 3 we still have a topic for each half term. If this topic is not science focussed, then we have science knowledge to cover as well. This term, our main topic is the Stone Age to the Iron Age. As this has a history focus, children will also be learning about rocks, soils and fossils in science. The knowledge for both these topics is included in this document.

Year 3 Knowledge Organiser Autumn 1
Stone Age to the Iron Age

VOCABULARY

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Archaeologist | Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them |
| Artefact | An object made by a human being |
| Monument | Something built to remember an important person or event |
| Site | An area of ground where a town, building or monument is built. |
| Preserve | To keep something in good condition |
| 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. |
| Settlement | A place where a group of people live together in many buildings |
| Homo Sapien | The type of human species today. |
| Agriculture | The practice of farming and growing crops (plants.) |
| Era / Period | A length of time covering many years |
| Paleolithic | The earliest period of The Stone Age. |
| Mesolithic | The period in between the Paleolithic and Neolithic. |
| Neolithic | The final period of The Stone Age. |
| Hill Fort | A settlement surrounded by defensive banks and ditches. |



1. BC and AD
B.C. means Before Christ. A date such as 3000BC means 3000 years before the year 1 AD (there was no year zero)
A.D. – means Anno Domini in Latin which stands for ‘in the year of our lord’. A date such as 2018 AD means 2018 years after Jesus is believed to have been born.

3. SKARA BRAE SCOTLAND

-Skara Brae is an archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland.
 -It is a Stone Age village.
 -There are 8 houses made of stone.
 -There is only one room in each house.
 -It is famous because it has been well preserved and has taught us a lot about life in the Stone Age.

2. Important Time Periods
Stone Age – When the first humans began to live in Europe. They used stones as tools.
Bronze Age - In this era, metals were used to make hunting tools. Humans also began to farm land.
Iron Age - Humans now used iron to make tools, and farmed land instead of hunting. They lived in communities.

4. STONEHENGE ENGLAND

-Stonehenge is a famous monument located in Wiltshire, England.
 -It is a circle of very large stones standing upright.
 -It was built in the Stone Age.
 -Nobody knows why it exists.
 Some believe it was built to learn about the movements of the sun and moon. Some believe it was a burial mound.

5. Stone Age - Mesolithic Life and Neolithic Life

13,000BC



People make cave paintings.

4,500-3,500BC



Farming starts and begins to spread.

6. Bronze Age

4,500-3,500BC



The first pottery is made and used.

4,000-3,000BC



People start to ride and use horses.

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.

7. Iron Age

800-700BC



The first hill forts are made.

700-500BC



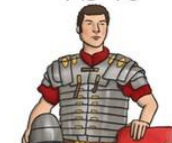
Iron is used a lot more than before.

100BC



Coins are made and used for the first time.


AD43

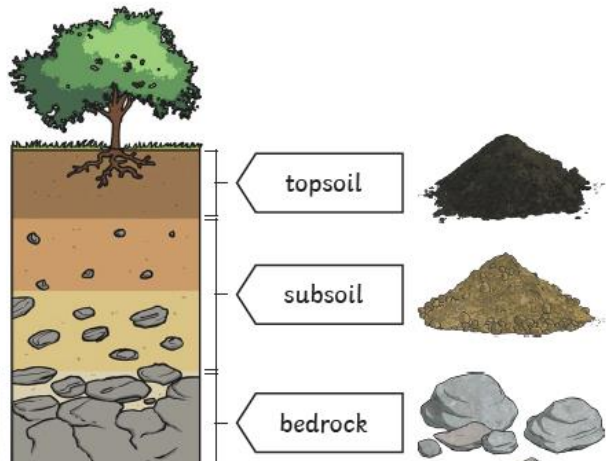







The Romans invade Britain - Iron Age ends.

**Year 3 Knowledge Organiser Autumn 1: Science –
Rocks, Fossils & Soils**

| Key Vocabulary | |
|-------------------------|--|
| igneous rock | Rock that has been formed from magma or lava . |
| sedimentary rock | Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock. |
| metamorphic rock | Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure. |
| magma | Molten rock that remains underground. |
| lava | Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava . |
| sediment | Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand. |
| permeable | Allows liquids to pass through it. |
| impermeable | Does not allow liquids to pass through it. |

| Natural Rocks | | | Human-Made Rocks |
|--|--|--|--|
| Igneous | Sedimentary | Metamorphic | |
| Obsidian  | Chalk  | Marble  | Brick  |
| Granite  | Sandstone  | Quartzite  | Concrete  |
| Basalt  | Limestone  | Slate  | Coade Stone  |

| Key Knowledge | |
|--|--|
| Soil | |
| <p>Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock); air; water; organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals). |  |

| Fossilisation | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock. | More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth. | Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil . Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape. | Changes in sea level take place over a long period. | As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed. |
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