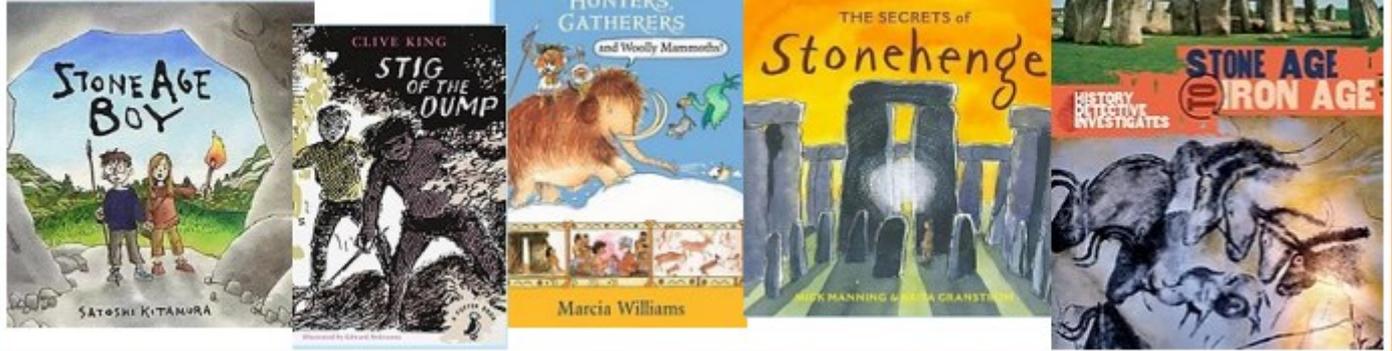


Theme Overview

“Lindow Man” is a competency-based thematic unit with a history focus, telling the story of prehistoric Britain, from the Stone Age to the Celts.

Recommended Reading...**What we should know...****Stone Age**

The Stone Age is separated into three distinct periods: the Palaeolithic Period (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic Period (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic Period (New Stone Age). Skara Brae is one of Britain’s most fascinating prehistoric villages. It was first discovered in 1850 when a huge storm hit the Orkney Islands and blew away the sand, earth and plants, exposing the village to the outside

world and revealing houses and artefacts that belonged to the Stone Age people. Stone Henge is perhaps the world’s most famous prehistoric monument. There is strong archaeological evidence that it was used as a burial site, but most scholars believe it was also a ceremonial site and a religious pilgrimage destination.

**Bronze Age**

The Stone Age ended when people discovered bronze (by mixing copper and tin). Bronze was easier to work with and harder than copper, and so could be used to make weapons. It was first brought over to Britain by the Bell Beaker people. They probably came up through the south-west coast of Britain, which had rich deposits of copper and tin. They lived in clans led by powerful chiefs, held religious ceremonies at stone circles and buried their dead in circular graves. These customs became part of life in Ancient Britain. Humans made many technological advances during the Bronze Age, including the first writing system, the invention of the wheel and the ox-drawn plough.

**Iron Age**

The Celtic culture started to evolve at the start of the Iron Age. The Celts were a collection of tribes with origins in central Europe that shared a similar language, religious beliefs, traditions and culture. The Celts who settled in England were split into many different tribes, each ruled by a king or queen. By the third century BC, the Celts controlled much of the European continent north of the Alps, including present-day Ireland and Great Britain



Lindow Man

Lindow Man was discovered in 1984 in a marsh in Cheshire. He died in the first century AD. He has a hole in his skull, and so historians think he died either as a result of human sacrifice, criminal execution, robbery or regicide (ritual killing of a leader, possibly in response to a bad harvest). He shows us the face of prehistoric man



Key Vocabulary you should discuss with your child

Clay: a natural material made up of tiny particles of rock

Copper: a type of metal

Bronze: a mixture of copper and tin

Henge: a circular area, often containing a circle of stones or sometimes wooden posts

Hunter-Gatherers: people who find their food growing wild, or hunt and fish for it

Mesolithic Period: Middle Stone Age

Neolithic Period: Late Stone Age

Nomadic: a person who moves from place to place

Palaeolithic Period: Early Stone Age

Prehistoric: the span of time before recorded history

Revolt: to rise up and fight against the government or other authority

Skara Brae: the large stone-built Neolithic settlement in Orkney, Scotland

Stone Age: the time in prehistory when humans made and used stone tools.

Concept Flow

- To know when the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age took place
- To know what evidence exists for these different historical periods (Stonehenge, Skara Brae etc.)
- To know who the Celts were, in particular, Boudicca
- To know how people living during these three periods of time influenced the locality
- To understand how evidence from the past is used to make historical claims
- To understand the way in which the past impacts on the present
- To understand the importance of courage, commitment, creativity and community

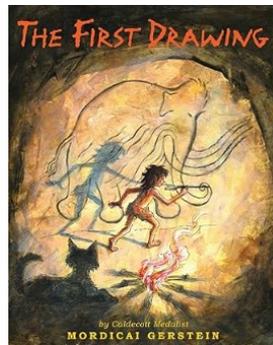


Please talk to your children about the information on this sheet. The more children discuss their learning the more likely they are to embed the learning to their memory. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact your child's class teacher.

English

In English this term we are creating a piece of instructional writing focusing on organisational features and ensuring our writing is clear and easy to follow. We will also spend some time looking at key grammatical features to support our writing.

In our Guided Reading sessions we will be reading new texts including 'The First Drawing' written by Mordicai Gerstein and 'The Stone Age Boy' written by Satoshi Kitamura. We will be focusing on our inference skills.



Maths

In maths we will be looking at how to measure length and perimeter, measuring in a range of units, including millimetres, centimetres, and meters. They will be comparing, adding and subtracting length.

We will then move onto fractions where we will be exploring the denominators of unit fractions. We will also be comparing and ordering unit fractions.



PE

Our PE days are Wednesday and Thursday. The children will be learning new hockey skills with the sports coaches and circuit training with the Year 3 team.



Computing

In computing, the children will develop an understanding of programming.



Homework

Due on Friday; 4x reads a week, spelling practice, maths task and TTRockstars.

History

In history the children will be exploring the time periods Stone Age to Iron Age.

Art

The children will investigate the work of Jacob Lawrence and recreate his work.



Music

We will be investigating the different rhythms used in music.

Spanish

This term, the children will continue to advance their skills in Spanish with Mariposa Languages.

RE

The children will be investigating the theme belief within Christianity.

PSHE

In PSHE the children will be thinking about communities in person and online.