

History Knowledge Organisers

Time spent on topic: 6



Romans

Year 3

Spring 2

Important Facts

- A comparison of Iron Age Britain and Roman Italy.
- The rebellion led by Boudicca.
- The building of Hadrian's Wall.
- The Roman's subsequent withdrawal from Britain.

Knowledge and Understanding

Find out about the everyday lives of people in time studied compared with our life today.

Use evidence to describe

- the culture and leisure activities from the past.
- the clothes, way of life and actions of people in the past.
- buildings and their uses from the past
- the lives of significant individuals

Enquiry

- Ask questions and find answers about the past.
- Begin to explore connections, contrasts and trends with today and begin discussing reasons for changes.
- Observe small details such as artefacts, pictures.

- Select and record information relevant to the study.
- Construct informed responses about one aspect of life or a key event in the past through careful selection and organisation of

What should I already know?

- Significant events occurred before they were born.
- The location of Italy and the United Kingdom on a map.
- The events occurred before they were born.

Chronological Understanding

Sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time

Describe dates of and order significant events from the period studied

Interpretation

- Explore the idea that there are different accounts of history.
- Identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented.
- Distinguish between different sources and evaluate their usefulness

Cross-curricular Opportunities

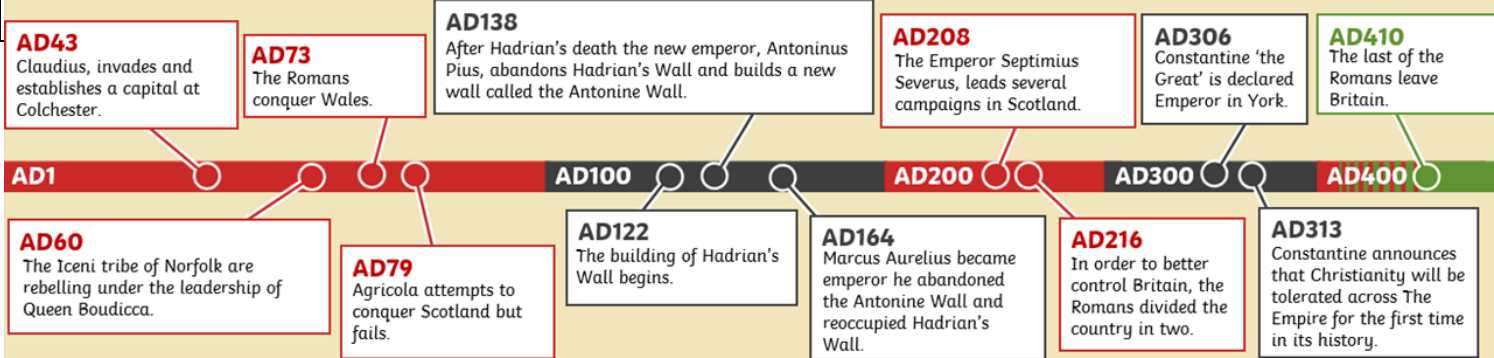
Design Technology:

Making Roman Aqueducts.

English:

- Writing a newspaper report about the invasion of Julius Caesar.
- Writing a diary entry as a Roman soldier

Guided Reading:



Vocabulary

Rebel	To stand up and fight against the person or group in charge.
Raid	A rapid, surprise attack on an enemy.
AD	Stands for Anno Domini. It refers to the time after the birth of Jesus.
BC	Stands for Before Christ. It refers to the time before the birth of Jesus.
Aqueduct	A structure, like a bridge, that is used to carry water.
Emperor	The person who rules an empire.
Empire	A group of countries that are controlled by one ruler.
Citizen	A person who belongs to a country and has legal rights.
Conquer	To take control of a place by fighting.
Iceni	A Celtic Tribe who were led by Boudicca in a rebellion against the Romans.
Settlement	A place where people live made up of houses and other buildings.
Celts	The tribes who lived in England during the Iron Age.
Invasion	To enter an area or country with the intention to take over as ruler.

Key People

Julius Caesar	Roman Emperor 46BC to 44BC
Boudicca	Leader of the Iceni Tribe 61BC to 60BC
Hadrian	Roman Emperor 117AD to 138AD
Claudius	Roman Emperor 41AD to 54AD

Vocabulary Word Mat for The Romans

Rebel

To stand up to or fight against the person or group in charge.



Empire

A group of countries that are controlled by one ruler.



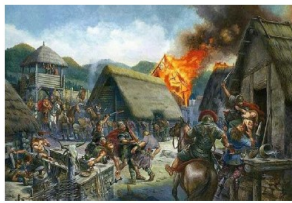
Aqueduct

A structure, like a bridge, that is used to carry water.



Raid

A rapid, surprise attack on an enemy.



Gladiator

A person who fought people and wild animals to entertain others.



Conquer

To take control of a place by fighting.



Iceni Tribe

A Celtic Tribe who were led by Boudicca in a rebellion against the Romans.



Celts

The tribes who lived in England during the Iron Age.



Emperor

The person who rules an empire.



AD

Stands for Anno Domini. It refers to the time after the birth of Jesus.



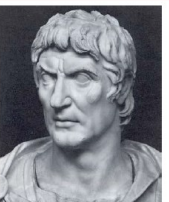
Client King

A tribe leader who was allowed to remain in charge during Roman rule.



Dictator

A ruler who has total power over a country, usually by force.



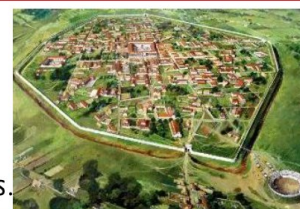
BC

Stands for Before Christ. It refers to the time before the birth of Jesus.



Settlement

A place where people live made up of houses and other buildings.



Citizen

A person who belongs to a country and has legal rights.



History Knowledge Organisers

Time spent on topic: 6



Ancient Greeks

Year 3

Summer 1

Important Facts

- What modern day Greece is like.
- The ancient Greeks worshiped many Gods.
- The difference between democracy and oligarchy.
- Ancient Greece was not a single country but was made up of many city states. The most famous are: Athens, Sparta and Corinth.
- Life was very different in each of the city states.
- The city states used to fight each other. The Olympics were a time of peace when states could try to come to an agreement.

Enquiry

- Use a range of sources to find out about the past as evidence about the past.
- Ask questions and find answers about the past.
- Construct informed responses about one aspect of life or a key event in the past through careful selection and organisation.

Cross-curricular Opportunities

Guided Reading:

Ancient Greek myths and legends.

PE:

Link

What should I already know?

- Locate the continents and oceans of the world on a map.
- Understand that country names and borders have changed over time.
- Understand that events have happened prior to their lifetime.
- Understand the meaning of BC (BCE) and AD (CE).

Knowledge and Understanding

Find out about the everyday lives of people in time studied compared with our life today.

Use evidence to describe

- the culture and leisure activities from the past.
- the clothes, way of life and actions of people in the past.
- buildings and their uses from the past
- the lives of significant individuals

Chronological Understanding

Identify reasons for and results of people's actions
Sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using Begin to explore connections, contrasts and trends with today and begin dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time

Describe dates of and order significant events from the period studied

Interpretation

Distinguish between different sources and evaluate their usefulness.

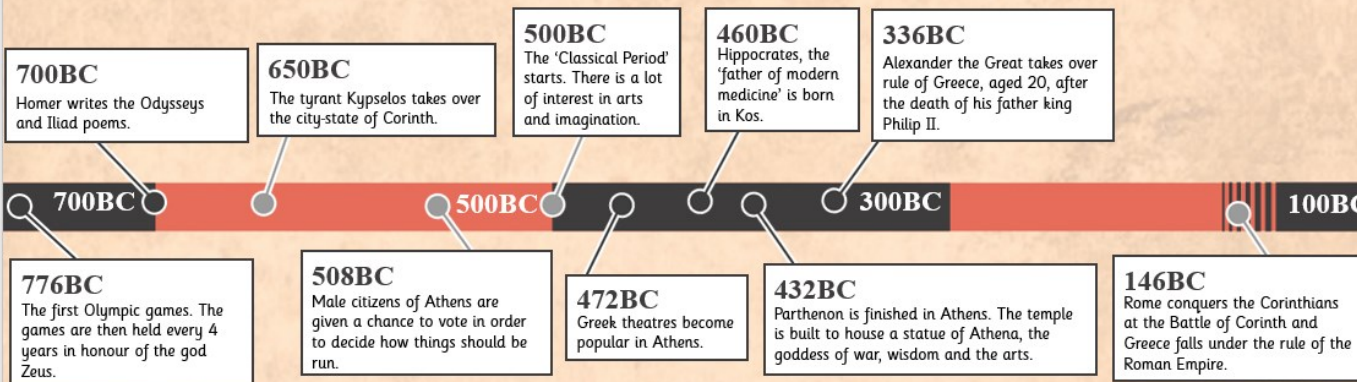
Explain that there are different types of evidence and sources that can be used to help represent the past

Vocabulary

Assembly	A group of citizens who showed up to vote.
Athens	A city state in ancient Greece and the modern capital of Greece.
Citizen	A person who belongs to a country and has legal rights.
City State	A city within Greece that had its own laws, rulers and way of life.
Democracy	A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled.
Mount Olympus	Where the ancient Greeks believed the Gods lived.
Oligarchy	A type of government where the power is held by a few people.
Olympics	An athletic event held by the ancient Greeks every four years to honour Zeus.
Persian Empire	A middle-eastern empire that existed between 550BC and 330BC
Philosopher	Someone who studies nature, life, truth and knowledge.
Sparta	A city state of ancient Greece.
Tyrant	The ruler of a Greek city state like a king but who seized power unfairly.

Key People

Zeus	King of the Greek Gods.
Hera	The wife of Zeus.
Hades	God of the underworld.
King Darius	Ruler of the Persian Empire in 490BC.
Plato	A Greek philosopher and founder of the world's first university.



Vocabulary Word Mat for The Ancient Greeks

Assembly

A group of citizens who showed up to vote.



Philosopher

Someone who studies nature, life, truth and knowledge.



Mount Olympus

Where the ancient Greeks believed the Gods lived.



Athens

A city state in ancient Greece and the modern capital of Greece.



Persian Empire

A middle eastern empire that existed between 550BC and 330BC.



Oligarchy

A type of government where the power is held by a few people.



Citizen

A person who belongs to a country and has legal rights.



Olympics

An athletic event held by the ancient Greeks to honour Zeus.



Sparta

A city state of ancient Greece.



City State

A city within Greece that has its own laws, rulers and way of life.



Democracy

A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled.



Tyrant

The ruler of a Greek city state who seized power unfairly.



History Knowledge Organisers

Year 3

Summer 2

Interpretation

Identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented.

Distinguish between different sources and evaluate their usefulness.

Explain that there are different types of evidence and sources that can be used to help represent the past.

Important Facts:

The Stone Age began when the first tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools.

Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals such as mammoths.

Humans began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place.

Dead animals provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful materials for making tools.

Evidence of the Stone Age includes discoveries of:

- Cave paintings
- Early tools such as flint
- Fire hearths
- Settlements such as Skara Brae and Stonehenge
- Cheddar Man—the remains of a Mesolithic man

Sea levels rose during the Mesolithic period and Britain became an island.

What should I already know?

- Life existed before their living memory.
- Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. Evidence of this was found by Mary Anning, who discovered Fossils.
- What climate means and an example of it.

Knowledge and Understanding

Find out about the everyday lives of people in time studied compared with our life today.

Use evidence to describe

- the culture and leisure activities from the past.
- the clothes, way of life and actions of people in the past.
- buildings and their uses from the past

Cross-curricular Opportunities

Begin to explore connections, contrasts and trends with today and School Visit:
begin discussing reasons for changes.

Trip to Celtic Harmony, a Stone Age settlement.

Art:

Cave paintings using charcoal.

Guided Reading:

Reading Stone Age Boy and Ug.

Writing:

Time spent on topic: 6

Stone Age



Vocabulary

Neanderthal	An early species of human being which are now extinct.
Palaeolithic	Old or 'ancient' Stone Age.
Settler	People who migrate to a new place and start a community.
Neolithic	New Stone Age.
Nomad	A person or a group of people with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter.
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age.
Gather	Collect things together.
Extinct	No longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place.
Hearth	The floor of a fireplace, or the stone or brick area in front of it.
Agriculture	The practice of farming by planting seeds and harvesting plants.

Chronological Understanding

Sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time.

Enquiry

- Use a range of sources to find out about the past as evidence about the past.
- Discuss the effectiveness of sources .
- Ask questions and find answers about the past.
- Construct informed responses about one aspect of life or in the past through careful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.

66 MILLION BC

Dinosaurs roamed the earth.



10,500BC - 4,000BC

Middle Stone Age: from the end of the Ice Age, as the climate got warmer, to the start of farming. Humans would hunt and fish.

10,000BC

5,000BC

800,000BC - 10,500BC

Old or 'ancient' Stone Age: Neanderthals and modern humans used ancient tools and simple ways of living to survive the Ice Age.

4000BC - 2500BC

New Stone Age: People began to clear land for farming and the keeping of animals. This lasted until the first use of metal.

Vocabulary Word Mat for The Stone Age

Palaeolithic

The Old or 'Ancient' Stone Age.



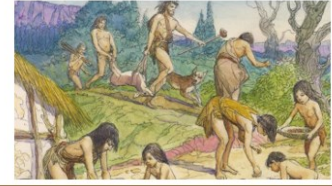
Nomad

A person with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter.



Gather

Collect things together.



Neanderthal

An early species of human which are now extinct.



Extinct

No longer has any living members in the world.



Neolithic

The New Stone Age.



Hearth

The floor of a fireplace, or the stone or brick area in front of it.



Mesolithic

The Middle Stone Age.



Settler

People who migrate to a new place and start a community.



Agriculture

The practice of farming by planting seeds & harvesting plants.

