

Year 3 - Stone Age

The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age covers 98% of human history in Britain. The evolution of humans occurred in this period. Some of the major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the control of fire, agriculture, metalworking and the wheel.

In the early Stone Age, called the **Paleolithic**, people **were hunters** and they found food by **roaming from place to place** in different seasons.

The middle Stone Age, called the **Mesolithic**, began at a time when sea levels rose and Britain became an island. **Tools were developed** to become smaller and finer. The **invention of canoes** meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals.

In the late Stone Age, which is called the **Neolithic**, the way people lived changed a lot because they **began to settle** into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. People started to **look after animals and grow their own crops**.

Stonehenge



Skara Brae



Stone Age tools



Key Vocabulary

preserve	To keep something in a good condition.
settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings.
B.C.	Means 'before Christ' which is used in dates and timelines
A.D	Means 'Anno Domini' in Latin which stands for 'in the year of our lord'. These show dates after people believe <i>Christ was born</i> .
Stonehenge	A famous monument located in Wiltshire, England
Skara Brae	is a Stone Age archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland.
Hunter-Gatherer	People who found food from their local environment and then moved from site to site depending on the season.



Year 3 - Volcanoes

Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This can affect the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through.

- **Active volcanoes** have erupted in the last 10 000 years.
- **Dormant volcanoes** haven't erupted in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- **Extinct volcanoes** aren't expected to erupt again.



UK Mountains:

- **Ben Nevis** in Scotland.
- **Scafell Pike** in England.
- **Slieve Donard** in Northern Ireland.
- **Snowdon** in Wales.

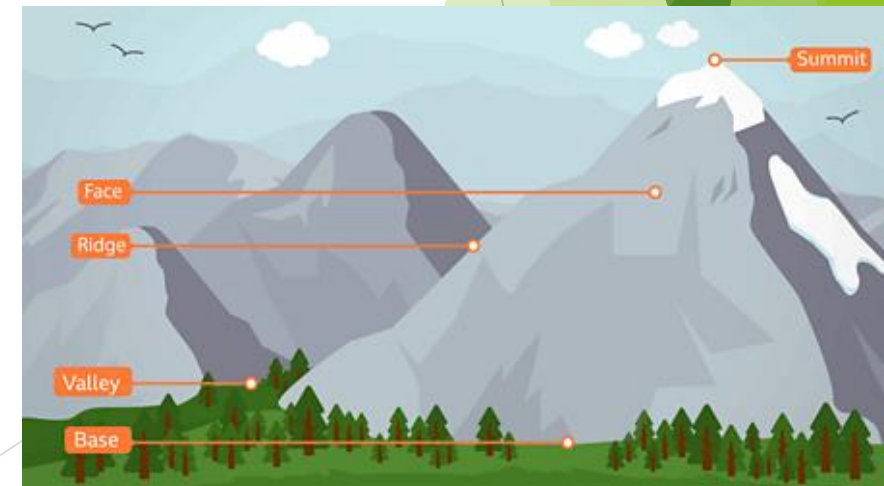
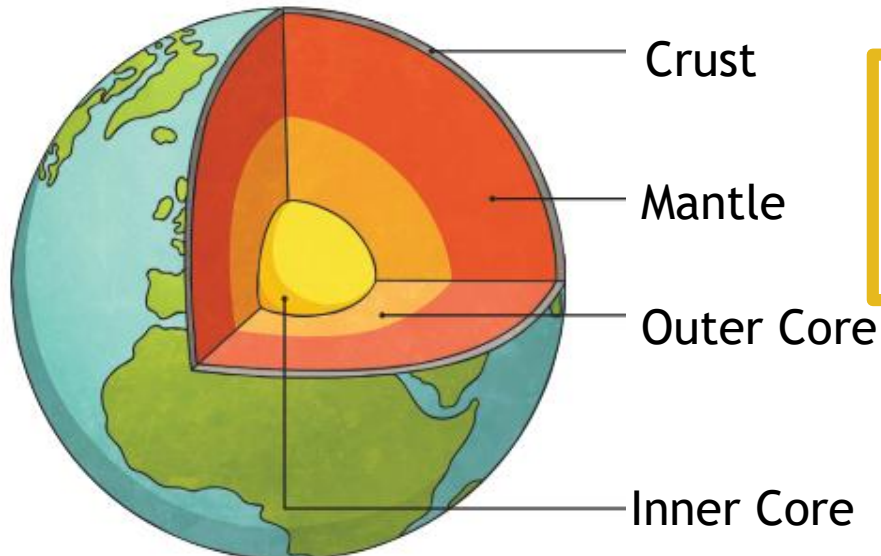
Pompeii

On 24 August 79AD was buried under volcanic ash and rock following the eruption of the volcano, Mount Vesuvius.

Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move. Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries.

Key Vocabulary

Volcano	A mountain or hill with an opening.
Mountain	Are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes. They rise above 300m.
Earthquake	The shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the earth's surface.
erupt	To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface.
Tectonic plate	The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.
atlas	A book of a collection of maps.
Pompeii	A Roman town in southern Italy.



Year 3 - Ancient Egypt

Key Vocabulary

ancient	Very old, existing for a long time or a long time ago.
evidence	Something that gives proof that something has happened or has been.
excavate	To uncover something by digging.
archaeology	The study of past human life.
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
pharaohs	A king of Ancient Egypt
hieroglyphs	A picture of symbol that stands for a word or sound. These were used in Ancient Egypt.
sarcophagus	A carved stone coffin or place to hold a coffin.
papyrus	An Egyptian plant whose reeds were used to make paper.
scarab	Amulets formed to look like beetles.
tomb	A hole or building where bodies are buried.

The River Nile was important for:

- **Building and Papyrus** - As they used the mud and plants around the Nile.
- **Transport and Trade**- Ancient Egyptians travelled by boat on the river Nile to trade goods.
- **Crops and food** - Fertile land around the Nile helped crops grow. They also fished in the Nile.
- **Floods** - Each year the Nile flooded and left fertile ground.

Tutankhamun became Pharaoh at 9 years old and is most famous for the excavation of his tomb.



Lord Carnarvon said “Can you see anything?”
“Yes, wonderful things!” replied Howard Carter.

Tutankhamun’s tomb was discovered by English archaeologist **Howard Carter** in **1922**. The tomb was found in the Valley of Kings. His excavation was supported by Lord Carnarvon.

Artefacts

Canopic Jars



Scarab Beetle Amulet





Sphinx



Year 3 - Europe

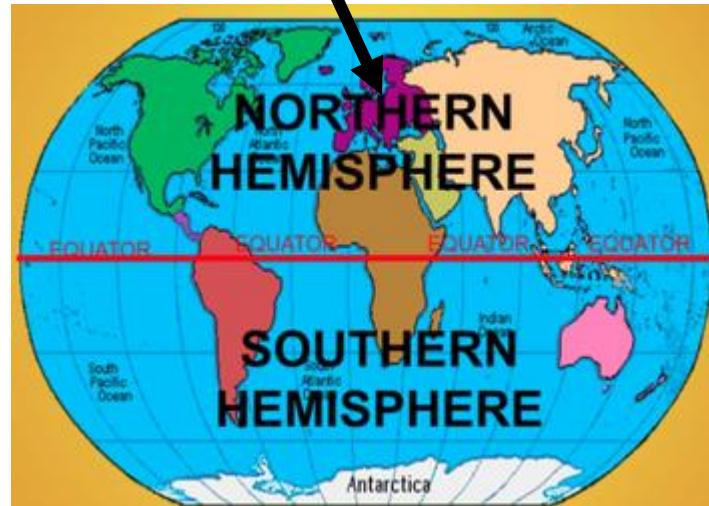
The continent is in the northern hemisphere with the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.

It has many different climates zones across it's continent.

Physical Geography	Human Geography
Oceans, lakes, mountains, rivers, weather and climate patterns.	Country /region boundaries, buildings, roads, language, religion, government.
	

European Landmarks

- Big ben- England
- Eiffel Tower- France
- Colosseum - Italy
- Parthenon - Greece
- La Sagrada Família - Spain
- Red Square Cathedral - Russia



Key Vocabulary

human features	Geography features created by humans such as bridges and buildings.
physical features	Geography features created by nature such as mountains and seas.
Climate zones	An area that has its own climate.
equator	The imaginary line around the middle of a planet.
Northern hemisphere	The section of Earth north of the equator.
Southern hemisphere	The section of Earth south of the equator.
continent	A large solid area of land. There are 7 continents.
country	A nation with its own government occupying an area.

There are 44 countries in Europe and 746 million people living there.

Year 3 - Yorkshire

Key Vocabulary

human features	Geography features created by humans such as bridges and buildings.
physical features	Geography features created by nature such as mountains and seas.
county	A piece of land larger within a country.
village	A small settlement with a small number of houses for a few hundred people.
town	A larger settlement than a village. Usually containing a Town Hall.
city	A larger settlement including a cathedral or a university, a local government, or a large population.
aerial view	A view from the air.
Compass	A tool which shows the direction of North, South, East or West.

Yorkshire is divided into 4 counties: North Yorkshire, East Riding of Yorkshire and West and South Yorkshire.



Yorkshire Landmarks

Physical features

- Flamborough Head
- Brimham Rocks
- Bampton Cliffs
- North York Moors

Human features

- Whitby Abbey
- Haworth
- Humberbridge Hull
- York Minster
- Shibden Hall



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