Flint, Fire and Forage - Autumn 1 (Year 3)

	The **Paleolithic** is the oldest and earliest period of the Stone Age.
	A **settlement** is a place where people live. It can be tiny, like a few houses, or huge, like a city with millions of people.
	**Archaeology** is the study of the past by looking at objects that people left behind long ago.
	**Domestication** is when humans train or tame wild animals or plants over a long time so they become useful and safe to live with.
	A **ritual** is something that people do in a special way, often repeating it at certain times.



BCE and CE

The term BCE stands for Before Common Era which means all the time before 1CE. The term CE stands for Common Era which is what we are in now. It includes the years 1CE up until 2024CE and beyond.



Key Facts

Paleolithic and Mesolithic people moved with the seasons hunting, gathering and fishing as they went.

Neolithic people settled down to farm and to domesticate plants and animals.

Neolithic religion disarticulated bodies. Meaning that they separated the joints when they buried them.





Skara Brae is a Neolithic settlement discovered on one of the most northern islands of the coast of Scotland. It is the best preserved settlement in Europe. It is used by archaeologists to help piece together lives of people from the past. For example: it had one of the first ever forms of central heating.

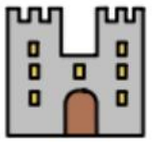
Key Individual

The Red Lady of Paviland died roughly 32000 BCE. The skeleton was discovered in Paviland cave, on the Gower peninsula in South Wales, is a crucial site for tracing the origins of human life in Britain. When discovered, they though she was a woman due to the jewellery found with the bones. The Red Lady is actually a young man, probably in his late 20s, and they were buried 34,000 years ago.

Timeline of Stone Age Britain

Millions - 10,000BCE	10,000 BCE - 6,500BCE	6,500BCE - 3,000BCE	3,000 BCE- 871CE	871BCE - 4CE	43CE
Paleolithic era	Mesolithic Era	Neolithic Era	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman Invasion of Britain

Tribal Tales - Spring 1 (Year 3)

	**Bronze** is a metal made by mixing two other metals together: copper and tin.
	A **hillfort** is a fort built on top of a hill. People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age built hillforts to help keep their communities safe.
	**Grave goods** are objects placed in a person's grave when they were buried in the past.
	An **empire** is a large group of countries or areas that are all controlled by one ruler or one government.
	A **conquest** is when one group of people takes control of another place using force, usually through fighting or war.



Smithing
The Iron Age blacksmith would make a sword by heating a bar of iron over a charcoal fire until it was white-hot and then hammering it into shape before it cooled.

Key Facts
Life became visibly more violent during the late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age due to the invention of swords.
Bronze Age hoards can be found throughout the South and Middle of England.
Bronze Age people developed trade and travel links into Europe.



Key Individual

The Amesbury Archer grave is of a man dating to around 2,300BC and was discovered three miles from Stonehenge by Wessex Archaeology staff in 2002. The Amesbury Archer is described as 'one of most important archaeological discoveries in Britain. ' He is called the Archer because of the stone arrowheads buried with him. The gold found with him dated to as early as 2,470BC and is the earliest found in Britain.

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Rampaging Romans—Summer

	A **province** is a large area or region inside a country.
	A **legion** was a very large group of soldiers in the Roman army.
	A **centurion** was an important officer in the Roman army. He was in charge of about 100 soldiers, called a century.
	A **deity** is another word for a god or goddess
	An **aqueduct** is a long structure built to carry water from one place to another. Think of it like a big water bridge!



Roman Army

The Roman Army was the largest fighting force in the ancient world. It conquered a huge empire that stretched from Britain all the way to the Middle East.



Interesting Facts

The Roman army could march up to 40km a day.

The Romans had a god for many things including a goddess of hinges and doors called Cardea.

Tunics, two pieces of woollen fabric sewn together at the sides and shoulders, with openings for arms and head, were the most common clothes in Rome.



Key Individual

Queen Boudicca was an ancient British queen who led a revolt against Roman rule.
Boudicca was married to Prasutagus, the King of Eastern England at the time. When he died the Romans took everything and were very cruel to Boudicca and her daughters. In the year 60, Boudicca fought to take back her land. Her army destroyed St Albans, Colchester and London and killed thousands of people.

Timeline of Roman era

753 BCE	202 BCE	130 BCE	43 AD	61 AD	122 AD
The building of Rome begins.	Rome conquers territories outside Italy.	Rome conquers Greece and Spain	The Romans conquered Britain	Boudicca rebels against the Romans.	Hadrian's wall begins to be built.