

YEAR 3 HISTORY AT ORCHARD

Key Stage 2 periods of history are taught in a chronological order with the earliest time-period taught in year 3. The advantage is that it helps children to develop a good understanding of chronology and the older children study periods where there is more detailed concrete evidence to match their increased reading and skills in analysing sources.

	Autumn	Summer
Year 3	Stone Age to Iron Age	Ancient Egypt (Ancient Civilisations)
	This unit starts by looking at what is meant by chronology before looking at the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. It concludes by asking pupils to consider whether they would have invaded Britain and why others would have found it desirable to come here. This prepares pupils for the next periods of British history.	This unit provides an overview of where and when the first civilisations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt. It allows pupils to consider what ancient civilisations have in common and what else was happening in the world at the time of the Ancient Egyptians. Focussing on Ancient Egypt there is an enquiry on how the civilization of Egypt was to wax and wane and how different beliefs were from those held today.
	Local History Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) workshop on local finds from the pre-historic period	

Stone Age to Iron Age Overview (Year 3 Autumn Term)

About this Unit: Children will start their KS2 study of history by learning about the changes in Britain from the Stone Age through the Iron Age. Children will be introduced to the idea that people have been living in Britain for a very long time, learning about the changes that occurred between the middle Stone Age [Mesolithic Times] to the Iron Age – a period of over 10,000 years! Through their exploration of pre-historic Britain, children will learn about the life in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and iron Age, looking carefully at how the discovery of iron and bronze changed the lives of the people of the time.

KE1: What do we mean by 'chronology'?

- What does Pre-History mean?
- What kind of sources tell us about the Stone Age?

KE2: What was 'new' about the New Stone Age?

- Who were the early humans in the Palaeolithic period?
- In what ways did things change around 4000BC?
- What does the site at Skara Brae tell us about this period?

KE3: Which was better, bronze or iron?

- How did bronze replace stone?
- What can we learn from the grave goods about life in the Bronze Age?
- How is iron made? What was it used for?
- What were the most important aspects of living in the Iron Age?
- What were the differences between the Bronze Age and the Iron Age?

KE4: Would you have invaded Britain in 55BC?

- How do we know what Britain was like in 55BC?
- Why would others have found Britain desirable at this time?

Ancient Egypt (Ancient Civilisations) - Year 3 Summer Term

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KE1: How did the civilization of Egypt wax and wane?

- a. Who were the Ancient Egyptians?
- b. Who built the Great Pyramid at Giza?
- c. Who were the Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs?
- d. Why do we remember Ramesses II?
- e. What did Akhenaten do that made him so hated?
- f. Who was Cleopatra and how is she remembered?

KE2: How different were beliefs in Ancient Egypt different from today?

- a. How did religion affect life in Ancient Egypt?
- b. Who were the Egyptian gods?
- c. What religious festivals were there in Ancient Egypt? How did the Egyptians Celebrate them?
- d. What did the Egyptians believe about death and what happens to you when you die?
- e. What was mummification in Ancient Egypt?
- f. What can the tomb of Tutankhamun tell us about Egyptian beliefs?

KE3: What do all the Ancient Civilisations have in common?

- a. What did ancient hieroglyphics mean?
- b. How did Egyptian inventions and technology shape the world?

KE4: What else was happening at the time?

- a. What else was happening in the world at the time of the Ancient Egyptians?
- b. What would the ancient civilisations need to have in order to function as a city?
- c. How did the civilisation of Egypt end?