

Welcome to another wonderful week.

Today is all about the Bronze age

Wear something on your head.(Just for fun)

Something to wear on your head. Watch Mr Bean.

















From the Paralympics.

Dame Valerie Adams hugs her sister Lisa after her younger sister won a gold medal in the shot put. What an amazing family.



Sophie Pascoe, won a silver Medal in swimming. This was her first race, with more to come.

This is Tupou Neiufi, who won a gold medal in swimming.





Write out your spelling words as a pyramid.

Su Sup Supe Super

(Refer to Friday 27 August slides for the words.)

←←←←← MIGHTY BRONZE AGE MATHS →→→→

A bronze age boy made 12 tools each week for ten weeks. If each tool was 10 centimetres long, how long in metres and centimetres, would all the tools be in total if they were joined end to end?

Add 13 axes and 14 axes together.

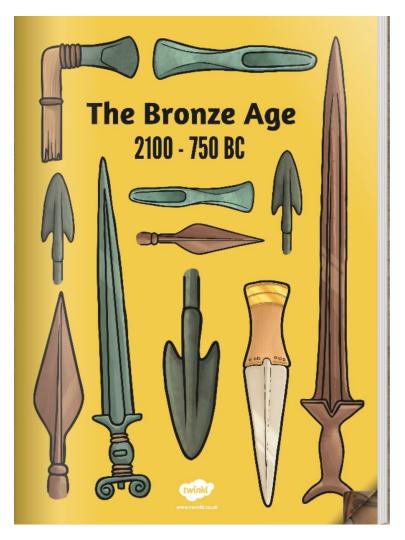
Add 16 mammoth tusks and 30 wolf skins together.

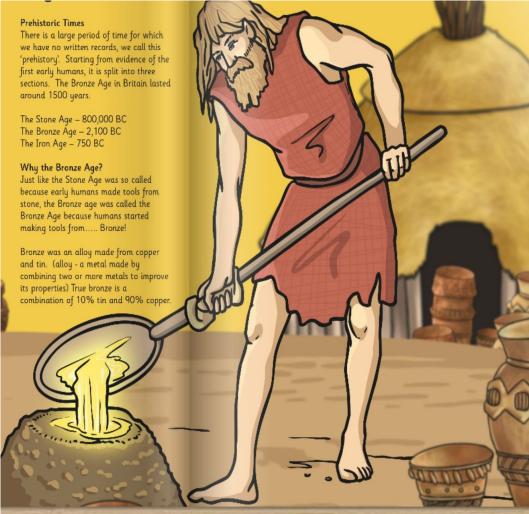
If a round house was built that was made of 450 twigs, how many twigs would be required for 3 houses
8 houses
10 houses?

If I had collected 73 axes and then gave 25 away to other Bronze age people how many would I have left?

Extra :Go on Prodigy.
Challenge yourself to learn some more x tables.











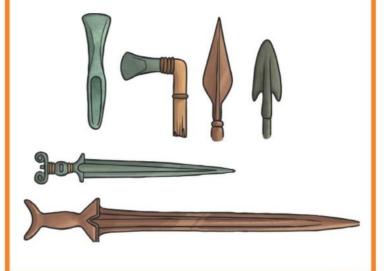
Watch the first video for how to make bronze. The second video is slightly weird!!!!!

Bronze

Copper is a soft metal. When it is melted and added to tin, it becomes bronze. Bronze is much harder and more durable compared with copper or stone. It is an alloy (a metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties). True bronze is a mixture of 90% copper and 10% tin.

There was an early form of bronze, known as arsenic bronze, which could be dug from the ground. The bronze alloy was developed later when copper and tin were mined separately.

Bronze was used for making a wide range of armour and weapons, such as daggers, blades, spearheads, chisels and axes.



Questions to answer

When copper is melted and added to tin what does it become?

Answer:

Where did they find arsenic bronze?

Answer:

What was bronze used for?

Answer:

What do you think they used their weapons for?

Answer:

Bronze Age Fact Cards

The Beaker Culture

There was more immigration to Britain during the Bronze Age. Due to tooth examinations on bodies found in Bronze Age graves, it has been discovered that these people were from an area which we now know as Switzerland. Some of the new arrivals were called the 'Bell Beaker people'. They have been named after the distinctive bell-shaped pottery they made, mainly used as drinking vessels. The pots were also used to melt copper and store food and sometimes used as urns. A very intricate piece was a symbol of wealth and status.

It is believed that bronze was first brought over to Britain by the 'Bell Beaker people'.

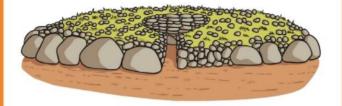


Bronze Age Fact Cards

Burials

A burial mound was a round mound that might enclose several burials. There is some evidence of individual burials at that time, but not many, so those buried on their own may have been important people.

During the middle of the Bronze Age, cremation was favoured. Ashes were placed in specially prepared pottery urns. This freed up the land which was needed for agriculture.



Where did some of the Bronze age people come from?

Answer:

Why were they called the "Bell Beaker " people?

Answer:

Why were people cremated instead of Buried?

Answer

Bronze Age Fact Cards

The Bronze Age

The Bronze Age started at different times around the world.

In Britain, it followed the Stone Age and lasted for around 1500 years. As people travelled to other countries, the knowledge of how to mix copper and tin to make bronze was shared. Not all parts of the world had copper and tin available.

Before it was used in Britain, bronze was being used in the Middle East, Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean, India and China.

From 1600 BC, things changed and Britain began to import metal from mainland Europe. The Iron Age followed.



Bronze Age Fact Cards

Homes

During the Bronze Age, people no longer used one dwelling for everything.

A farming household might have consisted of two dwellings – a main house for living in and an out-house for cooking and textile production.

Some of the larger homes were rectangular thatched buildings made from timber with walls of wattle and daub. Woven wooden sticks were used to make the frame (wattle) and daub was made from clay, straw and manure to smear over the wattle. It's believed that these buildings were communal. Most other homes would have housed six to ten people.

From 1500 BC, it was more common to have settlements consisting of roundhouses.

Defence was one reason for living in proximity but another possible reason was that people preferred living in a community.

Create your
Own Bronze
Age house.
You could make it out
of cardboard or sticks.





This is a reproduction of a bronze age house.

How to make your own round house

You could actually make it out of lego. Give it a go. It could be fun.



Bronze Age Fact Cards

Clothing

By the Bronze Age, wool was being woven into sheets of fabric and used to make clothes. This textile production meant that better clothing could be made.

Women wore long woollen skirts and short tunics. Men wore knee-length wrap around skirts or kilt-like woollen tunics. They also wore cloaks, one-piece garments and round woollen hats.



Bronze Age Fact Cards

Weather and Agriculture

It is believed that there was a change in the weather during the Bronze Age; it became wetter. This forced people to move from the hills, which were easier to defend, and into the valleys where it was easier to grow food and find shelter.

The spread of farming meant fields were needed for animals to graze and large areas of forest and woodland started to be cut down to make more land available for farming. Large farms were set up and walls were built to separate fields.

The development of metal tools, such as the plough, transformed agriculture and meant that (if the weather allowed) it was possible to farm all year.

The invention of the wheel meant that animal-drawn vehicles could drive along tracks and roads.



Go for a walk



Ride your bike

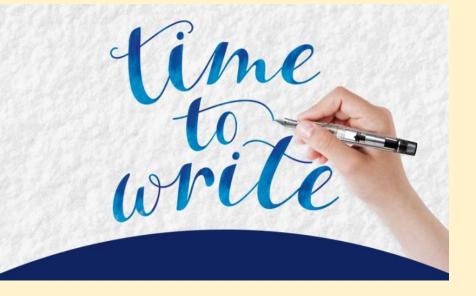
Jump on the trampoline

Eat some fruit Have a drink Run on the spot

Bounce or throw a ball.

Rind a rope to skip with

Do star jumps



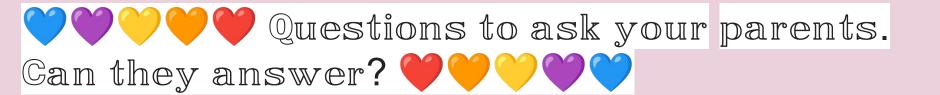
Recent work suggests that some prehistoric youngsters toiled in harsh environments, including mines.

Researchers excavating the ancient salt mines of Hallstatt, Austria, have discovered a child-sized leather cap dated to 1000–1300 bc, along with very small mining picks, says archaeologist Hans Reschreiter at the Natural History Museum of Vienna

Imagine you live in the Bronze age. Imagine you are a child in the Bronze age. Where would you live? What would your house be made of? What would you eat? How would it be cooked, or would all your food be raw? Where would you get your food from? What games would you play. What toys would you play with? What would you drink out of? How would you move from place to place? What or who would your enemies be? Would you be taught how to use an axe, a sword, building or gardening tools? How would you light a fire? Would you have to work from a young age?

Now see if you can IMAGINE!!!!

Toiled means: worked very hard.



How long is New Zealand's Ninety Mile Beach?



What does come down but never goes up?

The name of which African animal means "river horse"?



Ninety Mile Beach is actually **around 55** miles (88 kilometres) long

The rain comes down but never goes up.



hippopotamus

