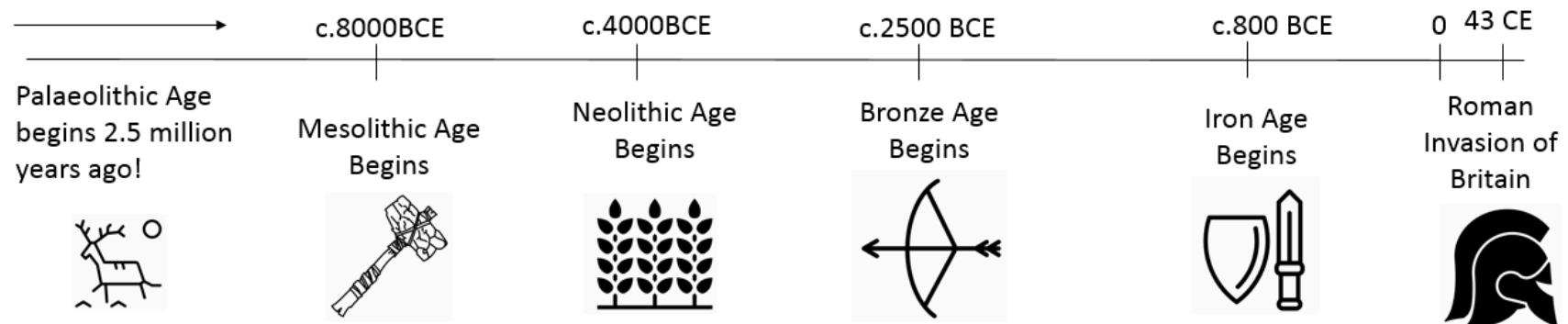
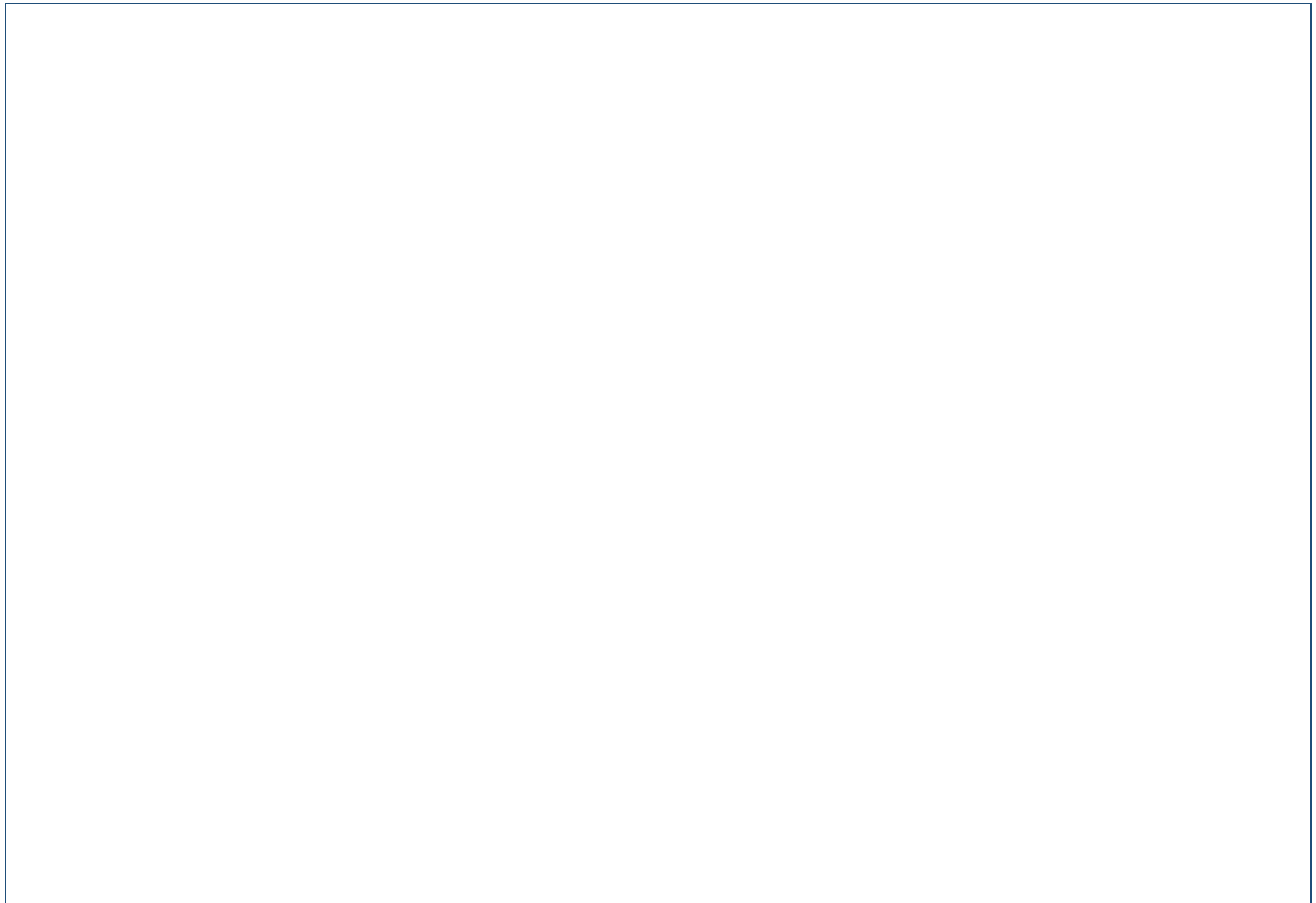


Key vocabulary	Definition
Archaeologist	Scientists who study the history of humans by looking at what has been left behind (e.g. objects buried underground or graves)
Artefacts	An object that can tell us about the past
Prehistory	The time before written records
Hunter-gatherer	People who live by hunting and collecting wild food
Nomad	People who travel from place to place in search of food
Druid	An ancient Celtic priest
Wattle and Daub	A building method to build houses using sticks and mud or clay
Long barrow	A Neolithic burial site
Quern Stone	A tool for grinding grain
Hill fort	Small towns built on top of hills, with walls and ditches
Henge	A circular monument, usually containing a circle of stones or wooden posts

Important discoveries/artefacts that helped us learn more about life in Britain at this time:		
Palaeolithic	Artwork at Creswell Crags	ADD IMAGE
Mesolithic	- Howick House - Cheddar Man - Star Carr	ADD IMAGE
Neolithic	- Skara Brae - Stonehenge (last changes during the Bronze Age)	ADD IMAGE
Bronze Age	- Must Farm - Amesbury Archer	ADD IMAGE
Iron Age	- Hill Forts - Lindow Man	ADD IMAGE

Knowledge Organiser- The Stone Age to the Iron Age (Year 3 History)





Knowledge Organizer- Ancient Egypt (Year 3 History)

Ancient Egyptian Society Pyramid

Key Vocabulary	Definition
River Nile	A river, which flows through the continent of Africa. It is the longest river in the world.
Black Land	The land either side of the River Nile, which is black in colour. It is full of rich nutrients to help plants grow.
Irrigation	The supply of water, which helps land or crops, grow.
Archaeology	A person who studies history by looking for things people in the past have left behind. Archaeologists look at objects (artefacts), people and places (sites) from a long time ago.
Pharaohs	Pharaohs were the Kings or Queens of Egypt. A Pharaoh was the most important and powerful person in the kingdom. They were the head of the government and the highest priest of every temple.
Artefacts	An object made by humans that tell us about the time it is from.
Hieroglyphics	An Ancient Egyptian writing system
Mummification	The process used by Ancient Egyptians to preserve a person's body for the afterlife
Pyramid	A huge stone tomb build by Ancient Egyptians for Pharaohs (shaped like a pyramid)

c. 3100BCE beginning of Ancient Egyptian civilisation

c.6000BCE early settlers in the Nile Valley



c.3100BCE first use of hieroglyphics



c. 2700BCE first pyramid built



c. 1336 BCE Tutankhamun is Pharaoh



C.332BCE Alexander the Great conquers Egypt

Tutankhamun



Ancient Egyptian Pharaoh

Howard Carter



Archaeologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922

Knowledge Organiser- The Anglo Saxons, the Scots and the Vikings (History Year 3)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Anglo-Saxon	A mix of people from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands who came to live in England during the 5 th Century. The three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.
Viking	People of Scandinavian origin who travelled by sea and raided, invaded and settled in Europe from the 8 th century.
Kingdom	A country or place ruled by a King or Queen.
Scots	People who lived in Scotland (previously thought to have migrated from Ireland).
Picts	Early settlers in Scotland who fought with the Romans.
Migration	Where people move from one place to live in another place.
Settlement	A place where people live, and sometimes work.
Raid	An unexpected attack where an enemy comes to steal and/or destroy.
Trade	Buying and selling goods or services.
Invasion	To enter a country or place by force with the intent of taking over.
Pagan	A word used to describe people who believe in many Gods and Goddesses.
Danelaw	The area of northern and eastern England ruled by the Vikings.
Danegeld	Money, or goods, paid by the Anglo-Saxons to the Vikings to stop them invading more places.

Key People	
King Cnut (Canute)	A Viking king who ruled Denmark, England and Norway
Edward the Confessor	An English king who built the original Westminster Abbey
Alfred the Great	Ruled the kingdom of Wessex and fought back against the Vikings in Britain
Kenneth MacAlpin	King of the Picts who, according to national myth, was the first king of Scots
Bede (Bede the Venerable)	A monk who wrote about life in Anglo Saxon England
Æthelred the Unready	English king who paid the Vikings to stop them attacking
William the Conqueror	Defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings, 1066 and became King of England

