



**Biscovey Academy Progression
of Knowledge and Skills
History- Year 3**



<u>Umbrella Question</u>	How can we possibly know what it was like so many years before man recorded his thoughts in writing?	Monstrous mummifiers or medically advanced?
National Curriculum Statements	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	The achievements of the earliest civilizations - an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt ; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China.
Knowledge (Substantive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It was called the Stone Age because it was dominated by stone tools.• It consisted of three different periods called Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.• It lasted from 2.5 million years ago to approximately 5 million years ago.• Changes that impacted on the way people lived included the discovery of fire, the development of increasingly sophisticated tools and the introduction of settlements and farming.• The way people lived (homes, diet) was influenced by natural materials.• Grasp that hunter gatherers were living alongside early farmers about 5000 years.• They made clearings in the forest and built groups of houses, surrounded by fields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Nile provided not only water for crops but also fertile soil, mud for bricks and pots, fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport (especially important when moving the heavy stones to build the pyramids)• The river flooded and provided fertile soil for crops.• Pyramids, graveyards and other important monuments we can see today were sited on the desert's edge. This protected them as the Nile Valley would flood every year.• There are at least 4 different types of evidence: pyramids, hieroglyphics, papyrus rolls, artefacts found in tombs.• Much of our understanding of the Ancient Egyptian civilization has come within the last 200 years.• Ancient Egyptians wrote in hieroglyphics and these needed to be deciphered before we could fully understand the society.• Howard Carter (9 May 1874 - 2 March 1939) was a British archaeologist and Egyptologist who discovered the tomb of

- The early farmers grew wheat and barley, which they ground into flour.
- Some farmers grew beans and peas. Others grew a plant called flax, which they made into linen for clothes.
- They did not have to move in search of food and eventually began to settle in one place all year round.
- Around 5000 BCE, the plough was invented, which made it easier to sow seeds in the ground.
- Skara Brae can be found on Mainland, the largest of the Orkney Islands which sit off the North coast of Scotland.
- It was discovered in 1850 after a heavy storm stripped away the Earth that had previously been covering it.
- The remains of eight houses stand on the remains of Skara Brae.
- Crop remains and bones found, show us that people would have been farmers, cultivating crops like barley and rearing sheep and cattle for food.
- There are no records of how or why Stonehenge was built.
- We can piece together how it might have been built through the work of archaeologists.
- The first monument was built about 5000 years ago.
- Over the years, academics and archaeologists alike have attempted to explain why Stonehenge

Pharaoh Tutankhamun in 1922, the best-preserved pharaonic tomb ever found in the Valley of the Kings.

- . It was a very hierarchical society.
- Most men were farmers.
- Women spent much time baking bread, collecting water.
- Most houses were made of mud bricks, contained 4/5 rooms and had storage silos for grain.
- The ancient Egyptians believed that when they died their spiritual body would continue to exist in an afterlife very similar to their living world. However, entry into this afterlife was not guaranteed. The dead had to negotiate a dangerous underworld journey and face the final judgment before they were granted access.
- There were many copies of the Book of the Dead written by priests and scribes as magic spells to protect the spirit of the dead person on the journey to the afterlife.
- Only when hieroglyphics were deciphered about 200 years ago could we fully understand the source.
- Ma'at was an incredibly important goddess of ancient Egypt who was the embodiment of order, morals, and justice. She weighed the hearts of the dead against her feather of truth to determine their ultimate fate.
- There were at least 3 other major civilizations elsewhere in the world at this time:
 - Indus valley
 - Sumer (Mesopotamia Modern Iraq)
 - Shang dynasty China
- They all had their own social organisation (written records, system of government) and culture (beliefs and customs)

	<p>was built. Plenty of theories have been put forward.</p> <p>Late Neolithic burial site A giant astronomical calendar. A site of pilgrimage and healing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron tools made farming much easier than before and settlements grew in size. • People in Iron Age Britain lived in clans that belonged to tribes led by warrior kings. • Many people lived in hill forts to keep safe from attacks. • The list of Iron Age hoards in Britain comprises significant archaeological hordes of coins, jewellery, precious and scrap metal objects and other valuable items. • Archaeologists have found remains of Iron age forts. • Maiden Castle is one of the largest and most complex Iron Age hillforts in Britain. • The skeletons were found in the 1930s by eminent archaeologist Sir Mortimer Wheeler, who observed what he believed to be evidence of horrific battle injuries amongst the individuals. This led him to conclude that the individuals had been brutally massacred by the Romans during a violent assault on the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are all situated in a similar position on the globe and located near to at least 1 river.
<p>Skills (Disciplinary)</p>	<p>Historical enquiry</p> <p>I can make simple deductions about life in the stone Age.</p>	<p>Historical enquiry</p> <p>I can use a range of sources to collect evidence about the past and can ask questions about what the evidence tells us.</p>

Historical interpretation

I can use different sources to help me understand how people lived in the past.

Range and depth of historical knowledge

I can identify changes that took place when man started to farm and decide whether they were small or big changes.

Historical enquiry

I can extract information to support my thoughts.

Historical enquiry

I can gather information from a variety of sources to make deductions about life in Skara Brae.

Historical interpretation

I understand why there may be different interpretations of why Stonehenge was built.

Historical interpretation

I can find and analyse a range of evidence about the past.

Historical enquiry

I can pose historically valid questions to give me greater understanding.

Historical enquiry

I can raise questions about what the evidence is showing me.

Range and depth of historical knowledge

(Characteristics features of periods)

I can explain key features of everyday life.

Range and depth of historical knowledge

(Characteristics features of periods)


I can explain Ancient Egyptian's key beliefs and attitudes and why this was.

Historical enquiry

I can use a range of evidence to work out similarities between different civilizations.

Range and depth of historical knowledge

I understand that different civilizations had many things in common.

Fieldwork/ Cultural Capital Opportunities	<p>Artefacts.</p>	<p>Royal Cornwall Museum visit.</p>
Significant Individuals	<p>Cheddar man</p>	<p>Howard Carter Tutankhamun Cleopatra Zahi Hawass Ma'at</p>
Career	<p>Archaeologist</p> 	<p>Egyptologist</p> 