



History

Year 3

Stone Age, Bronze Age,
Iron Age

Which time period would you have preferred to live through and why?

Concepts

Climate, Legacy, Equality,
Sustainability, Identity



Pre-historic

Belonging to a period in a time before written history.

Hill fort

A fort built on a hill surrounded by defensive banks and ditches

Society

A group of people that follow certain rules and might have a structure of power - some people might have more and some people might have less

Primitive

Belonging to a society in the earliest of times where people lived in a very simple way

Hunter-gatherers

People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit

Midden

A round mound full of soil, compost, bones and pottery and then dug out.
The village of Skara Brae was built inside a midden and the houses were almost underground.

Henge

A circular area, often containing a circle of stones or sometimes wooden posts



The Stone Age was split into 3 parts
Palaeolithic (The earliest period - primitive stone tools used)
Mesolithic (middle period -small flint tools set in bone or wood)
Neolithic (The latter part - polished stone tools used).



The Mesolithic people used animal skins and furs to cover bowl-shaped structures - they could build homes themselves and move them if they needed to instead of relying on caves.



Farming was invented during the latter stage of the Stone Age period.



During the Stone Age, men and women were pretty equal in that both would go and hunt and gather food and make tools.



The Bronze Age was called this because they invented bronze - a brown and soft metal made up of copper and tin
Iron Age is called this because they invented Iron - A heavy silver-grey metal.



In the Iron Age, people defended themselves by building hill forts which meant that they could see far away and had walls around their tribes to stop attackers.



It is thought that Stonehenge took approximately 1000 years to build.

Sticky
Knowledge

Subject Specific
Vocabulary

Exciting Books



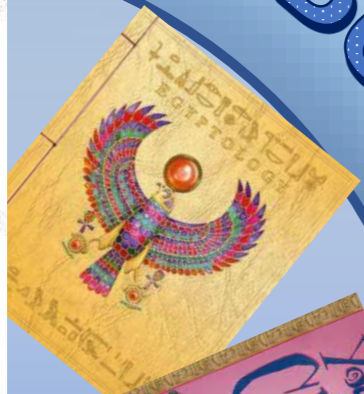
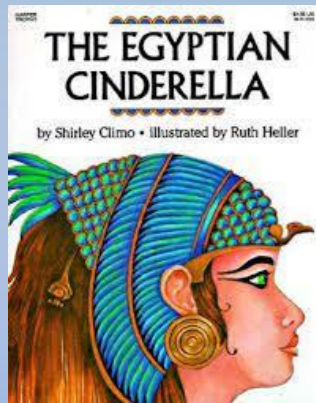


History

Year 3

Ancient Egypt

Exciting Books

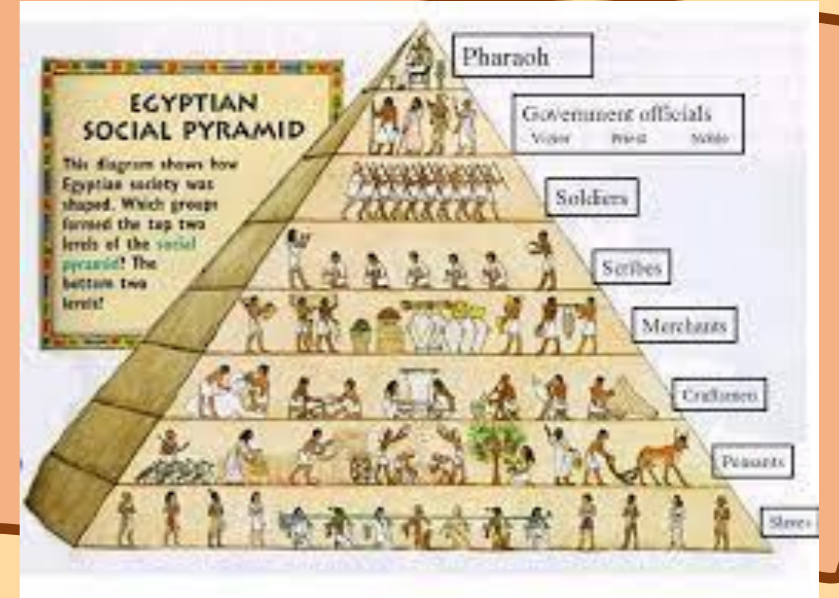


Concepts

Climate, Legacy, Equality, Sustainability, Identity

- ✦ A primary source is an original first-hand account of an event, topic or historical time period.
- ✦ The Ancient Egyptian civilisation happened a long time ago and lasted for over 3000 years.
- ✦ The earliest civilisations were located near rivers.
- ✦ The people of ancient Egypt depended on the River Nile to survive.
- ✦ Egyptian society was split into different classes. The Pharaoh was at the top, their role was to run the country and to keep the Gods happy. Most people were peasants, below them were slaves.
- ✦ Scribes were a high rank in Ancient Egyptian society and they had many important roles. It took scribes many years to train to write in hieroglyphs.
- ✦ Ancient Egyptians believed that living a good life would make their heart lighter than a feather. This would mean that they would be allowed to enter the afterlife.
- ✦ Agriculture was significant and successful in Ancient Egypt allowing people to grow their own crops for food and resources like flax (to make clothing) and papyrus (paper).

Sticky Knowledge



Ancient

Ancient means very old, having existed for a long time or belonging to the distant past.

civilisation

group of people with their own languages and way of life

Hierarchy

Hierarchy describes a system that organizes or ranks things, often according to power or importance. At school the head teacher is at the top of the staff hierarchy.

Pharaoh

the supreme leaders of Egypt during this time period

hieroglyphs

a writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words. Hieroglyphs included over 700 symbols.

mummification

a process in which the skin and flesh of a corpse can be preserved

afterlife

the place where people believed their spiritual body went when they died

Subject Specific Vocabulary



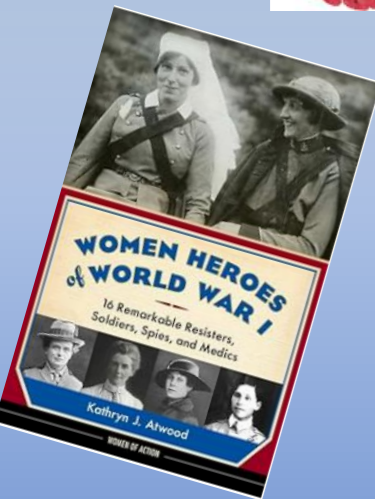
History

Year 3

Remembrance

Week

Exciting Books



Concepts

**Identity, Equality,
Legacy, Climate,
Sustainability**



Mary MacArthur

Mary MacArthur campaigned tirelessly for workers rights and equal pay throughout her life. During the war she campaigned skilfully and forced the government to improve the wages and miserable conditions of the munitions factory workers, especially women who were paid less than their male counterparts.

- ✦ The First World War started in July 1914 and ended in November 1918.
- ✦ Remembrance Day is held on 11th November. This is the day the Armistice was signed in 1918, ending the First World War. A 2 minutes silence is held on the 11th day, of the 11th month, at the 11th hour (11 o'clock).
- ✦ Many people choose to wear poppies as a symbol of remembrance as they are flowers that grew on the battlefields of Northern France and Belgium, where a lot of fighting took place.
- ✦ Men were encouraged to sign up to fight in the war; people who stayed in the country to help the war effort from Britain were called the 'Home Front'.
- ✦ Prior to the war, many women did not work, and those that did were employed to do 'women's work' such as nursing or working as a shop assistant. Once a woman was married, she was not allowed to work.
- ✦ Women's roles changed during the war. As well as looking after their children, many women worked in munition factories, making ammunition for the war, and on farms as part of 'The Women's Land Army'.
- ✦ Life on the home front during the war let women prove they could work as hard as men in a wide range of jobs. For lots of women, going back to the way they were before the war was quite difficult. They had got used to working and leading more independent lives and they were keen for the liberation of women to continue.

Sticky Knowledge

Remembrance

Remembering people who have lost their lives in war.

Cenotaph

A monument which is a memorial to all those who have died in wars since WW1.

Armistice

An agreement made by opposite sides (enemies) to stop fighting

Roles

The different actions/jobs taken on by different people/women during a situation.

The Women's Land Army

An organisation created in WW1 to bring women into work in agriculture (farming) to replace men.

Munitions

Military weapons, ammunition, equipment, and stores

Home Front

People who stayed in Britain and helped the war effort were said to be fighting on the home front

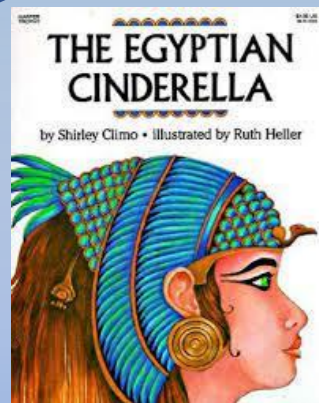
Subject Specific Vocabulary

History

Year 3

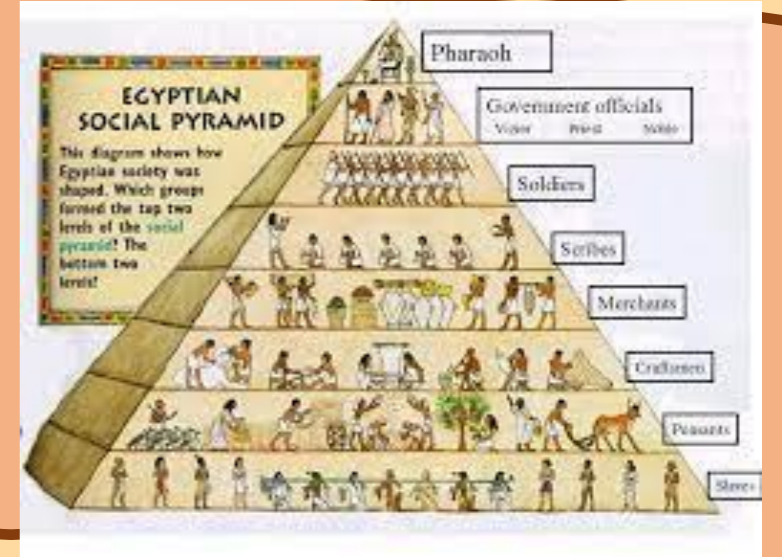
Ancient Egypt

Exciting Books



Concepts

Civilisation, Legacy,
Economy, Equality, Power,
Climate, Sustainability,
Culture, Relationships



- ✦ A primary source is an original first-hand account of an event, topic or historical time period.
- ✦ The Ancient Egyptian civilisation lasted for over 3000 years.
- ✦ The earliest civilisations were located near rivers.
- ✦ There were 6 female Pharaohs
- ✦ The role of the Pharaoh was to run the country and to keep the Gods happy
- ✦ Some people were kept as slaves in Ancient Egyptian society
- ✦ The people of ancient Egypt depended on the Nile to survive.
- ✦ The River Nile would flood every year.
- ✦ Hieroglyphs included over 700 symbols.
- ✦ It took a scribe at least 5 years to train to write in hieroglyphs.
- ✦ During mummification, the heart was kept inside the body.
- ✦ Ancient Egyptians believed that living a good life would make their heart lighter than a feather. This would mean that they would be allowed to enter the afterlife.

Sticky Knowledge

artefact

a simple object (such as a tool or weapon) that was made by people in the past

civilisation

group of people with their own languages and way of life

society

all the groups of people that share the same laws, rights, and resources

Pharaoh

the supreme leaders of Egypt during this time period

peasant

a name for a person that worked for others on a farm and not considered quite poor

agriculture

another word for farming

harvest

the season when crops are gathered

Rosetta Stone

an ancient Egyptian stone slab. It has the same text carved on it in three different languages

hieroglyphs

a writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words

mummification

a process in which the skin and flesh of a corpse can be preserved

afterlife

the place where people believed their spiritual body went when they died

underworld

the place where the dead person had to take a dangerous journey through to get to the afterlife

Subject Specific Vocabulary

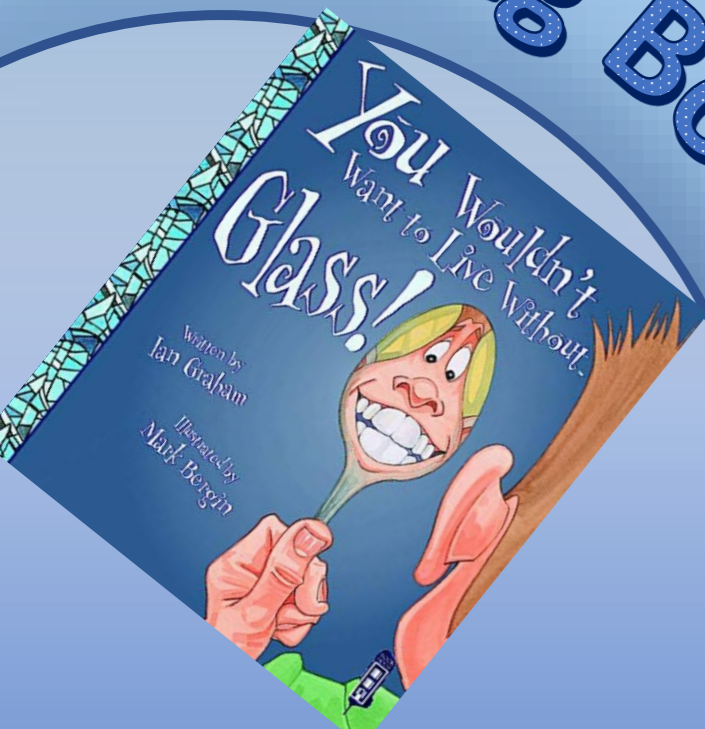


History

Year 3

Local History: Glass Making

Exciting Books

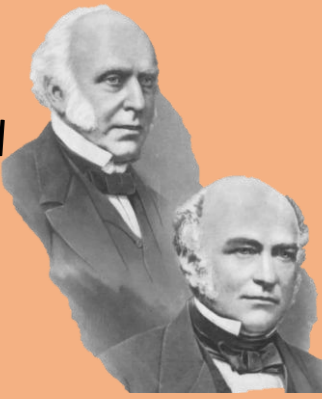


Concepts

Legacy, Economy, Identity, Revolution, Relationships

Aspirational People

In 1827, the Pilkington Brothers along with some other wealthy local men founded the St. Helens Crown Glass Company, on Grove Street in St. Helens.



- The former Pilkington UK Headquarters can still be seen on Grove Street today.
- The Pilkington company discovered the float method to make sheet glass.
- The population of St. Helens increased by 77 thousand between 1801 and 1901.
- Coal mining and glass making industries created thousands of jobs in St. Helens.

Sticky Knowledge

Population

The number of people living in a certain place

Census

A count of the people who live in a country

Industry

a group of manufacturers or businesses that produce goods or services

International

Involving more than one country

Float Glass

a sheet of glass made by floating molten glass on a bed of molten metal like tin

Subject Specific Vocabulary