



germination – when a seed starts to grow



leaf

makes food for the plant
like a sugar factory



stem

supports leaves

transports water and
nutrients from roots

sends food down to the roots
and rest of plant

like a motorway

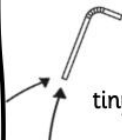


root

pulls water up

tiny hairs absorb water

roots anchor plant to the ground



All parts of a plant

have specific jobs

connected to each
other

essential for survival

photosynthesis

process of making food
(inside the sugar factory)



chlorophyll in the leaf absorbs light
to help make food

sunlight + water + carbon dioxide



makes sugar (glucose) + oxygen

transpiration

process of water moving
upwards from
roots

up the stem



to the leaves and
out into the air

like a tanker driving
up the motorway (stem)



soil

roots draw **water** and
nutrients from soil

plants do NOT eat soil



helps plant **anchor**
to the ground

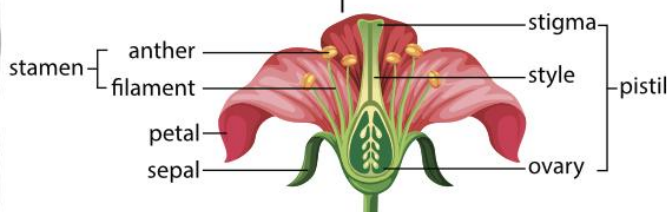


flower

purpose is to **attract insects**

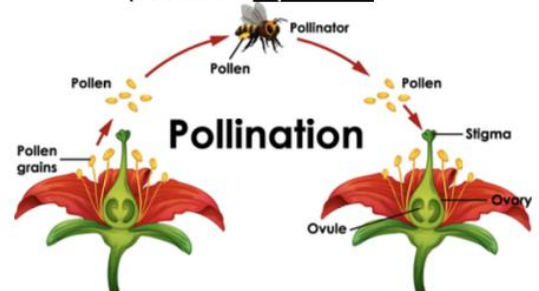
cause **pollination**

to make **seeds**



pollination

The **transfer** of **pollen** to create **seeds** so a
plant can **reproduce**.





Where does the name Ordnance Survey come from?

1833

a geographical survey
(mapping) of Great Britain
started

led by expert gunners who
were trained in measuring
distances



ordnance

cannon or great gun



survey

look upon or notice

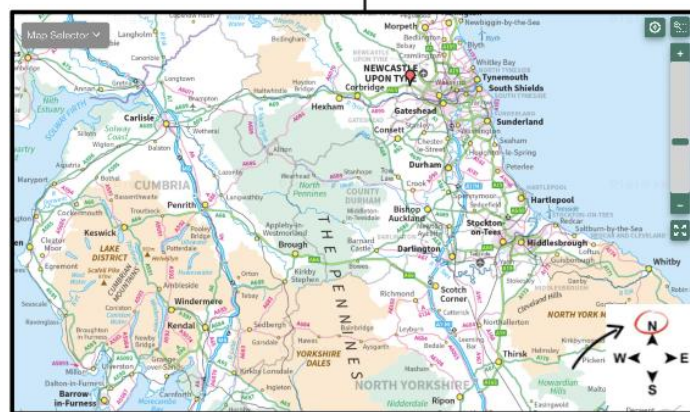


This map shows the
regions of the UK



This is NOT an OS map

This is a **small-scale** Ordnance Survey map



small-scale OS map

places
and spaces look
smaller
wider view of
the area

cities, towns,
motorways,
mountains
and hills

When you look at an OS map, **North** always points to
the top of the page

This is a **large-scale** Ordnance Survey map

large-scale OS map

nearer
buildings
roads
rivers
historical sites
everything looks
larger



Map key



unlocks the map
symbols help you
read the map

Sch = school

P = parking

♿ = toilets

⚽ = leisure centre



INTRODUCE

Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

 Year ____
 Term ____

 These periods of time are known as **prehistory**


Only objects, burials and monuments tell us about life at that time

Mesolithic Britain

MIDDLE STONE AGE

Hunting and gathering became more sophisticated and communities are thought to have started to become established.

Palaeolithic Britain

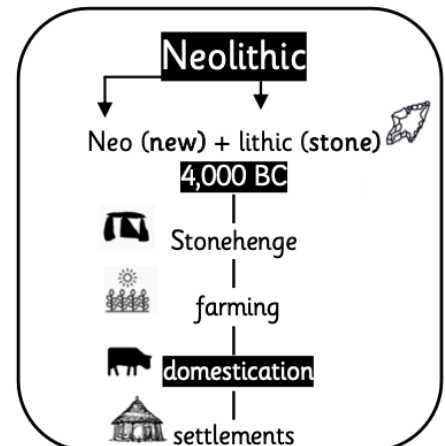
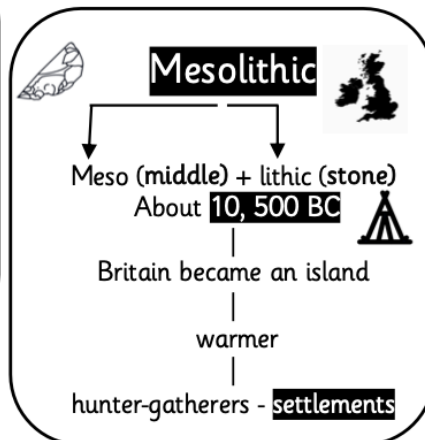
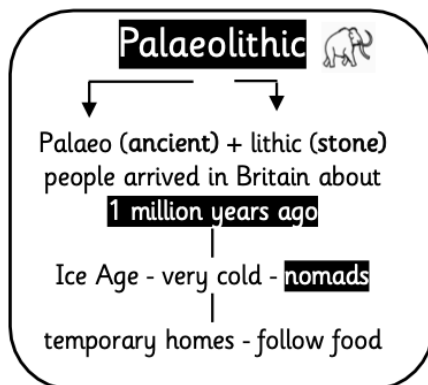
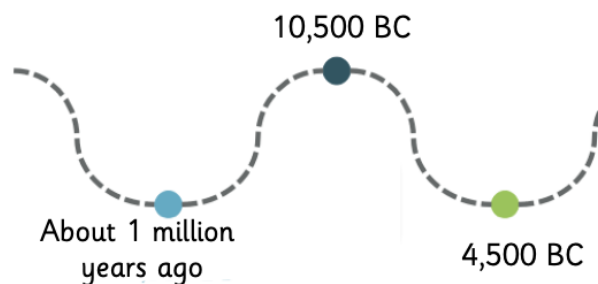
ANCIENT STONE AGE

Neanderthals and modern humans used ancient tools to survive the Ice Age.

Neolithic Britain

NEW STONE AGE

New Stone Age: from the start of farming and domestication of animals, to the first use of metal.


technology

 stone tools
 |
 flint knapping

people

- Neanderthals
- Homo sapiens (us)
- Small groups of people
- Cheddar man


places

- Cresswell Crags
- Skara Brae
- Stonehenge


culture

 Neolithic burials in large
 tombs - **long barrows**
 cave art

 It is called the **Stone Age** because people used stones as their tools.



INTRODUCE Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

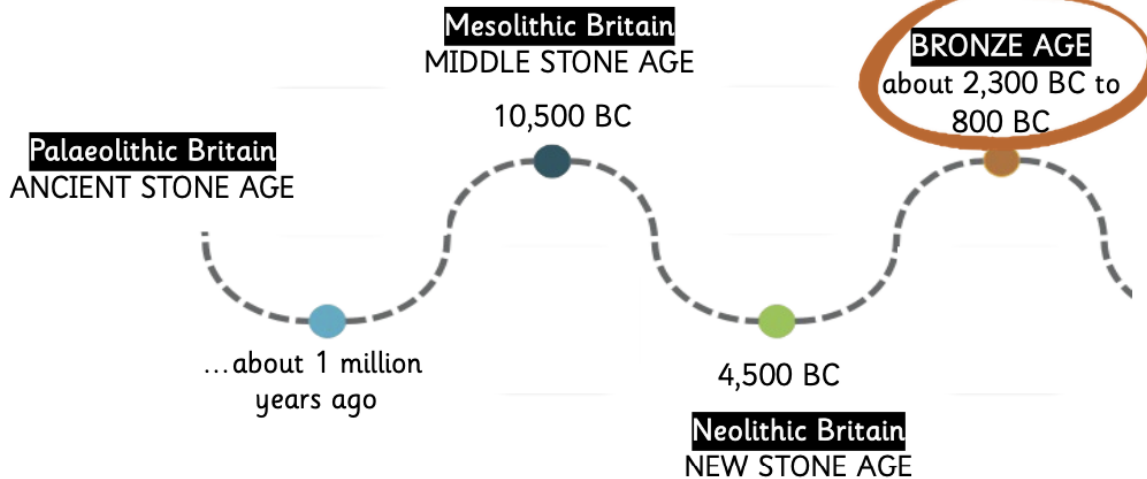
Year ____
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Bronze Age

defined by the technology to make metal
copper + tin = bronze



technology

- metal tools and jewellery made from bronze
- bone and stone tools still used
- looms invented to weave material
- cloth woven to make clothes



people

- Beaker people arrived
- migrated from mainland Europe
- clans ruled by chieftains



places

- metal production increased
- copper and tin mines dug
- villages by rivers
- Stonehenge – iconic religious stone circles



culture

- round barrows
- stone circles
- Stonehenge - important religious site



At the same time but in a different place

The Ancient Egyptian civilisation was thriving with enormous cities and inspiring temples.



bronze



metal produced when **copper** and **tin** ore are smelted

ore

rocks with metal in

smelted

heated up to get the metal out

trade



people started to swap items, such as metal, pots and jewellery

transport



sturdy boats could travel across the sea to trade

Amesbury Archer



archaeologists found Beaker pots, arrowheads, boar tusks, copper knives, jewellery and a cushion stone



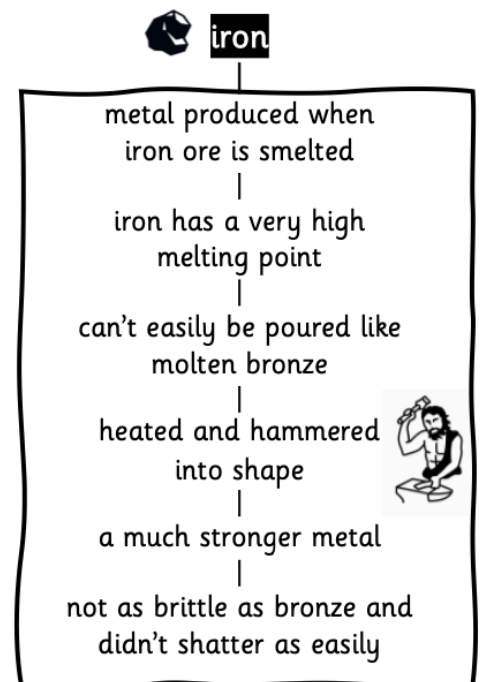
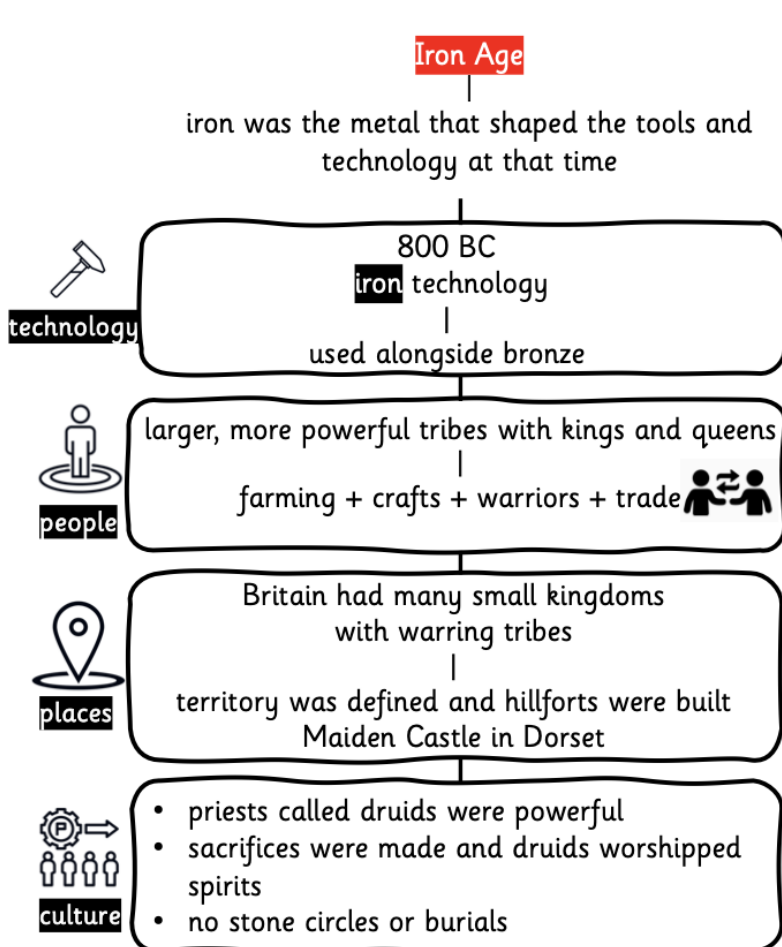
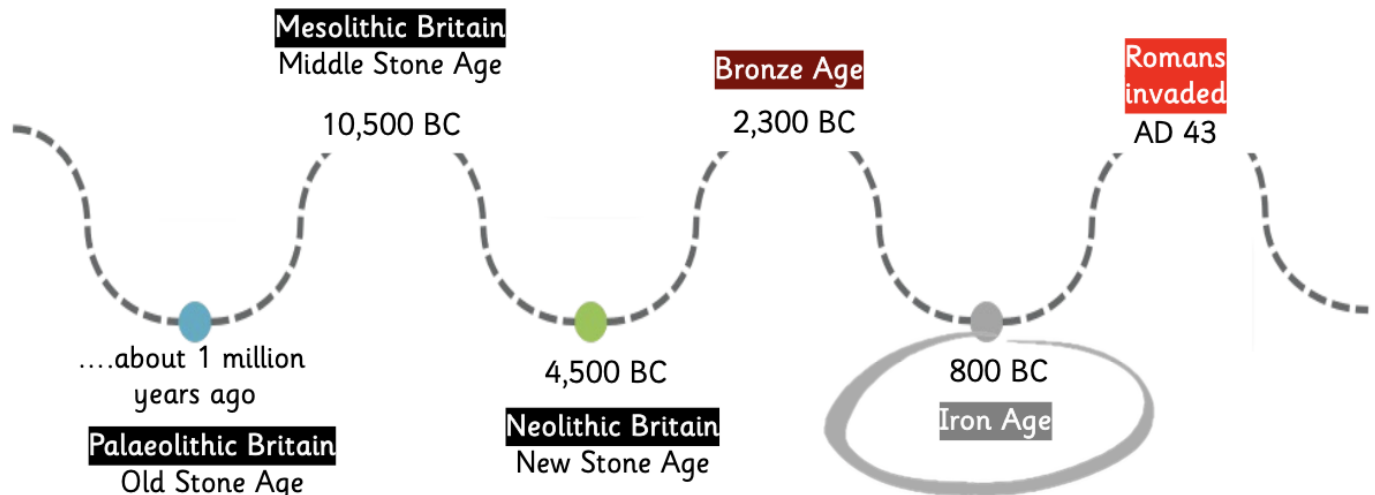
INTRODUCE Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

Year ____
Term ____



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At the same time but in a different place (in a red box)

776 BC, the Olympic games, in honour of Zeus, were held at Olympia (Greece)