
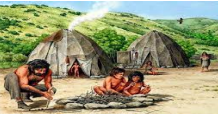





Year 3 History Knowledge Goals Autumn

	<p>The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used. It is called the Stone Age because the people of that time used stone to make tools and weapons.</p> <p>The Mesolithic or middle Stone Age saw the development of finer, smaller stone tools such as arrows or spear heads. The first canoes were made. This meant that men in the community could fish as well as hunt.</p> <p>Farming grains needed to be processed so stones were used for scything (cutting grass crops) and grinding.</p>
	<p>Palaeolithic- 2.5 million years ago- cave wall paintings,hunted wild animals and lived in caves</p> <p>Mesolithic- 10,000BC- 8000 BC- paintings on pottery, stored food and cured meats and lived in settled villages</p> <p>Neolithic- 8000 BC-3000 BC- Carved objects from wood, farmed in villages and herded animals and lived in mud brick houses.</p>
	<p>People from the early Stone Age period were called hunter-gatherers because they had to hunt animals and fish and gather wild food, such as berries, leaves, nuts and seeds.</p> <p>People in the Stone Age would hunt whatever animals they could find, including deer, hares, rhino, hyena and even mammoths. Every part of the animal was used, including the blood, brain and feet.</p> <p>It was not until near the end of the Stone Age that people discovered how to grow and produce their own food.</p>
	<p>Skara Brae uncovered by 1859- storm revealed. In 1925 - another storm uncovered more buildings. 3000BC - 600 years inhabited- built to last</p> <p>No more than 100 villagers- lived in small communities</p> <p>Houses linked by short roofed tunnels- close community, like a large family</p> <p>Beds were placed around the walls- straw mattresses and blankets of animal skins for comfort- away from the fire but close enough to stay warm.</p> <p>Fire pit in the centre of room for heat and cooking.</p>
	<p>From the late 1930s, Louis and Mary Leakey found stone tools in Olduvai and elsewhere, found several extinct vertebrates, including one of the first and few fossil ape skulls to be found.</p>

Year 3 History Knowledge Goals Spring



Romans came after the Ancient Egyptians and the Vikings arrived about 200 years after the Romans.
 753 BC - the building of Rome begins.
 510 BC - Rome becomes a **republic (democracy)** and officials are elected.
 130 BC - Rome **conquered territories outside of Italy (Spain and Greece)**. **Julius Caesar first invaded Britain** but was forced to come home. Only men were allowed in the Roman army and the army was very diverse with soldiers from Africa, France, Germany, Spain and the Middle East.
 AD1 **Jesus is born**.
 The Roman Army lands in England. **Boudica rebels** against the Romans.



Power -By conquering more and more countries and making their Empire bigger, it made Rome more powerful. The Romans also believed it was their duty to do this and make the world “civilised” like them.
Revenge -The Britons had been helping the Gauls (French) fight against the Romans. The Romans wanted to punish the Britons for this and make sure that they could no longer do this.
Ambition -Invasions took place as Julius Caesar was ambitious and wanted power and glory. Also, Emperor Claudius was Ambitious as wanted to prove despite his limp and slight deafness due to an illness at a young age that he was successful and strong.
Goods - Britain had lots of goods which the Romans wanted: lead, wood, tin, wool, slaves, gold, silver and corn.



Life in ancient Rome depended very much on which social class you belonged to. Roman society was hierarchical, meaning some people were considered to be much more important than others:
Slaves were at the bottom of the social pyramid. They were the poorest people in society. They had no rights and had to work constantly.
 Next came **plebeians**. They were the ordinary working people of Rome. Although they were poor, they were allowed to vote.
Patricians were the aristocracy of Rome. They were rich and came from noble families.
Senators were important people who helped make the laws of Rome. Two people were chosen every year to help run the empire. These people were called consuls.
 The **emperor** was the most important man in the whole empire. Ultimately, he had absolute power over everyone and everything in the empire.








The decision to settle will be based on:

- Flat land for crops and livestock
- Wood
- Sheltered area that seems safe and away from Celtic tribes
- Water supply for drinking and washing.
- Precious metals- Linking to immigration today in the UK. Romans came to Britain for resources such as tin and metal.

After the invasion, the Romans controlled Britain for about 350 years and had a huge impact on the British way of life.

- Romans built **‘track ways’** across the countryside which allowed Britons to trade many more goods.
- Romans used coins of gold, silver or bronze as a way of paying, giving the **first money system**.
- With the spread of **roads and coins trade and industry quickly developed**
- **New foods** were **imported** cabbage, carrots, parsnips, plums, oil, fish and exports took place grain, wool, and hunting dogs.
- They introduced the **language of Latin** which has had a huge influence on today’s language
- The **Roman army acted a police force** enforcing law and order and protecting trade

Year 3 History Knowledge Goals Summer

	<p>-First civilisation (society; government, religion, writing and art) -Ancient Egypt: situated in North Africa -Early civilization was near rivers (River Nile); to grow crops, drinking etc... The River Nile helped the civilisation to exist and be so great! -Pyramids built so long ago still standing today; used as tombs when someone important from society died they would put them in a tomb. -Ruler of Ancient Egypt was called pharaoh – the political and religious ruler of Ancient Egypt. He/ She was in charge of every aspect of life and he/she was thought like God. The pharaohs were put in one of the pyramids because it was a tomb for important people.</p>
	<p>There were six classes of society: (1) the pharaoh, or king, (2) government officials, (3) nobles and priests, (4) scribes and soldiers, (5) artisans and merchants, and (6) peasants and slaves. The pharaoh, or the king, was at the very top of the Egyptian hierarchy</p>
	<p>Menes was a legendary king of Ancient Egypt. Stories credit him with joining Upper and Lower Egypt in a single monarchy. Akhenaton was an Egyptian pharaoh. He ruled ancient Egypt from 1353 to 1336 bce. Akhenaton is remembered for changing the traditional Egyptian religion during his rule. Ancient Egyptians worshipped many different gods, but Akhenaton wanted people to worship only Aton, a sun god. Cleopatra VII was the last ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, and she also played an important part in influencing Ancient Roman politics during the latter days of Julius Caesar's reign Nefertiti was a queen of ancient Egypt. She was the wife of King Akhenaton, who reigned during 1353–36 bce. Nefertiti played an active role in religious life, and Egyptians saw her as a living goddess.</p>
	<p>Ancient Egyptians would preserve people's bodies through mummification and they were famous for their mummies. They did not only mummify people but also cats. The process took approximately 70 days, 40 of which were used during the dehydration process. The body was washed and the organs were removed (except the heart). The body was then dehydrated by covering it in natron, a type of natural salt and leaving it for 40 days. Once dehydrated cavities were stuffed with bandages or clean natron. The eyes were replaced with artificial eyes as these could not be preserved but would be needed in the afterlife. The body was coated in resin and sweet smelling oils to aid preservation. The bandaging was done very carefully to protect the body and spirit.</p>
	<p>King Tutankhamen's tomb was the only royal burial found intact in modern times. The tomb had four chambers, each filled with a huge range of objects including gold jewellery, chariots, model boats, a tiny throne and paintings. One of the most amazing items was King Tutankhamun's golden mask, which weighed ten kilograms and was found on his mummified body in the innermost coffin. The tomb of Tutankhamun was discovered in the Valley of the Kings in 1922 by excavators led by the Egyptologist Howard Carter.</p>