



As Historians, our big question is... Who first lived in Britain?



REMEMBERING Prior Learning

In Year 2 you learnt about history beyond living memory and The Great Fire of London. Are there any links between then and The Stone Age?

How were the people of The Stone Age similar or different to The Romans?



UNDERSTANDING Sticky Knowledge



- The earliest people who lived in Britain were part of the Stone Age.
- The main differences between the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages were their homes, tools, and farming techniques.
- We find out about the past by using clues, artefacts and ruins.
- The Stone Age people communicated using a series of sounds (like their own language) and told stories through written symbols (cave paintings).
- Stone Age men, women, and children had very different lives during the stone age.
- Stone Age people built shelters to keep them safe and warm.
- Stone Age people hunted for their food and were known as hunter gatherers.



Going further with your learning...

Have a go at making your own Stone Age shelter. Be creative with the resources you choose!

APPLYING My Aspirations

Continue to be a historian. Can you find out any more about the Bronze and Iron Age?

Prehistory			History	
Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romans	Saxons
500,000	2,000	700	43	410
BC			AD	

Vocabulary

Stone	Flint	Bronze	Iron	Hunter gatherers	Tribe
A hard, tough natural material used by the Stone Age people for tools and shelter.	A sedimentary rock (often chalk or limestone) used by the Stone Age people as a tool.	A metal made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.	People who live by hunting, gathering and harvesting wild food. This could be animals, fish, plants, fruit and vegetables.	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.

As Scientists, our big question is...

What do rocks and fossils tell us about the way the Earth was formed?



REMEMBERING

Prior Learning

In Key Stage 1, you learnt how to describe the properties of everyday materials and used your understanding to sort the materials linked to the properties. This might help you to describe the properties of rocks.

- rigid
- flexible
- fragile
- strong



UNDERSTANDING



Sticky Knowledge



- There are three types of naturally occurring rocks: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rock.
- Igneous rock is formed from magma or lava, sedimentary rock is made up of many layers compressed together, and metamorphic started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
- Rocks and their properties can be described as hard, soft, permeable, impermeable, durable and have high or low density.
- Fossils are formed by an animal dying and their skeleton gets buried over with layers of sediment that build up over time.
- Soil is made from minerals, air, water and organic matter.



Going further with your learning...

Read some of the science books on display to find out more about how the Earth was formed.

APPLYING My Aspirations



Investigate the different types of rocks and fossils found in Devon.



Vocabulary

Igneous Rock	Sedimentary Rock	Metamorphic Rock	Magma	Lava	Permeable
Rock that has been formed from magma or lava..	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 that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.	Molten rock that remains underground.	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava.	Allows liquids to pass through it.