

What should I already know?

Year 1- Changes across time- Toys since the 1950s.

Year 2- Sequencing events on a time line- Great Fire of London.

Sticky Knowledge

The Stone age has 3 different periods:

- **Paleolithic**

Humans created basic tools from stone(flint) (axes, spears)  
They were hunter gatherers – hunted animals and gathered lands to eat.

- **Mesolithic**

People are still Hunter gatherers.

They used more advanced, smaller, polished tools. (Bow and arrow, canoes)

First huts were built.

- **Neolithic**

Farming first began - Humans still hunted animals but also began to grow food for themselves.

Trees chopped down to create areas where people could settle. First buildings built from enormous rocks (megaliths). (Stone Henge and Skara Brae)

We know a lot about early humans because a lot of material has been preserved in caves.

Bronze Age

-Humans farmed the land and reared animals for meat and other products.

-Metals were used to make hunting tools.

Iron Age

-Humans now used iron to make tools.

-They farmed land instead of hunting.

-They lived in communities.

Settlements

Early Stone Age people did not have homes but travelled to follow the food. They took shelter in caves or made tents using animal skins.



By the Bronze Age, people were living in small **settlements** that were made up of their family members.



The Celts lived in much larger Settlements built on the top of hills. These were known as **hill forts** and gave the community protection from other tribes.

ToolsHistory skills

I can sequence artefacts and events across the 3 eras.

I can (summerise/explain) the key changes from Stone Age to Iron Age.

Vocabulary

Prehistory	The period of time before written/recorded history.
Archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age.
Mesolithic	Middle of the Stone Age.
Neolithic	Towards the end of the Stone Age. (The 'new' Stone Age)
Artefact	An object made by human beings, using with historical interest.
Civilization	A group that lived during a period of time long ago.
Settlement	A place where people establish a community.

What will I learn during this unit?

1. What does 'prehistory' mean? What was it like in the 'old' stone age?
2. What was new about the new stone age?
3. How are our ideas about life in the Stone Age changing?
4. Is Bronze better than stone?
5. How is iron made and what was it used for?
6. What was the impact of bronze and iron tools?
7. When do you think it was better to live -Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?





### What should I already know?

- changes from Stone Age to Iron Age

### Substantive Knowledge (Sticky Knowledge)

Civilisation	Achievements
<b>Ancient Sumer</b> - Began about 6,000 years ago. Earliest known civilization in the area that is now southern Iraq.	<b>Ancient Sumer</b> – the wheel for a chariot
<b>Indus Valley</b> - One of the first large civilisations. Began nearly 5,000 years ago in an area of modern-day India and Pakistan	<b>Indus Valley</b> - the city of Mohenjodaro, with its grid pattern of the main streets.
<b>Ancient Egypt</b> - Began 5,000 years ago when people started building villages next to the River Nile in north-east Africa	<b>Ancient Egypt</b> - irrigation systems, pyramids and mummies.
<b>Shang Dynasty</b> - An ancient Chinese civilisation from over 3,500 years ago.	<b>Shang Dynasty</b> – Jade and silk.

The four ancient civilisations **started at different times** and were of **different durations**, **BUT** there is **one period of time** when all were building cities and their civilisations at the same point in time.

They are all on the same line of latitude.

They all grew alongside a river.

### Where in the world are...



### Our Enquiry Questions.

1. When did the four ancient civilisations exist?
2. Where in the world were they? What are the countries and people called who live in these areas now?
3. What did the ancient civilisations have in common?
4. What great achievements or inventions did they create? How have they influenced our lives today?
5. How do we know about these civilisations?
6. What do I know about the ancient civilisations?

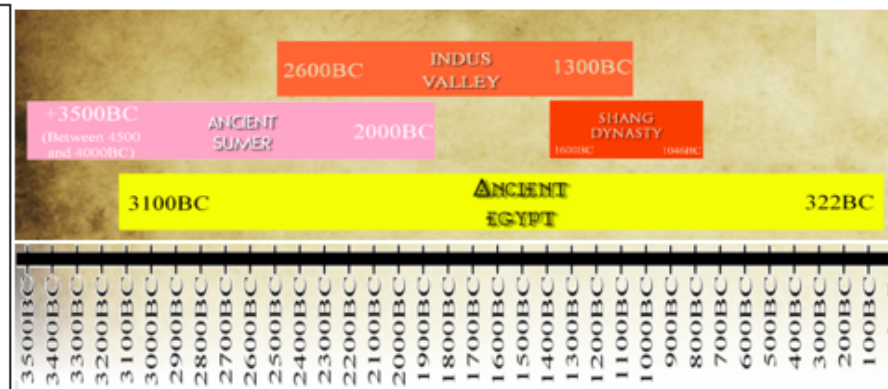
### Disciplinary Skills

I can **demonstrate understanding** of the complexity of peoples lives, the process of change, diverse communities and relationships between different groups.

I can **summarise and explain** a chronological knowledge of the four ancient civilisations.

### Key Vocabulary

Chronology	The arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence
Civilisation	Human society which is organised.
Dynasty	A series of rulers or leaders who are all from the same family, or a period when a country is ruled by them.
Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.
Kingdom	A place ruled by a king, queen or important person
Artefact	An object made by human beings, using with historical interest.
Location	A place or position.
River valley	A long area of low land between mountains or hills with a river running through it.
Achievements	something achieved through hard work, courage, or skill.





### What should I already know?

Historical figures- Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II. Samuel Taylor, Florence Nightingale. Changes across time- 1950s toys Ordering events on a time line- Great Fire of London.



Egypt is in the continent of Africa.

### Our Enquiry Questions.

What did the Egyptians believe? Who were the Egyptian Gods?

What importance did animals have in Ancient Egypt?

Why did the Egyptians build temples, tombs and pyramids?

What did the Egyptians believe about death?

How did Egyptians bury their dead and why?

### Substantive Knowledge (Sticky Knowledge)

The Ancient Egyptians worshipped thousands of different gods and goddesses, which were often shown as humans with animal features



They believed that they had to preserve their bodies so they could use them in the afterlife.

Pyramids were built to protect the body of the deceased pharaoh. These massive tombs were constructed to withstand the elements of time and were intended to last forever.



### Vocabulary

Pharaohs	King or Queen of Ancient Egypt.
Mummification	The preserving of a body after death.
Afterlife	An existence after death.
Egyptologist	A person who studies ancient Egyptian history, language, religion etc.
Hieroglyphs	A writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words.
Papyrus	A tall African plant that grows especially in Egypt. A material like paper used by ancient people to write on.
Cartouche	Usually oval with your name written in the middle of it. A cartouche is attached to your coffin.

### Howard Carter



(1874-1939)

Discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun.

### Disciplinary Knowledge

I can recall that Egyptians built temples as houses for the Egyptian gods. Pyramids were built as giant burial tombs, for the most important people in their society, the pharaohs.

I can explain the 7 stages and process of mummification; clean, organs, brain, stuff, dry, wrap, coffin.



# Year 3 History Timeline

