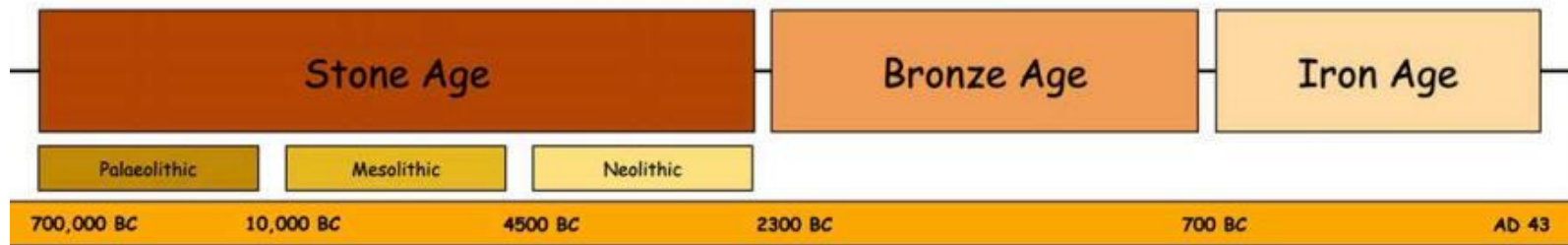


Year 3 Knowledge Organiser - We Will Rock You!



This topic is all about the Ages; Stone, Bronze and Iron and in Science all about rocks and fossils.



The Ice Age came before the Stone Age, although throughout the Stone Age there was still ice covering some parts of the world.

The stone age started around 3 million years ago when humans began living in Europe.

The Stone Age is split into three main periods: Palaeolithic (the early Stone Age), Mesolithic (The middle Stone Age) and the Neolithic (The Late Stone Age)

The Stone, Bronze and Iron Age are all named from the materials that were used to create tools/weapons.

During the Stone Age, humans formed communities and domesticated animals for the first time.

Early in the Stone Age, humans hunted animals and gathered fruits and nuts. By the end, they learnt how to farm and grow crops.

Vocabulary for History:

Crops - a plant that is grown on a large scale.

Domesticated - an animal that is tame and kept as a pet or on a farm.

Flint - a hard grey rock

Hunter-gatherers - a human who gets their food by fishing, hunting and harvesting wild fruit and berries.

Nomad - a person that travels from place to place to find fresh land for its animals and has no permanent home.

Shelter - a place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger.

Tools - a handheld device used to carry out a particular function.

Weapons - a thing designed or used for inflicting harm or damage.

Artefact - an object made by a human being, typically with historical interest.

Settlement - a piece of land that nobody lives in or uses that is used to create a new community.

Change - make (someone or something) different; alter or modify

Farming - the activity or business of growing crops and raising livestock



Flint



Iron age roundhouse



Bronze age settlement

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Science

Soil is made rocks that have been weathered down.

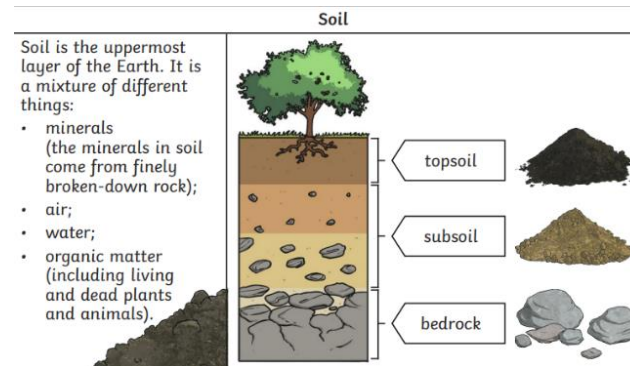
Fossils are made when a plant or animal dies in a watery environment and is buried in mud a silt.

Sedimentary metamorphic and igneous rocks are made in different ways.

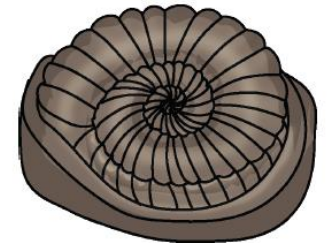
Igneous rock - When a volcano is about to erupt, magma comes to the surface. As it flows down the volcano and across the land, it cools and turns back into a solid. This forms rock.

Sedimentary rock - When a river reaches the sea, pieces of broken rock settle at the bottom of the sea to form a layer of sediment. Over millions of years, more and more layers of sediment settle on top and squash it down until it turns into rock.

Metamorphic rock - Metamorphic rock is formed from other rocks that are changed because of heat or pressure.



A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism. The process by which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation.



If you dig down anywhere on Earth you will find rock. Rocks can be hard, soft, permeable or impermeable, depending on what type of rock it is. Slate, marble, chalk and granite are all different types of rock and all have different uses.



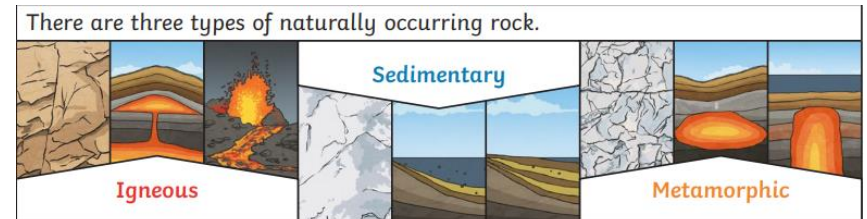
Vocabulary:

Sedimentary rocks are made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers.

Metamorphic rock is exposed to very high heat and pressure.

Igneous rocks are formed by magma cooling from a liquid to a solid.

Meteorite - a piece of rock or metal that has fallen to the earth's surface from outer space.



Fossil - the remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal pressed into a rock and preserved.



