



Year 3	Topic Title: Ancient Egypt	Key Vocabulary
<p>National Curriculum Objectives:</p> <p>Children will study the achievements of the earliest civilisations, gaining an overview of where and when the first civilisations appeared.</p> <p>Children will conduct an in depth study of Ancient Egypt.</p>	<p>Children will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the terms chronological order, BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini)/ BCE (Before Common Era) and CE (Common Era).</li> <li>• Have an awareness of which time periods came before and after Ancient Egypt and which coincided with each other.</li> <li>• Mark key events on an Egyptian timeline.</li> <li>• Know that the Old Kingdom collapsed because of crop failure, the cost of the pyramids and power struggles.</li> <li>• Know where in the world Egypt is, locating the River Nile, making links with the African topic studied, and will be able to use globes and atlases to locate the country.</li> <li>• Know they were the longest surviving civilisation ever!</li> <li>• Know that they chose to settle by the River Nile (North-East Africa) because the river was an important source of water in a hot and dry desert landscape. It enabled the ancient Egyptians to grow lots of crops like wheat, barley, fruit and vegetables. They also grew flax to make clothes and papyrus to make paper.</li> <li>• Know that they wrote on papyrus paper, stone tablets and walls.</li> <li>• Know that hieroglyphics used pictures and words to communicate and could be written in any direction.</li> <li>• Know being a scribe (someone who could write and read hieroglyphics) trained for many years.</li> <li>• Know that the Ancient Egyptians were experts at farming and construction</li> <li>• They invented a solar calendar (a calendar based on the sun) and a writing system called hieroglyphs.</li> <li>• Know the following about the Old Kingdom: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The old Kingdom lasted from 2700- 2150BC</li> <li>○ They were ruled by kings and queens called pharaohs, their rulers were considered to be Gods.</li> <li>○ They worshiped over 2,000 gods and goddesses.</li> <li>○ They built special tombs to be buried in, which they filled with all their favourite things. Some pharaohs built their tombs in the shape of giant pyramids.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Know the ancient Egyptians also believed in a never-ending afterlife. They thought it was more important than their life on Earth, so they spent a lot of time planning for their death.</li> <li>• Know that the ancient Egyptians preserved the bodies of important people through mummification.</li> <li>• Look at Ancient Egyptian artefacts, understanding their uses, relevance and significance to the Ancient Egyptian way of life.</li> <li>• Know there was a large variety of jobs (bakers, scribes, farmers, priests, doctors, craftsmen, merchants)</li> <li>• Jobs were usually inherited from your parents – if your father was a farmer, you would likely become a farmer too.</li> <li>• There were no schools in Ancient Egypt, meaning even children had jobs.</li> </ul>	<p>Chronological</p> <p>Ancient</p> <p>Egyptian</p> <p>Civilisation</p> <p>Timeline</p> <p>River Nile</p> <p>Successes</p> <p>Kingdom</p> <p>Pyramids</p> <p>Settle</p> <p>River Nile</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Desert</p> <p>Ruled</p> <p>Pharaohs</p> <p>Flax</p> <p>Papyrus</p> <p>Stone tablets</p> <p>Hieroglyphs</p> <p>After life</p> <p>Preserved</p> <p>Mummification</p> <p>Tombs</p> <p>Artefacts</p> <p>Scribes</p> <p>Craftsmen</p> <p>Merchants</p> <p>Inherited</p> <p>Mud bricks</p> <p>Figs</p> <p>Rosetta Stone</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know houses would have been built of mud-bricks with floors made from earth and large objects that we can move around (like seats and ovens) were built into the house.</li> <li>• They had no gas or electricity, meaning that: food was cooked in stone ovens, fires were used for heat and food and drinks were kept in pits below ground level to keep them cool.</li> <li>• Know that richer people (like priests and pharaohs) ate meat, eggs, figs and grapes. Poorer people, like farmers, ate bread and onions. Everyone loved garlic.</li> <li>• Know common foods we eat today, like tomatoes, bananas, potatoes and kiwis were not eaten in Ancient Egypt as they had not yet been discovered.</li> <li>• Know that in 1799 a French soldier found an ancient stone called the Rosetta Stone. It had the same message on in hieroglyphics and Greek. This was important because it helped to translate what the hieroglyphics said and could be used to help translate other hieroglyphics as well. Suggested activity- Claim, Support, Question: children will be able to make a claim about the artefact, support in with evidence and then be able to ask a questions about it.</li> <li>• Understand the role of a Pharaoh in Ancient Egypt using Tutankhamun as a model for this.</li> <li>• Know that Egypt is now governed by a president. Islam is the main religion and Arabic is the main language.</li> <li>• Know significant Egyptian landmarks including: the Pyramids, the Great Sphinx of Giza and the Valley of the Kings.</li> </ul>	<p>French Greek Governed President Islam Arabic</p>		
<p><b>Possible Community Links:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liverpool Museum- Ancient Egypt exhibition</li> <li>• The Atkinson Southport- Ancient Egypt exhibition</li> </ul>	<p><b>Previous Learning Experiences:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Year 1- Chronology.</li> <li>• Year 2- comparing and contrasting skills.</li> <li>• Year 2- links with the monarchy.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Future Learning Experiences:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Year 5- Ancient Greece.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cross curricular links</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa topic in Geography.</li> <li>• Year 3 English- Egyptian Cinderella.</li> </ul>	<p><b>British Values:</b> Mutual Respect and Tolerance</p>



Year 3	Topic Title: Stone Age to Iron Age	Key Vocabulary
<p>National Curriculum Objectives:</p> <p>Children will be taught about changes in Britain from the Stone age to the Iron age, including;</p> <p>a) late Neolithic farmers and hunter gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae</p> <p>b) Bronze age-religion, technology and travel including Stonehenge.</p> <p>c) Iron Age-including hill forts, tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture.</p> <p>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends</p>	<p>Children will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand chronology from Stone Age to Iron Age.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stone age (145,000BC- 5000BC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know that the Stone Age time period is one of the earliest recorded time periods.</li> <li>Know that Stone Age hunter-gatherers had to catch or find everything they ate. They moved often in search of food.</li> <li>Know Early Stone Age people hunted with sharpened sticks. 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.</li> <li>Know in the early Stone Age, people made simple hand-axes out of stones.</li> <li>They made hammers from bones or antlers and they sharpened sticks to use as hunting spears.</li> <li>Know that Stone Age people cut up their food with sharpened stones and cooked it on a fire.</li> <li>They used animal skins to make clothes and shelters.</li> <li>Know that Skara Brae is in Orkney, Scotland and is one of Britain’s most fascinating prehistoric villages. Archaeologists estimate it was built and occupied between 3000BCE and 2500BCE, during what is called the ‘Neolithic era’ or ‘New Stone Age’. The village is older than the pyramids and Stonehenge.</li> <li>Know that Stonehenge was built during the Neolithic era and finished during the Bronze Age. It is thought that people gathered there for religious ceremonies.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Bronze age (2100BC - 650BC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know in around 2500BC settlers from mainland Europe brought a new skill to Britain. They were metalworkers who knew how to work with copper. Gradually, Britons learned to make objects from copper, gold and bronze.</li> <li>Know by 2100BC, Britons were mining metals. Trading ships travelled to mainland Europe carrying copper, tin and precious objects made by metalworkers.</li> <li>Know some settlers who arrived belonged to the Beaker culture. Beaker people lived in clans led by powerful chiefs. They held religious ceremonies at stone circles (e.g. StoneHenge) and buried their dead in circular graves. These customs became part of life in Ancient Britain.</li> <li>Know that the people from the Bronze Age invented the wheel and the ox drawn plough.</li> <li>Know that during the Bronze Age, many people crossed the sea from mainland Europe to Britain. They travelled in long wooden boats rowed by oarsmen.</li> <li>Know the first war chariots appeared at the end of the Bronze Age. Warriors rode chariots pulled by horses.</li> <li>Know that the Bronze Age had kings to rule.</li> <li>Know that Stonehenge is one of the world’s most famous monuments. It stands on Salisbury Plain, in Wiltshire, and its giant stones can be seen from miles around.</li> </ul>	<p>Chronology</p> <p>Stone Age</p> <p>Hunter gatherers</p> <p>Flint</p> <p>Harpoons</p> <p>Shelter</p> <p>Feast</p> <p>Hand axes</p> <p>Antlers</p> <p>Skara Brae</p> <p>Orkney, Scotland</p> <p>Britain</p> <p>Prehistoric Villages</p> <p>Archaeologists</p> <p>Neolithic Era</p> <p>Stonehenge</p> <p>Bronze age</p> <p>Settlers</p> <p>Europe</p> <p>Metalworkers</p> <p>Copper</p> <p>Tin</p> <p>Beaker culture</p> <p>Clans</p> <p>Ceremonies</p> <p>Plow</p> <p>Oarsmen</p> <p>Chariot</p> <p>Warriors</p> <p>Monument</p>



<p>pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that we may never know exactly why Stonehenge was built, but people probably gathered there for religious ceremonies as people from the Bronze Age believed in many Gods.</li> <li>• Know that Stonehenge was built over one thousand years.</li> </ul> <p><b>Iron age (800BC – Present day)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know around 800 BC people in Britain learned how to use iron. Iron tools made farming much easier than before and settlements grew in size.</li> <li>• Know Iron Age Britain was a violent place. People lived in clans that belonged to tribes led by warrior kings. Rival tribes fought with deadly iron weapons. Many people lived in hill forts to keep safe from attacks.</li> <li>• Know that Hill forts are forts built on hills, many can still be seen around the UK to this day. Children will look at pictures and videos of the Hill forts that still remain.</li> <li>• Know that inside the hill forts, families lived in round houses. These were simple one-roomed homes with a pointed thatched roof and walls made from wattle and daub (a mixture of mud and twigs).</li> <li>• Know in the centre of a round house was a fire where meals were cooked in a cauldron. Around the walls were jars for storing food and beds made from straw covered with animal skins.</li> <li>• Know Iron Age farmers grew crops and vegetables. They kept geese, goats and pigs and had large herds of cows and flocks of sheep. Some people worked as potters, carpenters and metalworkers. Men and boys trained as warriors. They had to be prepared to fight at any time.</li> <li>• Know that the Iron Age people were able to weave fabric, grind grain in to flour, make pottery using a potter's wheel, blacksmiths were able to make swords and they created their own bowls and cups from wood.</li> </ul>	<p>Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire Iron Settlements Tribes Rival Weapons Hill forts Thatched Wattle and daub Cauldron Herds Carpenters Weave Grind Grain Pottery Potter's wheel Blacksmith</p>		
<p><b>Possible Community Links:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tatton Park- Stone, Bronze and Iron age History day</li> </ul>	<p><b>Previous Learning Experiences:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Year 1- Chronology</li> <li>• Year 1 &amp; 2- British History</li> </ul>	<p><b>Future Learning Experiences:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Year 6- Anglo Saxons and Scots</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cross curricular links</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Year 3 English- Explanation texts</li> </ul>	<p><b>British Values:</b> Individual Liberty</p>