



Owls and Woodpeckers



Welcome back! We know it has been an unusual start to the year but we are so proud of you and together we made it through! This term is going to be a good one!

History and Science

In History this term we have an exciting new prospect of a brand new era of History to explore. The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.



Our focus for this unit will be settlements and travel and exploration. We will be following the journey of how humans developed, looking in detail at the type of houses they created to improve their quality of life. We will also be transferring what we have previously learnt with Egyptians and Romans to show the difference between civilisations within the same time period.

In Science we will be learning about Animals including humans. We will learn about the basic parts of the digestive system, types of teeth with their functions and



creating food chains. The children will be



learning about sound and will be taking part in various sound investigations

English

In English this half term we will be using two different books as out text drivers.

Our first book is 'Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets'. The children will be tasked with writing their own Howler!



Our second book is a Non Fiction book called 'We Travel so far' which explores animal migration in different ways. The children will be tasked with replicating the type of text to create their own migration journal of an animal of their choice.

Spelling

This half term, in school, we will be exploring different spelling patterns and rules.

Spelling homework will focus on the Common Exception Words.

Maths

This term we will be deepening our understanding of multiplication and division through a range of word problems, games and challenges. We will also be looking at length and perimeter before starting to deepen our understanding of fractions.



PSHE

The jigsaw unit for this half term is 'Dreams and Goals'.

The children will be learning to:

- Work with money to aid their understanding of financial capability.



- Generate money that could be used to support others less fortunate.
- Develop age-appropriate skills to support them in their future workplace.

RE

In RE lessons this half term the children will be continuing their understanding of Sikh rituals. They will be learning about Amrit Sanskar which is the Sikh initiation into their community or Khalsa.



The children will also be learning about Authority within Christianity and Sikhism. They will be looking at people they see as authority figures and describing the characteristics of these people.

PE

In PE, Learning Through Sport will be working with the children to develop their individual and team work skills through a range of sports.



In indoor PE we will be exploring movement and dance.

If you would like to send any homework in via e-mail, our class e-mail addresses are

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Stone Age to Iron Age

Vocabulary

communal historical sources climate ancestors artefact
 consequence Archaeologists conquest significant influential

Settlements

Travel and Exploration

Key Facts

Stone Age

Nomadic
Neolithic

Bronze Age

societies
trade

Iron Age

legacy
fortified

Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers moved their settlements depending on the world around them. Their shelters were basic and not permanent. They were built in caves and other areas with rocks to protect. Huts were made from wood, rock and

There was no transportation other than feet during the Stone Age. People did not stay in one location because they were always on search for water and shelter and food.

As the Bronze Age began, other innovations developed, including more advanced societies, stronger political structures, and improved sailing technology.

During the Bronze Age many people crossed the sea from mainland Europe to Britain. They travelled in long wooden boats rode by oars men. The boats carried people, animals and trading goods. They were loaded with metals from mines, precious swords, pots and jewellery.

In the Iron Age, settlements were fortified for defence against rival clans. A hill a good place for a fort so that it is difficult for enemies to attack. Tribes surrounded their hill forts with huge mounds of earth, ditches and wooden walls. Most people were farmers who used a variety of iron tools.

Walking was the most common form of transport for Iron Age people but carriage transport became increasingly popular. People of higher social status used more expensive carriages. As roads were created wagons became more popular.

We do not check this on a regular basis so please tell us if you send something in.

Stone Age to the Iron Age

15000 - 10000 BC
The Lascaux Caves in France are thought to contain some of the oldest cave paintings. The paintings (and engravings) mainly depict animals but no one is sure of the original purpose behind them. They may have been part of religious rituals, representations of everyday life, used to mark or record the passing of time, some sort of calendar or part of superstitious behaviour relating to hoping for a good hunt.

15000 - 10000 BC
Animal hide is used to make tents. An example from this period has been found in France.

4500 - 3500 BC
People begin to make simple pottery and farming begins to spread.

3000 BC
Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished. The purpose of the site is a mystery, however, evidence of cremations seem to indicate that it was used as a burial ground from time to time. It is also thought to be a ceremonial site, where services marked the passing of time, seasons and cycles of life and death. The average weight per stone is 25 tonnes (that is around the weight of 25 elephants). The stones originated from the Preseli Hills in South West Wales, but historians are yet to agree on how they transported the stones to the site of Stonehenge.

14000 BC **12000 BC** **10000 BC** **8000 BC** **6000 BC** **4000 BC** **3000 BC** **2000 BC**

STONE AGE **BRONZE AGE**

8200 BC
The last 'land bridge' from Lincolnshire and East Anglia to Holland is taken over by salt marsh and eventually, by 6000 BC, it disappears altogether and is taken over by sea water. This water is a result of the great ice sheets from the last ice age thinning.

4000 - 3000 BC
People start to domesticate and ride horses. Before this, people could only travel by foot.

3500 - 3350 BC
The earliest well-dated image of a wheeled vehicle (a wagon) dates from this period. It was discovered on a clay pot found in Poland.

2500 - 1500 BC
Bronze axes are developed which leads to advances in woodworking techniques.

2800 - 1800 BC
'Bell Beaker Culture' arrives in Britain. Sometimes shortened to 'Beaker Culture' these were a group of immigrants named for their distinctive decorative pottery. The pottery had bands filled with impressions made from a comb or cord.

800 BC
The first hillforts are constructed. Hillforts were defended settlements that made use of natural rises in the landscape for defensive advantages.

AD 43
Emperor Claudius sends the Roman army to Britain. They land at Richborough, Kent.

100 BC
Coins are made for the first time. By 20 BC, silver and bronze are being used in the South East of England.

330 BC
The first written record of the British Isles by a Greek merchant and explorer. He described the inhabitants as skilled wheat farmers, usually peaceable but formidable in war where they used horse-drawn chariots.

54 BC
In 55 BC, Julius Caesar raids South East England on what is thought to be a reconnaissance trip. In 54 BC, he returns with 5 legions (about 25,000 men). War waged until a rebellion in Gaul (a region of Western Europe) forced him to withdraw, never to return. He reported that the Britons dyed their bodies with woad (this gave a bluish colour) and are shaved everywhere except for the upper lip.

200 BC
Earliest known reference to druids. A druid was a member of the priestly people amongst the Celts. Very little is known about them as they left no account of themselves. The only evidence is a few descriptions left by explorers, artists and authors.

700 - 500 BC
Iron working technology becomes widespread through England, Scotland and Wales. A wide range of tools and weapons have been found, many of saws, chisels and other carpentry tools are very similar to the ones we use today.
Small farms and networks of fields start to develop. Evidence has been found of people farming cattle, sheep and pigs as well as the processing of wheat, barley and oats.

1200 - 800 BC
Celtic culture and tribal kingdoms start to emerge and the use of metal work increases. Major innovations were small axes and leaf-shaped blades.

1800 BC
The first large copper mines are dug. Two of the best known are at Mount Gabriel in County Cork and Great Orme, North Wales.

IRON AGE

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