

The Stone Age

Year Three Knowledge



The Stone Age began about 2.7 million years ago when humans started to make tools out of stone. Dinosaurs were already extinct at this time.



Many cave paintings, which were made during the Stone Age, have been found. They're really useful clues for us to work out what it was like to be alive in Stone Age times. Most cave paintings were of animals, people hunting or handprints.



The Bronze Age began between 2500BC and 800BC.



In the Bronze Age people used bronze instead of stone to make weapons. Woollen cloth was used to make warm clothes.



The Iron Age was the last period of prehistoric Britain.



The Iron Age ended when the Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD.



Skara Brae is a late Stone Age village on the island of Orkney. People lived there over 5,000 years ago.



Stonehenge is a world famous prehistoric monument about 80 miles west of London. It was built between 3,000 and 1,500 BC.

Polar Explorers

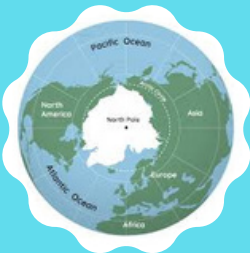
Year Three Knowledge



Matthew Henson was an Arctic explorer. Some accounts state that he was the first man to reach the North Pole - the true story is still uncertain. Henson went to the Arctic seven times with fellow explorer Robert E Peary between 1891 and 1909.



Matthew Alexander Henson was born on 8th August 1866 in Maryland, USA. When he was only 12 years old, Matthew got a job working onboard a ship named 'Katie Hines'. Here, he worked as a cabin boy.



After reaching the North Pole in 1909, Peary, the leader of the expedition returned to the US as a hero. At this time the USA was racially divided, this meant that as an African American, Henson received little attention or appreciation for his achievements.



While exploring the Arctic, Matthew worked with the Inuit who lived in the harsh climate. With their help, he learnt how to train dogs to pull sleds, how to build sleds and how to make igloos using snow.



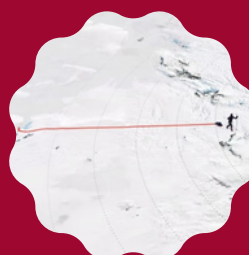
Preet Chandi, known as Polar Preet, broke two Guinness World Records in Jan 2023, for both the longest solo unsupported one-way polar ski journey for a woman and also the longest solo unsupported one-way polar ski journey overall.



Polar Preet is a British medical officer, physiotherapist and explorer, who was the first Asian woman to complete a solo expedition to the South Pole.



Stretching between 13 November 2022 and 23 January 2023, Preet's route was divided into two phases and covered a whopping total of 1,484.53 kilometres.



Polar Preet travelled for a total of 70 days and 16 hours with just the company of her Pulk, a type of sledge often used to transport supplies, using a satellite phone to communicate with her loved ones.

The Ancient Egyptians

Year Three Knowledge



The ancient Egyptian civilisation began 5,000 years ago when people started building villages next to the River Nile



The River Nile was an important source of water in a hot and dry desert landscape. It enabled the ancient Egyptians to grow lots of crops and farm animals.



Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses who ruled different aspects of their lives



Ancient Egyptians believed in the afterlife. Wealthy Egyptians would pay to have their bodies specially preserved for the journey. This was called mummification. The wealthy were often buried with their jewellery, pots and canopic jars.



Ancient Egyptians were experts in building. They built the pyramids and the Great Sphinx of Giza.



Pharaohs ruled Egypt. A famous pharaoh was Tutankhamun reigned for about 10 years and died at the age of 18. He succeeded Akhenaten who was married to Queen Nefertiti.



Tutankhamun's tomb in the Valley of the Kings was hidden for many centuries but was discovered by the British Egyptologist Howard Carter in 1922



The Ancient Egyptians used a writing system of pictures and symbols called hieroglyphics. They are found in special monuments and temples.

Year Three

Skills



A Place to Grow



When I talk or write about the past, I include detail; I show that I can make some connections with features of other periods I have studied.



I can place a number of events, objects, themes and people from topics I have studied on a timeline.



I can use some dates and historical period terms. I can also use; century, decade, BC and AD.



I can describe some changes in the historical period I am studying.



I can describe similarities and differences between some people, events and beliefs in the period of history I am studying.



I can suggest reasons for and results of people's actions and events.



I can suggest which people were historically important.



I can comment on the usefulness and accuracy of different sources of evidence.



I can identify primary and secondary sources of evidence.



In my written work, I try to: organise my answers well; state my conclusions; give reasons for my ideas; use some dates and historical terms.

