

Key vocabulary - Rocks

Sediment	Sediment is solid material (e.g. sand) that is
	moved to a new place by water or wind.

Sedimentary Sedimentary rock is formed when layers of sediment are pressed down hard and stick together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock.

Igneous rock Igneous rock is formed from magma or lava.

MetamorphicMetamorphic rock is sedimentary androckigneous rock which has changed because itwas exposed to extreme heat or pressure.

Magma Inside the Earth it is very hot. Even rock will melt. Melted rock is called magma.

Lava is magma that comes out of the ground (for example in a volcanic eruption). As the lava cools it forms rock called molten rock.

- **Weathering** Weathering is the wearing away of rocks by forces such as water, wind, and ice.
- **Erosion** Erosion carries rock and soils away.
- **Fossil** A fossil is the preserved remains of a dead plant or animal. *Fossilisation is how this happens.*

There are 3 types of rock: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.



Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rock types can be transformed (changed) into one another. The rock cycle describes these changes and how they happen. These changes occur by

weathering and erosion, melting or exposure to heat and pressure.



Key vocabu	lary -	Soils
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Soil	is a mixture	of tiny p	articles of rock,
dead	l plants and	animals,	air and water.

Classification To group things together based on their observed similarities.

Soil

- Minerals Minerals are natural chemical substances that in soil come from finely broken-down rock.
- Filter To remove dirt or other solids from liquids or gases.
- Porous/Permeable Rocks and minerals that allow liquids (water) to pass through them.
- Impermeable Not allowing water or other liquids to pass through.
- Organic matter Organic matter includes living plants and animals, and material that has come from organisms that once lived but have now decayed.
- Topsoil Topsoil is the top layer of soil that is high in organic matter and nutrients, formed by the slow weathering of rocks and decaying organic matter over thousands of years.
- Subsoil A layer of broken rock on top of the bedrock.
- Bedrock Bedrock is a layer of hard solid rock.
- pH levels Scientists use something called a pH scale to measure how acidic soil is. pH is a number from 0 to 14. The pH level of soil can affect how plants grow. pH can also affect how quickly rocks erode.



Knowledge Organiser – Stone Age to Bronze Age (Year 3) Prehistoric Period The Maya The Shang -Stone Age The Ancient Civilisation The Anglo-Saxons Dynasty Up to the use of Greeks 2000 BCE - 900CF 600 - 1046 BC 410 - 1066CE metals 3300 BCE 2000 BCE - 900CE The Ancient The Indus The Bronze Age The Iron Age The Roman Empire Egyptians 3300 - 1200 Valley From 1200 BCE 625BCE - 476CE 3000 - 32BCE BCE 5000 BCE Early History Time Line Stone Aae nonuments Stonehenge Key Vocabulary The Stone Age A metal made from a mixture of Bronze Stonehenge is a circle of giant copper and tin. It is a much harder The Stone Age began nearly 3 stones which can be seen from and more long-lasting material than miles around. Stonehenge was million years ago. It is named built over many hundreds of years and was started around stone or copper alone. after the stone tools that the 3000 BCE. Some of the stones used to build it came from earliest humans used to help Wales. We do not know why Stonehenge was built, but The people living in Europe during the Celt them survive. They used stone people probably gathered there for religious ceremonies, Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of tools to kill animals, such as like funerals. The ancient Britons believed that the Sun and many different tribes. mammoths, for their meat and Moon had a special power over their lives. It is thought skins. The bones were useful for that they held special ceremonies at Stonehenge Druids Druids were the priests of the tribes making tools, such as needles on Midsummer's Day (the longest day of the year) and we call 'Celts.' to sew skins together. People in on Midwinter's Day (the shortest day of the year) the Stone Age moved around Stone Ag A metal that is stronger than bronze. Iron from place to place with the settlement Skara Brae seasons, in order to keep safe Settlement A place where people come together to and warm and to follow the Skara Brae is a Stone Age settlement, discovered in 1840. animals they hunted. They live. It is a village of eight houses and it tells us a lot about life lived in tents-like shelters made in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used. Some of the houses have a fire pit Tribe A group of people, often related from animal skins. and stone shelves. through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.

Skara Brae, Orkney



	Key Events 🛛 📲 🕵 🦉
3000BCE	The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place. Construction starts on Stonehenge
2100BCE	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
- 1800 BCE	The first large copper mines are dug
- 1200 BCE	'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop
- 800 BCE	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze. The first hillforts are constructed.
43 CE	The Romans invade Britain.

Bronze and Stone Age Tools

Iron Age people developed some very useful tools to help them in their daily work. These include the following:

The rotary quern was used to grind grain into flour.

Iron Age blacksmiths made strong swords by heating a of iron over a charcoal fire.

Iron Age ploughs are sometimes known as 'ards'. They were made from wood, but they had an iron tip on the end of the plough to help it cut through heavy soil.

The Round House

In the Bronze and Iron Age, Celtic tribes lived in round houses with thatched roofs of straw or heather. The houses had no windows. In the south walls were made of wattle (woven braches) and daub (mud and straw), but in the north they were made of large stones held together with clay. They lit a fire in the centre of the house for cooking and heating. There was a hole in the roof to let the smoke out (but it must have been very smoky!). Some animals were

kept in the house at night.







Stone Ac

Hill Forts

In the Iron Age groups of farmers built their houses on the top of hills. These are called hill-forts. Between 500 and 100 BCE, these settlements provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands, of people. The largest Iron Age hill fort in Britain today is Maiden Castle in Dorset. It is the size of 50 football pitches!



Iron Age religion

People in Iron Age Britain believed in powerful spirits. They met to worship the spirits in sacred places, like the shores of a lake or a clearing in a wood. Priests known as druids led religious ceremonies. They sacrificed animals and sometimes humans too! The druids gave precious offerings, such as swords and cups, to the spirits. They buried the offerings in the ground or threw them into rivers, lakes and bogs. When the Romans arrived in Britain they wrote about the religion of the ancient Britons. They described four of their main festivals: Inbolc was held in February to welcome the birth of the first lambs. Beltane was celebrated in May, when the cattle were moved to their summer fields. Lugnassad was held in August to celebrate the ripening of the crops.

<u>Samhain</u> took place in November and marked the end of the year.

The Battersea shield was found in the River Thames. It was almost certainly thrown into the river as an offering to the spirits.



