

Key terms and vocabulary:

Country: A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory; England, Northern Ireland & Wales

County: A county is a region of Britain which has its own local Government; Cumbria, Cheshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester.

City: A city is a large town which often has a Cathedral as a feature; London, Edinburgh, Belfast, Cardiff, Manchester.

Region: A region is a large area of land that is different from other areas of land, for example because it is one of the different parts of a country with its own customs and characteristics, or because it has a particular geographical feature; North West.

Town: A town is a place with many streets and buildings, where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages

Art – Brilliant Britain

Key ideas:

Stephen Wiltshire is an English sketching artist who was born in London in 1974. Stephen is autistic with an outstanding memory that allows him to produce accurate and detailed drawings. In 2005, after a twenty minute helicopter ride, Stephen was able to create a ten metre long drawing of Hong Kong's Victoria harbour and its surrounding landscape. Stephen's motto is "Do the best you can and never stop".

Key terms and vocabulary:

Sketching: A quickly drawn observational drawing often done using a pencil.

Perspective: The representation of three dimensional objects or spaces in two dimensional artworks.

Hatching: The engraving or drawing of fine line close together to give an effect of shading.

Cross hatching: A method of line drawing that describes light and shadow. Artists will draw parallel lines that cross each other to give the impression of light and dark. The more lines that cross over the darker it becomes.

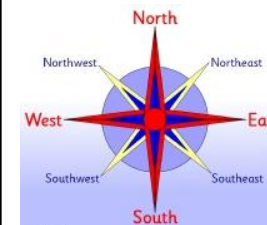
Geographical Knowledge linked to National Curriculum:

Human Features: features that are built by humans such as bridges, buildings and roads.

Physical Features: show natural objects such as mountains, rivers and forests.

Fieldwork: the gathering of information about something in a real, natural environment.

Sketch maps: a map which is drawn from observation, but not to scale, which shows the main features of an area.



Key dates and knowledge:

13,000BC



People make cave paintings

4,500-3,500BC



The first pottery is made and used.

4,500-3,500BC



Farming starts and begins to spread.

4,000-3,000BC



People start to ride and use horses.

2,500BC



Metal starts to be used.

1,800BC



The first copper mines are dug.

1,200-800BC



Metal tools are made and used.

1,200-800BC



Tribal kingdoms and celtic culture.

800-700BC



The first hill forts are made.

700-500BC



Iron is used a lot more than before.

100BC



Coins are made and used for the first time.

AD43



The Romans invade Britain - Iron Age ends.

Key Vocabulary linked to National Curriculum:

BC: indicates years numbered back from the supposed year of the birth of Christ.
AD: indicated the number of years or centuries that have passed since the year in which Christ is believed to have been born.
Prehistoric: People and things that existed at a time before information was written down.
Paleolithic: Period of time relating to the Old Stone Age (30,000 BC – 10,000 BC)
Mesolithic: Period of time relating to the Middle Stone Age (10,000 BC – 8,000 BC)
Neolithic: New Stone Age (8,000 BC – 3,000 BC) relating to the period when people had started farming but still used stone for making weapons and tools.
Primitive: means belonging to a very early period in the development of an animal or plant, very simple in style.
Hunter-gatherer: were people who lived by hunting and collecting food rather than by farming.
Nomadic: Nomadic people travel from place to place rather than living in one place all the time.
Bronze Age: (3000 BC – 1200 BC) Time period characterised by the use of bronze.
Iron Age: (1200 BC – 600 BC) Time period characterised by the use of iron.
Settlement: a place where people have come to live and have built homes.

Enquiry questions

The period from the Stone Age to the Iron Age was a period of great change for Britain. Discuss.
 What does the study of Skara Brae tell us about life at the end of the Stone Age?
 Was a Stone Age man just a simple hunter gatherer?

Design and Technology Mechanism; Levers and Linkages

Key ideas and information:

Levers are the simplest form of mechanism and date back to way beyond the time of the Stone Age man. By using a stiff branch resting on a log, early man was able to move heavy loads such as rocks. This is similar to the way we use a screwdriver to lever the lid of a paint tin.

A linkage is a mechanism made by connecting together levers. To connect the levers together you can use any type of fastening which allows free movement, for example screws, pins, paper fasteners, pop rivets etc. The linkage can be made to change the direction of a force or make two or more things move at the same time.

Key ideas:

Prehistoric achievements (Stone Age – Bronze Age – Iron Age): fire, tools, taming wild animals, gathering and hunting to farming, inventing wheels, pottery, creating metals for tools and jewellery, trading, building houses, bell beaker culture, tribal kingdoms.

Key locations:

Skara Brae, Orkney Islands.
 Great Orme copper mine, Llandudno, Wales. Iron Age hillforts, Danebury hillfort, Maiden Castle, Stonehenge, Wiltshire.

