

STONE AGE ROCKS

What will year 3/4 be looking at in the second Spring term 2026?

WHAT ARE WE LEARNING ABOUT?

English	Writing longer narratives based on our class book, <i>Stig of the Dump</i> .
Maths	Mass & Capacity Fractions
Science	To compare and discover rocks.
Art	
Computing	Coding
French	Ancient Britain
History	The Stone Age to the Iron Age
Music	
PE	
PSHE	Jigsaw: Healthy Me
RE	
Outdoor Learning	Stone Age designs and tools in the outdoor area.

CAN YOU FIND OUT?

- HOW MANY THINGS CAN YOU NAME THAT ARE LIVING, DEAD, OR NEVER BEEN ALIVE?
- CAN YOU FIND ANIMALS OR PLANTS CAN YOU SEE OUTSIDE?
- CAN YOU REMEMBER WHAT THE ROMANS THOUGHT ABOUT THE CELTS?

STIG OF THE DUMP

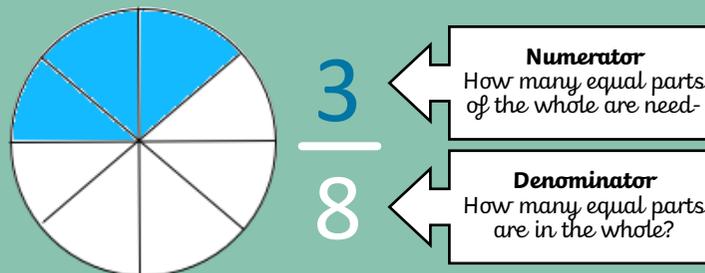
This term we will be reading *Stig of the Dump* by Clive King as our class novel. Here is a synopsis of the novel:

Barney is a solitary boy, given to wandering off by himself. One day he is lying on the edge of a disused chalk-pit when it gives way and he lands in a sort of cave. Here he meets somebody with a lot of shaggy hair and two bright black eyes wearing a rabbit skin and speaking in grunts. He names him Stig. Of course nobody believes Barney when he tells his family all about Stig, but for Barney cave-man Stig is totally real. They become great friends, learning each others ways and embarking on a series of unforgettable adventures.



MATHS

We will apply our multiplication (x) and division (÷) skills to look at understanding and using fractions. We will also be looking at measuring mass and capacity.



KEEP PRACTICING YOUR MULTIPLICATION TABLES ON TIMES TABLES ROCK STARS. WHO WILL BE TOP OF THE LEADERBOARD?

INVESTIGATING ROCKS

This half term we will be exploring and investigating the different types of rocks (as below) and how each are formed. This will include a second look at how fossils are formed, and how rocks change over time. We will also investigate uses for different types of rocks based on their attributes, such as strength, permeability and erosion.

Types of Rocks

Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forms from magma or lava solidification • Hard, no layers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forms from sediment compaction • Crumbly, layered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forms by transformation of other rocks • Relatively hard, may or may not have layers
<p>Intrusive slow magma cooling</p>  <p>Granite</p>	<p>Clastic compacted broken rocks</p>  <p>Sandstone</p>	<p>Foliated has layers</p>  <p>Slate</p>
<p>Extrusive rapid lava cooling</p>  <p>Obsidian</p>	<p>Chemical compacted dissolved minerals</p>  <p>Limestone</p>	<p>Non-Foliated no layers</p>  <p>Marble</p>
	<p>Organic compacted biogenic matter</p>  <p>Coal</p>	

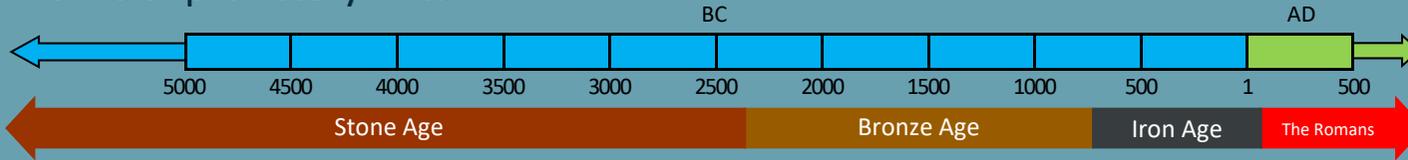
PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

- In Year 1 and 2, you have learnt about the differences between things that are **living**, **dead**, and things that have **never been alive**.
- You should know that most living things live in **habitats** how different **habitats** provide for the basic needs of animals and plants.
- You should be able to name a range of plants and animals, and their habitats, including microhabitats.

STONE AGE ROCKS

WHAT WILL YEAR 3/4 BE LOOKING AT IN THE SECOND SPRING TERM 2024?

Timeline of prehistory Britain



Prehistory is a time before there were written records and begins when humans first appeared. Prehistory is divided into **three** main periods: the **Stone**, **Bronze** and **Iron** Ages, which are named after the main materials used at each time. As there are no written records from before that time, **archaeologists** use **artefacts** and **cave art**, as well as **buildings** and **burial sites**, to discover more about how prehistoric people lived.

Key changes and events

c. 3000 BC	The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.
	Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.
c. 2500 BC	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
c. 2100 BC	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
c. 1800 BC	The first large copper mines are dug.
c. 1200 BC	'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.
c. 800 BC	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze.
	The first hillforts are constructed.
43 AD	The Romans invade Britain.



Previous KNOWLEDGE

- We know that a **period of history** is the duration of time marked by something distinctive.
- We learnt about the **Roman invasion** of Britain in **43 AD** under Emperor Claudius's rule. This is the end of the Prehistory period.
- We found out about how the **Celts** lived in Britain and how the Romans viewed them. Celtic Britain takes place during the **Iron Age**.
- We have studied how **artefacts** and **archaeological** evidence can add to our knowledge of history.



Useful WEBSITES

BBC Bitesize - Food chains and habitats

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zbnnb9q>

DKfindout! - Bronze Age

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/bronze-age/>

Purple Mash

<https://www.purplemash.com/sch/holbeach-pe12>

Times Tables Rockstars

<https://play.ttrockstars.com/auth/school/student/18519>

Please note, although these external links have been checked, caution is always suggested when using the internet.

KEY Vocabulary

archaeologist	A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and analysis of artefacts.
archaeology	The study of buildings, graves, tools and other artefacts from the past to learn about the people who lived at that time.
artefact	An object, such as a tool or decoration, which is of historical interest.
barrow	An ancient burial mound.
characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.
classification	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
cremate	To burn a dead person's body, usually as part of a funeral ceremony.
environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
flint	A hard, grey rock that was used in prehistoric times to make tools or weapons.
fortified	A town that has strong walls and can be defended against enemies.
habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
invertebrate	Animals without a backbone.
monument	A statue, building or other structure that is built to help people remember a special person or event.
peat	A dark brown, soil-like substance that forms from dead and decaying plant material.
prehistory	The time before written records.
tribe	A group of people, often made up of many families who live together.
vertebrate	Animals with a backbone.