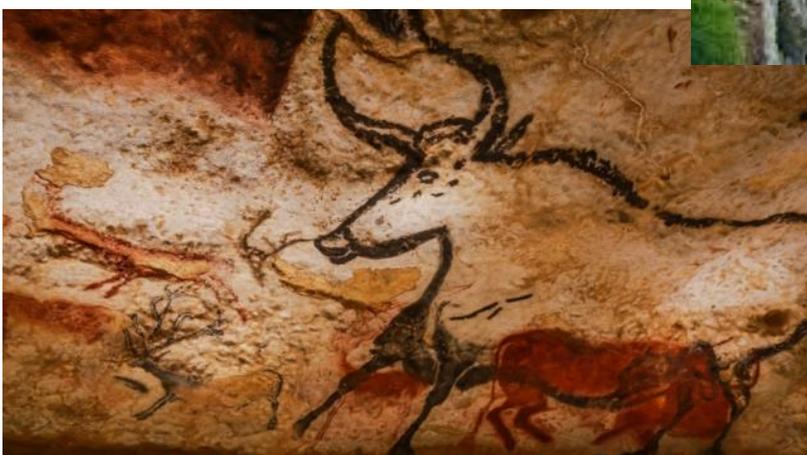


Year 3 Autumn 2

The Stone Age

Key Knowledge	
Geography	
Where is Skara Brae?	On the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland.
History	
How long did the Stone Age last?	Around 3.3 million years. From 900 000 BC until 2500 BC. Followed by the Bronze age and Iron age.
What was prehistoric Britain like?	Earliest humans were hunter-gatherers and gradually learned new skills.
How did hunter-gatherers live?	They had to catch or find everything they ate.
How do we know about life in the Stone Age?	Archaeologists have found remains of homes, tools, weapons and human skeletons.
What was different about Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages?	The names come from the materials they used most. By 2100 BC, Britons mined metals and in 800 BC, people learned how to use iron.
Why did Prehistoric Britain end?	In AD 43, the Romans conquered ancient Britons and Britain became part of the Roman Empire.
How did the prehistoric age improve Britain?	They created their own way of communicating (cave paintings), made their own weapons and created the first clothes.

Subject Specific Vocabulary History	
archaeologists	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
artefact	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.
fossil	The remains or evidence of an ancient creature or plant that once lived on earth.
Neolithic	The later part of the Stone Age and following the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Age.
B.C.	Before Christ. The date 250 BC means 250 years before Christ was born.
chronology	The ordering of events, for example the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.
tribes	Groups of people who live together.
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
shelter	A house where Stone Age people would have lived.
civilization	When people live in a large society with a shared culture and rules.
settlement	A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.
Skara Brae	A prehistoric village located on the Orkney Islands.



Year 3 Spring 2

Ancient Greece

Key Knowledge	
Geography	
Where is Greece located?	In Europe, surrounded by the Aegean sea.
History	
Who were the Ancient Greeks?	From the 12 th century (1200 BC) the Greeks were thinkers, warriors, writers, athletes, artists and politicians.
How was Ancient Greece ruled?	There were many different states which were ruled by different people in different ways.
Why did Sparta and Athens disagree?	They fought for 27 years over the way they ruled the states. Athenians valued education and Sparta was a warrior state.
Who were the Greek Gods?	There were many Gods who were believed to live in a palace in the clouds. Examples are Zeus, Poseidon and Hera.
How did the Olympics begin?	The Ancient Greeks loved sport so created the games to compete and honour Zeus (King of the Gods).
How did the Ancient Greeks change the world?	We still use Greek ideas in maths, science, art, writing, politics and sport.

Subject Specific Vocabulary History	
Athenians	It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.
Spartans	The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.
Olympics	The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of Zeus.
warrior	A brave and experienced soldier.
Zeus	The supreme god of the Olympians, Zeus was the father of Perseus and Heracles.
Apollo	Apollo was the god of music, truth and prophecy.
democracy	A system where citizens are involved in how a country (or state) is run.
temple	A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.
Subject Specific Vocabulary Geography	
Aegean Sea	An expanse of water located between Europe and North Africa.
physical features	Land features that occur naturally. Examples include mountains, rivers and volcanoes.
human features	Land features that have been built by humans. Examples include roads, buildings and bridges.



Ancient Greece

700 BC
Homer writes *The Odyssey* and *The Iliad* poems.

650 BC
The tyrant Kypselos takes over the city-state of Corinth. When Kypselos dies, his son Periander takes over the role.

500 BC
The "Classic Period" starts. There is a lot of interest in the arts, imaginations, and buildings.

460 BC
Hippocrates, the "father of modern medicine" is born in Kos. His ideas on the human body and medicine are still used and recognized today.

336 BC
Alexander the Great takes over rule of Greece, age 20, after the death of his father King Philip II.

338 BC
King Philip II of Macedonia takes control of Greece.

300 BC

776 BC
The first Olympic games. The games are then held every four years in honor of the god Zeus (ruler of the Olympians of Mount Olympus). The games included wrestling, javelin, jumping, and chariot racing.

508 BC
Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote in order to decide how things should be run. This is called "democracy" and is thought to be one of the Greeks greatest ideas.

472 BC
Greek theaters become popular in Athens. The entertainment included magicians, jugglers, and plays.

432 BC
Parthenon is finished in Athens. The temple is built to house a statue of Athena, the goddess of war, wisdom, and the arts.

146 BC
Rome conquers the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.

Year 3 Summer 2

Angry Earth

Key Knowledge	
Geography	
Where is Pompeii?	On the west coast of Italy, at the base of Mount Vesuvius.
What is a volcano?	An opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, ash and gases to escape.
Where are volcanoes located?	Most are around the Pacific ocean, called the ring of fire.
How does a volcano erupt?	Tectonic plates move towards each other, causing pressure to build up and move towards the surface.
Why are earthquakes dangerous?	A powerful earthquake can cause landslides, tsunamis flooding and mass destruction.
What is extreme weather?	Weather that can lead to natural disasters, damage to the environment and loss of life.
How can we stop a flood?	There are many methods, including building dams, river defences and floodplains.
History	
What happened in Pompeii?	In 79 BC, Mount Vesuvius erupted and completely buried the town of Pompeii in just a few hours.

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Geography	
eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.
aftershock	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes more damaging than the original earthquake.
tsunami	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean.
magma	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.
dormant	A dormant volcano is an active volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.
fault	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.
magnitude	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size.
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates that fit together like a jigsaw.
Pompeii	a preserved ancient city in Italy destroyed in 79 BC
Ring of Fire	The name given to where most volcanoes are located, around the Pacific ocean.

