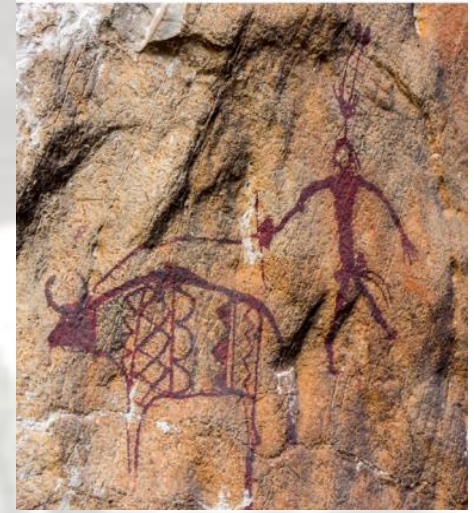




Let's travel back to prehistoric times!

Take a moment to step outside and stand quietly and still. Turn off all your technology and try to forget the modern world. Imagine this place 5000 years ago. What would you have seen? Head back to prehistoric times to gather berries and hunt down dinner. Unearth ancient objects and visit astonishing mystical monuments that reveal the secrets of an ancient time. Learn how the people of Britain developed over thousands of years, from the Stone Age to the Roman invasion. Work as a tribe to build a stone age tools and weapons for hunting and gathering. Then sit quietly and reflect, waiting for the sunrise. What tribal tales will you have to tell?



## Help your child prepare for their topic!

It's amazing to think that Stone Age people were alive 2.5 million years ago! As they used to paint on walls, why not create a painting on an old roll of wallpaper or a smooth stone from the garden? You could also visit our local library to research the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age history of your local area. Alternatively, visit a site from one of these time periods and imagine what it would have been like to live there.



## Prehistoric Life

Millions of years before the first humans appeared, dinosaurs walked the Earth. Humans first arrived in Britain at least 900,000 years ago, a long time after the dinosaurs had died. Prehistoric time, or prehistory, is the time before there were written records. Human prehistory begins with humans appearing and ends when written records were first kept at the time of the Roman Invasion in AD43. As there are no records from before that time, people use artefacts and cave art, as well as buildings and burial sites, to discover more about how prehistoric people lived. Prehistory is divided into three main periods, the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages, which are named after the main materials used at each time.

History	Dates and events can be sequenced on a timeline using AD or BC. AD dates become larger the closer they get to the present day. BC dates become larger the further away they get from the present day. The year AD 1 marks the birth of Christ in the Gregorian calendar.
	The lives of people in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age changed and developed over time due to the discovery and use of the materials stone, bronze and iron. These developments made it easier for people to farm, create permanent settlements and protect their land.
	Throughout history, common areas of human concern include the need for food, survival, shelter and warmth.
	Stone Age life is defined by the use of stone for making tools and weapons and the transition from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming. Bronze Age life is defined by the use of metals, including bronze, to make tools, weapons and objects, and the creation of large settlements and social hierarchy. Iron Age life is defined by the use of metals, including iron, to make stronger, more effective tools and weapons and fine, decorative objects. Farming became more efficient and religion was an important part of life.
	Tribal communities appeared around 4000 years ago in Britain and supplanted the hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Communities created permanent settlements made up of a number of families, farmed to produce food, made and used pottery, developed tools and weapons and created burial mounds and monuments.
Geography	The causes of a significant event are the things that make the event happen and directly lead up to the event. The consequences of a significant event happen after the event and can be short-term, such as people being killed in a battle, or long-term, such as the change in language and society after an invasion.
	The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.
	Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.
	Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.
Art	Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.
	Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil.
Science	Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns.
	Flowers are important in the life cycle of flowering plants. The stages of a plant's life cycle include germination, flower production, pollination, fertilisation, seed formation and seed dispersal. Insects and the wind can transfer pollen from one plant to another (pollination). Animals, wind, water and explosions can disperse seeds away from the parent plant (seed dispersal).
DT	The plant's roots anchor the plant in the ground and transport water and minerals from the ground to the plant. The stem (or trunk) support the plant above the ground. The leaves collect energy from the Sun and make food for the plant. Flowers make seeds to produce new plants.
	Design criteria are the exact goals a project must achieve to be successful. These criteria might include the product's use, appearance, cost and target user.
Music	Asking questions can help others to evaluate their products, such as asking them whether the selected materials achieved the purpose of the model.
	Composing: Songs and poems are used to explore music. Children create accompaniments and sound pictures to reflect sounds in their local environment.
PE	Groovy Gymnastics: Improve the ability to choose appropriate actions when creating a sequence of gymnastic movements to music.
	Games:
IT	Digital Musician: Programming and Research