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Vocabulary		Key Facts		Timeline
Archaeologist	Archaeologist Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them	<p>Important Time Periods</p> <p>Stone Age – The Stone Age lasted approximately 3 million years and ended between 6000 and 2000 BC. The first humans began to live in Europe. They lived as hunters and gatherers and had gained skills to aid them in surviving. These skills would have included tool and fire-making, and the beginnings of language.</p> <p>Bronze Age – Beginning around 2000BC, in this era, metals were used to make hunting tools. Humans also began to farm land.</p> <p>Iron Age – This covers the period from about 800 BC to the Roman invasion of 43 AD. Humans now used iron to make tools, and farmed land instead of hunting. They lived in communities.</p>	<p>Stone Age - Mesolithic Life and Neolithic Life</p> <p>13,000BC 4,500-3,500BC</p>  <p>People make cave paintings.</p>  <p>Farming starts and begins to spread.</p>	
Artefact	An object made by a human being		<p>Bronze Age</p> <p>3,500-3,000BC 4,000-3,000BC 2,500BC</p>  <p>The first pottery is made and used.</p>  <p>People start to ride and use horses.</p>  <p>Metal starts to be used.</p>	
Monument	An area of ground where a town, building or monument is built		<p>1,800BC 1,200-800BC 1,200-800BC</p>  <p>The first copper mines are dug.</p>  <p>Metal tools are made and used.</p>  <p>Tribal Kingdoms and celtic culture.</p>	
Settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings		<p>Iron Age</p> <p>800-700BC 700-500BC</p>  <p>The first hill forts are made.</p>  <p>Iron is used a lot more than before.</p>	
Tribes	A group of people that live together for protection.		<p>100BC AD43</p>  <p>Coins are made and used for the first time.</p>  <p>The Romans invade Britain - Iron Age ends.</p>	
Flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.			
Neolithic	New Stone Age - last period of the Stone Age when humans began to develop agriculture and use tools and weapons			
Chronological order	The arrangement of dates or events in the order in which they occurred			
AD	Anno Domini -the year Jesus was born			
BC	Before Christ			
Hunter gatherer	A person who hunts for their food or collects fruit, berries and nuts.			
Hill Fort	A fort where Celtic people used to build their houses on for protection.			
		<p>Important places</p> <p>Stonehenge-Large stone circles near Salsbury thought to have been used as a place of ritual.</p> <p>Skara Brae- Prehistoric village on the Orkney Isles. It was discovered in 1850.</p> <p>Lascaux caves- Huge stone age cave paintings found in France</p>		

Berkswell Primary School		Ancient Greece		Year 3 History	
Key people, places and facts		Important people and places from Ancient Greece			
The Acropolis		The Acropolis of Athens is the best known acropolis in Greece. An acropolis is a settlement built on high ground. It was built during the rules of Pericles , as a monument to the city's greatness.	 Zeus was the king of the Greek gods, who lived on Mount Olympus. He was the god of the sky and the god of thunder. He was married to the goddess Hera and his symbol was the lightning bolt.	 Hades (brother of Zeus and Poseidon) God of the Underworld. He was normally depicted as having a pitchfork and his three-headed dog, Cerberus. He rode a chariot pulled by black horses.	
The Parthenon		The Parthenon is a temple in the middle of the Acropolis in Athens. It was a temple to Athena, the goddess of wisdom, and originally had a statue to her. It has now stood for nearly 2,500 years.	 Poseidon (brother of Zeus and Hades) was the God of the sea. He was one of the three most powerful gods. He was usually holding a trident.	 As the wife of Zeus, Hera was considered as the queen of Mount Olympus. She was the goddess of women and marriage.	
Mount Olympus		Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. It was believed in Ancient Greek times that the 12 main Gods would gather at Mount Olympus, and that many lived there.	 Apollo was the Greek God of music and light. Items associated with him are his bow and arrow and his lyre	 Aphrodite was the Greek God of love and beauty. She was often shown as being a beautiful young woman with a shell, dove or swan.	
Alexander the Great		Alexander the Great gained a strong and united Greece when he became King. He used his military genius to then win battle after battle, conquering eastern Europe and Egypt.			
Greek Homes		Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard, which was the centre of activity. Around the courtyard were the rooms of the house, including work rooms and bedrooms.			
Greek schools		The way children were educated was different in each city state. In Sparta, reading and writing was unimportant. Boys learned to be good fighters. In Athens boys had to be educated to take part in voting in the Assembly.			
Food		The Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives, and vegetables. Meat was eaten on rare occasions, such as festivals. Watered down wine was the main drink.			
Theatre		The Greeks enjoyed singing and dancing. The theatres were built on hillsides in the open air and could often hold more than 18,000 spectators. The theatres were built in a semi-circular shape with rows of tiered stone seating.			
Olympics		The Olympics was a sporting event and sacrifice held every four years in honour of Zeus. At the first Olympics there was only a single event, called the stadion. It was a running race that went the length of the stadium.			
Alphabet	Aα Bβ Γγ Δδ Eε Ζζ Ηη Θθ Ιι Κκ Λλ Μμ Νν Ξξ Οο Ππ Ρρ Σσς Ττ Υυ Φφ Χχ Ψψ Ωω	For thousands of years, humans wrote without any letters. They simply drew pictures and symbols. The first two letters of the Greek alphabet are alpha and beta - which is where we get the word alphabet from.			



Vocabulary	
Rock	Is a large mass of stone.
Soil	Upper layer of the Earth in which plants grow.
Appearance	What something looks like.
Texture	How something feels.
Sedimentary Rock	Rock formed from layers of sand, stones or mud.
Metamorphic Rock	Rock that has changed by heat or pressure.
Igneous Rocks	Rock formed by the actions of a volcano.
Permeable	Allowing liquids or gases to pass through.
Impermeable	Opposite of permeable (waterproof).
Sand	Tiny grains of rock, often yellow or brown.
Volcano	A mountain with a hole at the top that is formed by molten lava bursting through.
Erosion	Is the wearing away of the Earth's surface by wind or water.
Gravel	Small stones mixed with coarse sand.
Clay	A sticky kind of earth that can be made into pottery or bricks.

The Three Types of Rock

Metamorphic Rock

Metamorphic rocks arise from the transformation of existing rock types, in a process called metamorphism, which means, "change in form". The original rock is subjected to heat and pressure, causing profound physical or chemical change.



Examples Include:

Quartzite

Marble

Slate

Sedimentary Rock

Sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed by the accumulation or deposition of small particles and subsequent cementation of mineral or organic particles on the floor of oceans or other bodies of water at the Earth's surface.



Examples Include:

Limestone

Conglomerate

Sandstone

Igneous Rock

Far underground, the temperature is so hot rock melts into a liquid (molten rock). When the liquid is underground it is called 'magma'. When it spills out of a volcano during an eruption, it is called 'lava'. When this cools, it forms igneous rock.



Examples Include:

Pumice

Granite

Basalt

What is soil made from?

Air - Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen.

Organic Matter - Living and dead plants and animals.

Water - Air and water fill the gaps between particles.

Minerals – particles from broken down rock.

**A Fossil:**

A fossil is the remains or the impression left by a prehistoric animal embedded in rock.

**Soil Key Facts:**

Contained within the soil are millions of micro-organisms which help break down the matter and make the soil healthy and full of life.

Half of soil is air and water. The water is in the soil and the air is in the gaps between the soil.

Things you might find in soil: sand, small stones, bits of leaf, and insect wing, root, ants.

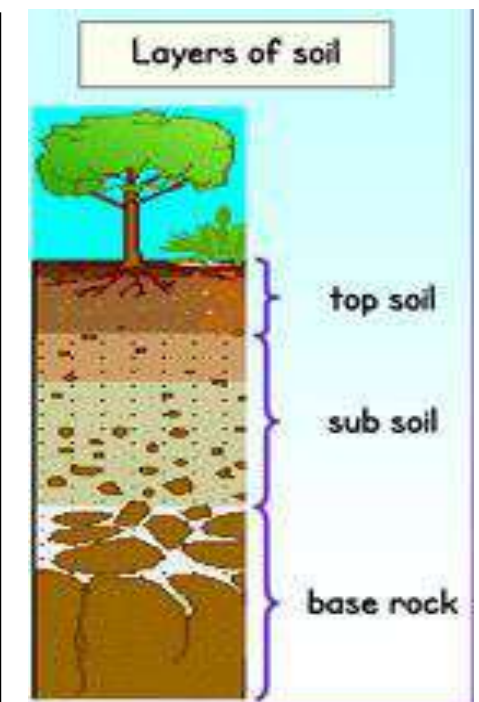
Soil is different because not all rocks are the same.

It depends on what kind of worn rocks it comes from.








Gravelly Soil: full of stones, water drains through quickly.

Sandy Soil: light and dry lots of air gaps so water drains through quickly.

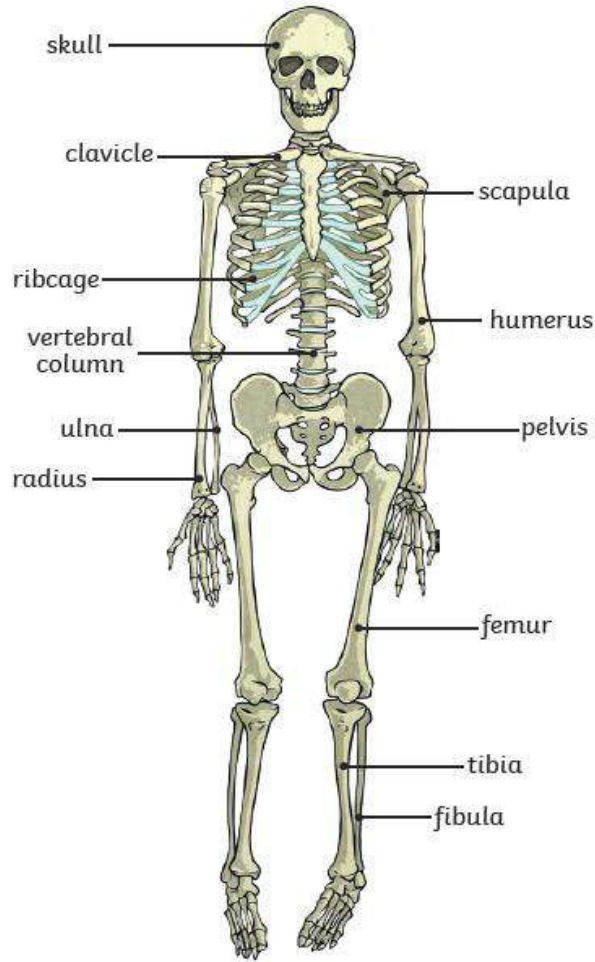
Clay Soil: very sticky and wet. This is a heavy soil and water does not drain through quickly.



Vocabulary	
nutrition	all the substances that's in your food, such as vitamins, protein, fat and more. It's important to eat a variety of foods, so you have what you need to grow and be healthy.
nutrients	substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy
energy	strength to be able to move and grow
vertebrate	animals with backbones
invertebrate	animals without backbones
muscles	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
tendons	cords that join muscles to bones
joints	areas where two or more bones are fitted together
skeleton	inside the human body are the bones of our skeleton, supporting our body and holding it up.
bones	bones provide support for our bodies and help form our shape.
support	the skeleton holds our body up
protect	the skeleton protects the softer parts of the body e.g. brain and heart

Food key facts		
Nutrient	Found in... (examples)	What it does/they do
carbohydrates		provide energy
protein		helps growth and repair
fibre		helps you to digest the food that you have eaten
fats		provide energy
vitamins		keep you healthy
minerals		keep you healthy
water		moves nutrients around your body and helps to get rid of waste

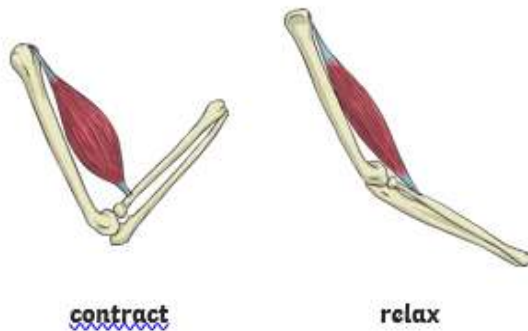
Skeleton key facts



Skeletons do three important jobs:

- protect organs inside the body;
- allow movement;
- support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.

Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).



vertebrate

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endoskeleton



Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone inside their body. The groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Invertebrates don't have a backbone. They either have a soft body, like worms and jellyfish, or a hard outer casing covering their body, like spiders and crabs.

invertebrate

↓
exoskeleton

↓
hydrostatic skeleton

