



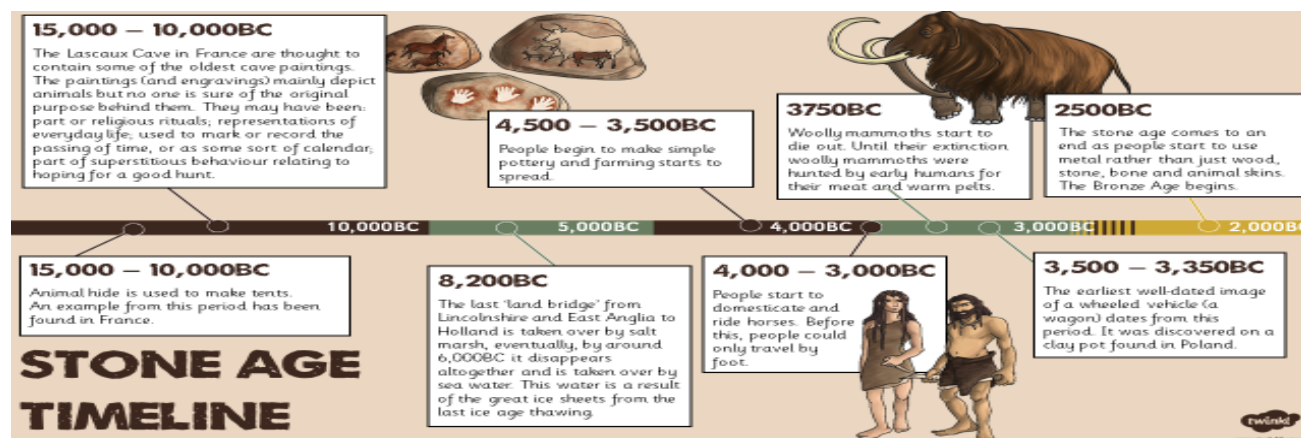
Year 3 – Home Learning Information (Summer Term)

Hi all, hope you are all keeping safe and well. We are missing you all and hoping that we get to see you soon. Here is some information to help you complete your home learning tasks, particularly the **Research It** and the **Read it/Write it** section of your sheet.



Take care and stay safe Love from Mrs Weir and Mrs Grimley.

Stone age time-line



2.5 million years ago to 2500BC

The Stone Age lasted for over 2 million years. It's often divided into the three different periods, the Early, Middle and Late Stone Age. Britain changed a lot through this time. During the early stages, huge ice sheets up to three miles thick covered most of the country. There were once lions, rhinos, bears and even woolly mammoths living here.

Our Early Stone Age ancestors moved from place to place hunting animals, but by the end of the Stone Age, people had settled in villages to farm the land. People in Britain began to set up camps along the British coast and on river banks. Hunters often worked together as a team, using spears and bows and arrows. People also tamed wolves so they could work as hunting dogs and guard their camps. During this period, people learned to farm. They cleared large areas of land and settled down to live in small communities. They buried their dead in large tombs (known as *long barrows*), like the one in the picture, and built huge stone circles for outdoor ceremonies.

The earliest humans were **hunter-gatherers**. They survived by hunting animals and finding food to eat. Early Stone Age people hunted with **sharpened sticks**, people made simple hand-axes out of stones. They made hammers from bones or antlers and they sharpened sticks to use as hunting spears. Later, they used **bows and arrows** and **spears** tipped with flint or bone. People gathered nuts and fruits and dug up roots. They went fishing using **nets** and **harpoons**. Stone Age people cut up their food with sharpened stones and **cooked it on a fire**. They used **animal skins** to make clothes and shelters. After a good day's hunting people could feast on meat.



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Very gradually people learned new skills. First they learned to **herd animals** and **grow crops**. Later they discovered the secrets of making **bronze** and **iron**. Prehistoric people couldn't read or write, but they were **astonishing builders**. Their tombs, forts and monuments have survived for thousands of years (see Stonehenge below).

Archaeologists work like detectives looking for evidence. They use this evidence to build up a **picture of the past**. Human ancestors during this age lived in caves, and many groups used fire. Needles made out of bone from that time have also been found, evidence that they may have sewn animal skins for clothing and other protection. Shelters made by Neanderthals showed that they also lived in huts made of wood and had hearths for fire. Another hut made of animal hides over wooden poles was found inside of a cave in Grotte du Lazaret in France. Other huts, sometimes with divided living spaces and hearths and braced with mammoth bones have also been found. The remains of homes and temples show how people lived and worshipped. Tools and weapons give clues about the way people worked and fought. Bumps and ridges in the landscape show the layout of ancient villages, fields and forts.

Some of the best evidence comes from **human remains**. Skeletons have been found buried with their possessions and a few bodies have been preserved in bogs. By examining human remains, experts can work out when a person lived. Sometimes they can even suggest what they looked like! Stone Age hunter-gatherers had to **catch** or **find** everything they ate. They moved from place to place in search of food.

Stone Henge



Work started on this super stone circle around **5,000 years ago** in the late **Stone Age** – but it took over 1,000 years to build, in four long stages! Archaeologists believe the final changes were made around 1,500BC, in the early **Bronze Age**. Stonehenge was made up of an outer circle of 30 standing stones called 'sarsens', which surrounded five huge **stone arches** in a horseshoe shape. There were also two circles made of smaller 'bluestones' – one inside the outer circle and one inside the horseshoe – as well as four 'station stones' positioned outside the central monument. The entire site was surrounded by a circular ditch and bank, which also remains this day! Shaping the stones would have required hundreds of hours of hard graft with stone hammers and chisels. How were the ginormous boulders lifted to their standing position? Well, it's thought that first, the builders **dug deep ditches** for the base of the boulders. They then used ropes and strong wooden poles and frames to raise them up, before packing the ditches with rocks and rubble to hold them in place.

Here is the information you need to answer the questions about the Shropshire Mammoths.



The Shropshire Mammoths

The Shropshire Mammoths roamed Britain 12,700 years ago. During the Ice Age, much of Northern Europe was covered in grass. This suited the mammoths, as they were able to graze. When the earth's climate started to become warmer, trees and forests began to grow. This pushed out the Mammoths, who could not survive without large open grasslands. The dating of the Shropshire Mammoths suggests that humans and mammoths inhabited Britain at the same time for a short period towards the end of the Ice Age. Some believe that the woolly mammoth became extinct due to human hunting, but there is no evidence these mammoths were hunted by humans. The remains suggest that mammoths died out due to the earth's changing climate ruining their ecosystem and leaving them without enough grass to survive. Today, their fragile condition means the bones must be kept in climate controlled cases when on display at the Ludlow Museum Resource Centre. Outside Britain, some amazing woolly mammoth remains have been found. In Siberia, a female mammoth calf which died aged 30 days was found frozen in the ice by a reindeer hunter called Yuri. Named Luby, the calf is thought to be 42,000 years old. She was so perfectly frozen, that scientists were able to look inside her stomach and find out what she ate for her last meal. Yuri chose to inform a museum of his find, but his cousin went behind his back and sold the calf to a local shop. There, a dog chewed off its right ear and part of its tail! However, Luby is now safe and living in a museum.

In 1986, in a quarry in Shropshire, the remains of an adult and three baby mammoths were discovered. They are amongst the most complete mammoth skeletons ever found in Britain



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Year Group: Year 3

Unit: Stone Age/Bronze Age


Term: Summer

Daily expectations: Children will be given two reading books to read daily in addition to this children will continue to learn their spellings along with the other spelling sets during school closure. Children who have satisfied the the spelling sets will be given all the year 3 spellings to conintue to learn whilst at home. Children can continue to work on their multiplication tables revising 2, 3, 5, and 10s and moving onto 4 and 8s.

Children enjoy being read to and sharing books with adults. We will be looking for children to be sharing books and reading at home to parents/carers. If children have not got access to books at home, but do have access to the internet then please access online books such as; www.booktrust.org.uk.


Added extras:

Please encourage your child to complete as many of the activities from the menu as possible. However, these need to be paced to ensure children do not rush their learning and complete them during the first day! Homework is to be recorded in their homework books as provided. However, if your child wishes to complete their learning through other means e.g. the use of PowerPoint, Word, drawings or models then please save these items and upon return we will ask for them to be sent into school. We will then celebrate their learning together as a class.

Read it/Write it/Maths	Research it	Design / Create it
<p>Read and complete the fabulous project on www.coreknowledge.org.uk/resources/Resource%20Pack-%20Year%201-%20Prehistoric%20Britain.pdf Read about mammoths and answer the questions. Cut out some of the pictures and write your own captions underneath.</p>  <p>Make up your own story based in the Bronze Age. Think about your characters, their names and describe how they look remembering to use expanded noun phrases. Will your story have animals in it? Research which exciting and interesting animals you could use from this period in time. Design your front and back cover and write the blurb on the back. Remember you will be the author!</p>	<p>Look at information books or online sources about 'The Stone Age and Bronze'. Access https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/the-bronze-age find and write ten amazing facts about this period. You will also find an interesting timeline with pictures. Where would you place the Romans, do they fit into this time line at all? If not why not?</p> <p>Can you create your own timeline from the beginning of the Stone Age are you able to continue it on with the time line you have already made?</p> <p>Watch a video on : https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/the-bronze-age</p> <p>Discover what life was like in this period and how people lived. Make a poster to show what you found out!</p> <p>Can you find out about the types of houses</p>	<p>Bronze Age people build shelters to live in using materials they had gathered. Gather some natural materials and build a model shelter. Take a photograph of your model and stick it into your homework book and label it. Make a list of natural materials you found and used.</p> <p>Make a replica of Stonehenge from empty boxes or other items you have in your home. Be creative in the way you make your ancient stone circle. Think about fixing, how can you get the boxes to fix onto a base? Try different methods and choose the best one. Look at colour and have a go at mixing paint to create a stone colour, if you have any. If not could you cover your model with coloured (or coloured in) paper. Write some interesting facts about Stonehenge.</p> <p>The wheel was invented in the Stone Age. What was it used for in this period? Build something that uses wheels – remember from your chariot that straws are great for axles.</p> <p>How many words can you make using the letters from Stone, Bronze, Iron? Write a list of how many you can find.</p>



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<p>Write a list of at least 5 questions that you would like to ask a Bronze Age person.</p> <p>Additional maths activity to the ones given to you in class: Have a go at make up your own counting system! https://nrich.maths.org/2472</p> <p>For more Maths Challenges access https://whiterosemaths.com/resources/schemes-of-learning/primary-sols/</p> <p>This will connect you straight to the year 3 challenges we have been following this year.</p>	<p>people lived in? List the differences between houses in this period and houses in the Iron Age. Can you find any similarities at all?</p> <p>Research Stonehenge – how long ago was it built? How do you think they built it with no lifting equipment or tools? – Can you write your own explanation or maybe you can draw a diagram.</p> <p>Can you find five different educational websites that give information about the Stone Age and Bronze Age? Write their web site down in your homework book so they can be shared once we are back at school.</p> <p>List 5 things that are made from bronze.</p>	<p>Using the word bank on www.coreknowledge.org.uk/resources/Resource%20Pack-%20Year%201-%20Prehistoric%20Britain.pdf and other words linked to this period, create your own fabulous wordsearch. Put your chosen words in first, remember you can go vertical, horizontal, diagonal and even backwards! Then surround your words with random letters. Can your family find any of the words on your word search!</p> <p>Design a poster for a museum exhibition about the Stone/Bronze age.</p> <p>Create a new programme - The Great Stone Age British Bake Off – make a model of Stonehenge using biscuits and cakes or maybe you could make some rock cakes! YUM</p>  <p>Here is a link to the recipe https://www.bbcgoodfood.com/recipes/rock-cakes</p>
<p>Practise it</p>	<p>Draw it Make it</p>	<p>E-learn it</p>
<p>Can you practise a new skill that involves being active? Can you think of a warm-up activity that we could use</p>	<p>Draw with Steve Harpster – live at 6pm on Facebook. Learn new simple skills to improve your drawing techniques.</p>	<p>Log on to purple mash with your own login. Play the games available and create and practise your own designs. You should be able to access your own folder.</p>



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<p>during P.E lessons to raise everyone’s heartbeat and make them as active as possible?</p> <p>It could include different methods of travelling, jumping, hopping or different stretches or exercises to warm the body up.</p> <p>Could you think of a game to practise skills within a sport? Can you create a warm up to practise dribbling, throwing and catching or shooting?</p> <p>Link up to daily activities on Youtube – Joe Wicks at 9.00am</p> <p>Dance with Oti Mabuse on Facebook https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nvn7z7miJGA</p>	<p>Draw a mammoth from the Ice Age use collage materials to give your drawing texture. Can you label your mammoth. How were they adapted for their habitats? What happened to them when the climate changed? Look for more information on this following web address;</p> <p>https://www.teachingideas.co.uk/early-human-history/stone-age-day-ideas</p>	<p>Explore your topics on BBC Bitesize and research any key facts about continents. Which continents did mammoths live on. Did they live in Britain? Look at maps of the world during this time, how did the continents change. How did the UK become an island?</p> <p>https://gridclub.com/activities/stone-age-survival</p>
Share it	Say it	Learn it
<p>Find you what other talents you might have, or could your friends and family teach you one? Share your new skills on a video.</p> <p>Can you create a video of you completing your Karate moves, dance moves, poetry to share when we are back at school?</p> <p>Take a photo of your gymnastics, cross stitch, knitting, baking, Karate or football skills.</p>	<p>Make a fake news report about a mammoth being spotted in the woods. Write your report for a local newspaper and ask your family to play characters who have spotted the huge animal. Write down the questions you are going to ask in your interview.</p> <p>What will your newspaper be called? Can you present it like they do on the TV news?</p>	<p>Can you teach yourself a new skill? Is there something that you have always wanted to be able to do, but find really tricky? Try to improve your skills for a short time on a daily basis</p> <p>Joined handwriting? Juggling with one ball / juggling with two or three? Balancing on one foot? Sewing? Saying your times tables backwards? Learning more Spanish?</p>
Feel it	Sing it	Think it
<p>Take some time to focus on how you are feeling. Follow some of the ‘Cosmic Yoga’ episodes on You Tube. Complete some mindfulness colouring – draw and colour your own if you do not have any colouring books. Lie on you back and place a teddy on your tummy. Take a</p>	<p>Learn a new song. Think of the different actions you could create to show what the lyrics are saying. Can you write your own song about The Romans or The Ice Palace?</p>	<p>Pretend to be a time traveller who has travelled from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age. Think of questions to ask about what some of the differences are between the two periods.</p>



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deep breath in and watch the teddy rise on your tummy. Hold this for 5 seconds. Let the air out and watch the teddy fall. Repeat this until you feel calm.

ASMR for kids is a brilliant way of keeping calm and relaxed. 'Whispered sleepy children' is a great YouTube site.

Try at some of the links given on a separate music sheet. Some of these links are new and others are links to the regular fabulous songs we sing together in assembly each week!