



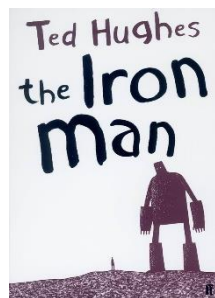
Stonehenge Year 3 Term 1 Newsletter



English

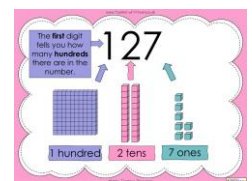
This term we are using the book 'The Iron Man' by Ted Hughes in reading and writing. We will be using expanded noun phrases, prepositions and past tense to write setting descriptions. We will also be writing diary entries.

In reading, we are focusing on fluency, using intonation and expression.



Maths We will be learning about the place value of numbers up to 3 digits. After that we will use mental methods to add and subtract. This will include using number lines and rounding to estimate.

Times tables will be essential to our learning this year so we will be doing lots of practice- especially x 2, x 5 and x 10.



Science and Topic.

In Science we will be looking at human nutrition, skeletons and muscle, the digestive system, and food chains.

In History, we will be looking at Iron Age to Stone Age. We will be learning how the way people lived changed during the period as well as the evidence we can find in our local area.



What else are we learning?

Art- We will be storytelling through drawing.

PSHE- Being Me In My World. The children will be focusing on what it feels like to be valued and part of a group.

PE- We will be developing our football skills alongside team work.

RE- In RE, we will be exploring celebrations and how they contribute towards our sense of belonging.

Computing- We will be looking at the different parts of a network and how they work together.

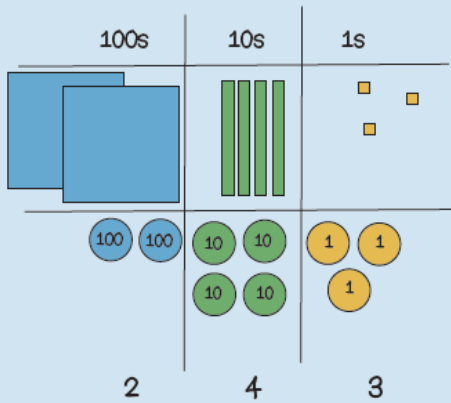
What do we need to remember?

It is essential that every child reads a minimum of 3 times a week at home. Please record this reading in your child's reading record so they can earn books from our vending machine and rewards for their class.

Our PE sessions are on a Monday and Forest School sessions are on a Friday. Please come to school ready for all weathers in correct and named uniform: black trousers, white tops and green hoodies.

For forest school, please bring in wellies and waterproofs as we will be going out no matter what the weather.





two hundred and forty-three
2 hundreds, 4 tens and 3 ones



In order from smallest to largest

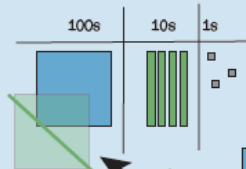
261, 406, 540

206, 260, 270, 274

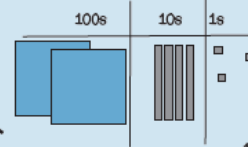


Stop and look.
What do you notice?

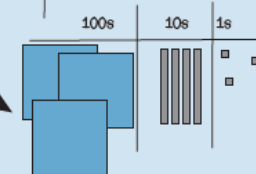
hundreds
column
digit
increase
decrease



100
less



100
more



What happened in our local area from the stone age to the iron age?

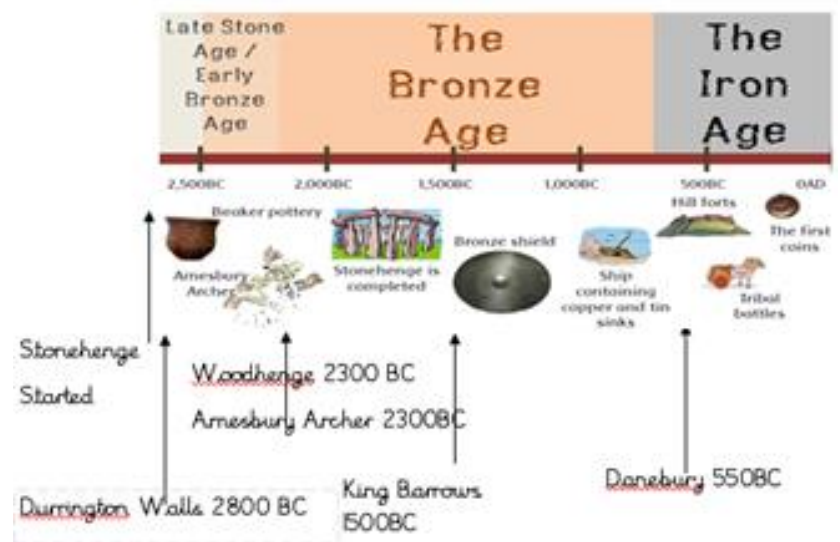
Vocabulary	
Stone age	The name given the earliest period in history when stone tools were used
Bronze Age	The name given to the period of history when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for making tools and weapons
Iron Age	The name given to the period of history where iron became the preferred metal for making tools and weapons
Neolithic	The youngest part of stone age which comes from two Greek words– Neo meaning new and lithic meaning stone. At this time farming was invented and people cared for cows, sheep and pigs.
Forage	Look for food and other provisions needed or survival
Thatched	A thatched roof is a roof made of straw or reeds
Pre-historic	A time period before anything was recorded
Monument	A group of stones usually arranged in a line or circle
Tribe	People who lived in the same area and worked together
Rampart	A large wall built around a settlement
Settlement	A place where a group of people set up their homes together
Wattle	Wooden sticks used to make the structure of a building
Daub	A sticky substance usually made of mud, animal dung and straw that was used to fill the holes between the wood to make walls
Druid	A type of priest
Alloy	A metal made by combining two other metals
Beaker	A pot made out of clay
Winter solstice	The shortest day of the year (21 st December)
Summer solstice	The longest day of the year (June 21 st)
Cushion stone	A flat stone used to rest on during metalwork

Prehistoric Times

There is a large period of time for which we have no written records – we call this 'prehistory'. Starting from evidence of the first early humans, it is split into three sections:



There is no recorded history of this time that we can read, just clues left behind, which archaeologists have to try to and interpret.



Durrington Walls

- A **neolithic settlement** which may have had up to 1000 houses in.
- It may have once been the largest village in Europe.
- People lived here for around during the Stone Age for 500 years from 2800 to 2100



Stonehenge –

A prehistoric monument

It consists of a ring of standing stones. Stonehenge was started in the stone age (3000bc) and was still being added to in the Bronze age (1500BC)

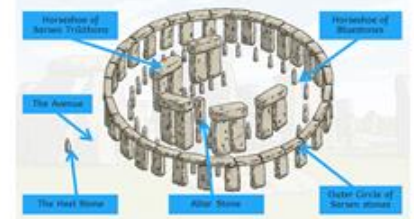


Work started on Stonehenge in 3000 BC .

(Neolithic period- late stone age) Over the next thousand years there were changes made to it. It was finished around 1500BC **(Bronze Age period)**

We don't know what it was used for but we do know that it lines up with the sun on the **summer solstice (21st June)** and **winter solstice. (21st Dec)** It may have been used for worship or healing.

What Did It Look like When It Was Finished?



All of the shaping and cutting of the stones would have been done by hand with hammers and chisels. To get them here they would have had to float them on boats and drag them across land with men, rope and oxen. The **bluestones** came from Wales.



Woodhenge dates back to the **late Neolithic period (2300BC)** and was still being used in the **Bronze Age (1800)**

No one is sure what it was used for but it may have been:

- A place where religious sacrifices were done as a skeleton of a child was found there.
- An early place of worship.
- A meeting place - maybe for people on a journey to Stonehenge



Near Stonehenge are two sets of Barrows known as the Kings Barrows. One set is called New Kings Barrows and one set is called Old Kings Barrows. They are **Bronze Age burial mounds** which were built at around the same time as the last parts of Stonehenge were built. At this time, burial mounds were smaller than in the Stoneage and people started to be buried with special objects. This may be because people started to believe that the dead person and would need these objects in an "afterlife"

Danebury is an **Iron age Hill Fort** here in Wiltshire just up the A303. It is one of the most famous iron age hill forts in Europe.

You can see the ring of **ramparts** and a gateway. There is a high spot in the middle which was used for religious gatherings



The grave of "**The Amesbury Archer**" was found near Amesbury. He was a "**Bell Beaker Person**" and buried with arrows, beakers and gold. He was probably a very important person in **Bronze Age times**. He had a damaged knee and an abscess on his Jaw. He came all the way from Switzerland

It is thought he may have come to be healed as the Bluestones at Stonehenge were thought to have healing powers.

Although he was buried with arrows, the cushion stone found in the grave tell us that he was metal worker. Being able to do this new skill would have made him very important.



How did life for people changed from the stone age to the iron ages.

Stone Age hunters used weapons made from bone, wood, antlers, stone or flint. The first early humans used stone axes, rocks and wooden spears that were hardened at the tips.

Gathering

- The Stone Age diet would have varied according to what was locally available.
- They had access to a wide variety of natural foods like seeds, berries, nuts and roots and knew which plants were safe to eat.
- They would gather eggs as well as insects, snails and caterpillars.
- Herbs were used to flavour food as they are today.

Sunflower seeds



Nettle leaves



Hazelnuts



Stone age clothing

Clothing was mainly made from the skins of animals. In the Neolithic period the needle and thread was invented so that people could make their clothes fit properly.



What changed in the Bronze Age.

During the bronze age the weather started to get wetter. This forced people to move from the hills to the valleys where it was easier to grow crops and find shelter.

Because there was more farming, there was less space for big burial sites, so burial mounds became smaller. Large areas of woodland were cut down to make room for farming.

During the early stone Age (Palaeolithic period) 30,000- 10,000 BC, humans sheltered from ice and cold in caves.



A big change in the iron age was the development of Hill Forts. They were large settlements built on high land. They often had a ditch round the outside for defence. There would be lots of houses within the hill fort.



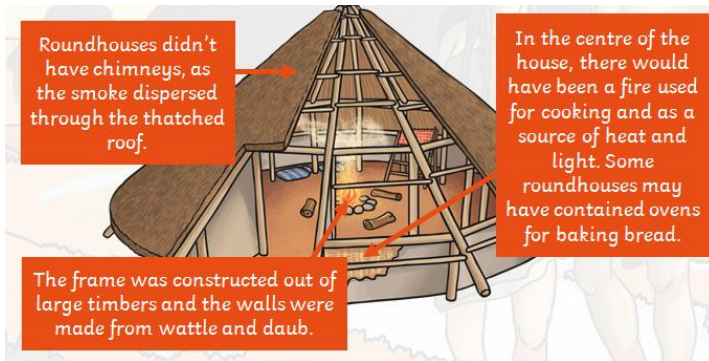
How did houses change?

Evidence from the Mesolithic period (around 10,000- 8000BC) tells us there were circular structures made from wooden posts. The frame may have been cone shaped like a Teepee. They may have used animal skin, thatch or turf to cover the frame. The floor may have been covered in moss or grass.



During the Neolithic period (8000-3500 BC) stone age houses were rectangular and made of wood. Some houses used wattle and daub for the walls.





Bronze Age Roundhouses were circular structures with a wattle and daub or a stone wall. They had thatched roofs. They had a fire-place in the centre that would always be kept lit. The fire was used for cooking and heat.

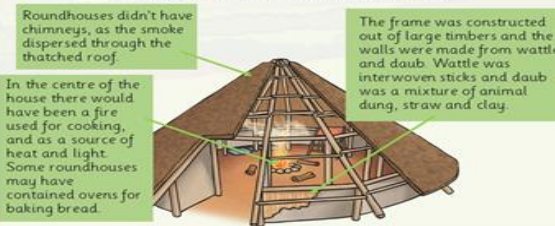


Iron age houses were similar to Bronze Age houses. Some were very big and housed more than one family.

Iron Age Britain was a violent place. People lived in **tribes led by warrior kings**. Rival tribes fought with deadly iron weapons. Many people lived in **hill forts** to keep safe from attacks.

By the end of the Iron Age many people lived in hill forts. The forts were surrounded by **walls and ditches** and warriors defended their people from enemy attacks.

Archaeologists have discovered that roundhouses were typical Iron Age homes. Some were very large and housed many people.



Iron Age farmers grew crops and vegetables. They kept geese, goats and pigs and had large herds of cows and flocks of sheep. Some people worked as potters, carpenters and metalworkers. Men and boys trained as warriors. They had to be prepared to fight at any time.

People in Iron Age Britain met to worship the spirits in sacred places, like the shores of a lake or a clearing in a wood. Priests known as **druids** led religious ceremonies. They sacrificed animals and sometimes humans too! The druids gave precious offerings, such as swords and cups, to the spirits. They buried the offerings in the ground or threw them into rivers, lakes and bogs.

The Beaker Culture

There was more immigration to Britain during the Bronze Age.

Some of the new arrivals were the 'Bell Beaker people'.

They have been named after the distinctive bell-shaped pottery they made, mainly used for drinking from.

The pottery was decorated with bands that had impressions in them made by a comb or a cord pressed into the clay.

The pots were also used to smelt copper, store food or used as urns.

An intricate item of pottery would be a display of wealth and status.

