

<p><u>Year 3, 4 and 5</u></p> <p><u>Year A</u></p> <p><u>Substantive Concepts</u> <u>“Golden Threads”</u></p> <p>Achievements Inventions Agriculture Trade Diversity</p>	<p>Autumn</p> <p>➤ Stone Age to Iron Age</p>	<p>Spring 1</p> <p>➤ Ancient Civilisations</p>	<p>Spring 2</p> <p>➤ Ancient Greek influences on the Western world</p>	<p>Summer</p> <p>➤ The Mayans</p>
<p>Year 3 Knowledge End Points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was an extremely long period of time in which many changes occurred. • During this time, many developments and improvements occurred in farming, clothes, tools etc. • BC stands for ‘Before Christ’ and AD stands for ‘Anno Domini’ (marking the birth of Jesus Christ). • This time was labelled the Stone (Old, Middle and New), Bronze and Iron Ages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The very first cities started to grow approximately 5,000 years ago and existed all over the world at the same time but their duration was different. • The four Ancient Civilisations consisted of: Ancient Sumer Ancient Egypt The Indus Valley The Shang Dynasty • Farming and trading were very important to all four Ancient Civilisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ancient Greek era is split into 3 time periods that lasted over 1,000 years. • The geography of Ancient Greece meant that they were skilled ship builders and seafarers. • They used these skills to trade with other countries around them. • Ancient Greece was split into many city-states that each had their own rules and were very different from each other. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayan Civilisation is split into 3 time periods: Pre-Classic, Classic and Post-Classic. • The Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were in Britain during the Mayan’s Classic Period. • The Mayans lived in Mesoamerica. • The Mayans live in the continent of North America. • They lived in mostly mountain and jungle.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Old Stone Age (Palaeolithic) makes up 99.5% of our history. • The Palaeolithic Age began between 3 – 2.5 million years ago. • Before farmers, people were ‘hunter gatherers’ They followed the animals as a way to ensure a steady flow of food. The climate was too cold to allow farming. • The climate warmed rapidly around 10,000 BC (c. 9,600 BC). This marks the arrival of a new set of settled communities labelled Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age). • The Neolithic (New Stone Age) period saw the first farmers in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC can also be called BCE (Before Common Era). AD can also be called CE (Common Era). • Ancient Egypt was the longest lasting civilisation of the four. • Ancient Egypt was in Egypt; the Shang Dynasty was in China; Ancient Sumer was in modern day Iraq and Iran; and the Indus Valley was located in Pakistan. • The Ancient Civilisations were all located on the same line of latitude. They were hot places but not on the equator. • All four Ancient Civilisations settled around different rivers. This helped them trade, as it was the easiest form of transport, it helped them grow crops, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The city state of Athens invented democracy which still influences our lives today. • Democracy in Ancient Greek times meant that every citizen had to play a part in voting for their government. • The Ancient Greeks started the first Olympic Games. • The Olympic Games were a religious event where many sporting events took place. • Name two of the Ancient Greek’s achievements and inventions that still influence our lives today such as democracy, architecture, the Olympic Games, theatre/plays, mathematics, medicine and philosophy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They knew how to grow crops (maize), irrigate fields, hunt and trade. • Maize was very important to the Mayans. It made up most of their diet and they worshipped a maize god. • Life was hierarchal in both Mesoamerica and Britain 900 AD. • Chocolate was very significant to the Mayans. It was used in religious ceremonies and medicines. • Ancient Maya eventually used cacao beans as currency. In 900 AD Britain, they were using coins. • They developed a writing system using hieroglyphics. • The Anglo-Saxons had an alphabet called futhark and eventually the Latin alphabet (using knowledge from the Britons).
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	<p>Britain in around 4,000 BC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Neolithic period, came the Bronze Age in around 2,500 BC. • The Bronze Age was named so because bronze was commonly used to make tools and weapons. • After the Bronze Age, came the Iron Age in around 800BC and lasted until the Roman invasion in 43 AD. • The Iron Age was named so because iron was commonly used to make tools and weapons. • Prehistory means before writing. No written documents exist, however there are many clues to this time by looking at artefacts and archaeological evidence. 	<p>wash, remove sewage, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All four Ancient Civilisations had their own unique number system and writing script. • Name one of the Ancient Sumer's achievements and inventions such as they invented the wheel, cities, writing, schools and many more • Name one of the Shang Dynasty's achievements and inventions such as bronze casting, the calendar, the chariot, large underground tombs and many more. • Name one of the Indus Valley's achievements and inventions such as the first sewage and drainage system (to carry waste and water), buttons, dockyards (for trade), dentistry, a grid 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Maya were successful mathematicians. They used the number 0 and wrote numbers 1-19 using bars and dots. • The Anglo-Saxons used the Roman Numeral number system. • The Mayans played close attention to the movement of the moon and the planets and developed a calendar using both their mathematical and astronomical knowledge. • The Anglo-Saxons also used the moon's movements to track their calendars.
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		<p>system of roads in a city and many more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name one of the Ancient Egyptians' achievements and inventions such as mumification, irrigation, papyrus and the pyramids including many more. Irrigation is a system that controls water flow to crops. 		
Year 4 Knowledge End Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous column (Year 3) The Stone Age was made up of the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. During the Old Stone Age (Palaeolithic Age) there were four Ice Ages – so they needed to dress accordingly. They were clever people who adapted their clothing to their environment. Flint was the strongest material in all 3 Stone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous column (Year 3) The Ancient Sumer ruled from about 3,500 BC. The Ancient Egyptians ruled from about 3,200 BC to 30 AD. The Indus Valley ruled from about 2,600 BC. The Shang Dynasty ruled from about 1,600 BC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous column (Year 3) The Classical era/ Golden Age began in 500 BC. By trading with many other civilisations, the Greeks were able to spread their influence and many city-states began to grow colonies. The only people considered 'citizens', and therefore allowed to vote, were Athenian males (beginning at age 18-20) who were not enslaved or had not ever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous column (Year 3) The Mayans were in their Classic Period in 900 AD. Mesoamerica is the area from central Mexico down through Central America. Mayans believed the first humans were made by the gods from maize dough. The Mayans believed strongly in a hierarchy: royals, nobles, commoners, serfs and finally, slaves.

	<p>Age periods, but the way people developed it over time improved their tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palaeolithic people were nomads. This means they would travel from place to place in search of food and shelter. • By the Neolithic Age, domestication had occurred. • Copper and tin were mined and mixed together to make bronze. • Copper and tin were rare and expensive to trade. Iron replaced bronze as there was plenty of it and it wasn't expensive. • Iron can be heated up and made into tools. These tools can then be fixed if they break or changed into something else. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sumer invented the first known writing system. They used pictographs and then wedge-shaped writing (called cuneiform). • The Indus Valley's language used around 400 picture signs. We cannot read their writing. • The Shang were the first Chinese to develop writing. They used characters which could have more than one meaning. • The Ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphics. • Name two of the Ancient Sumer's achievements and inventions such as they invented the wheel, cities, writing, schools and many more • Name two of the Shang Dynasty's achievements and inventions such as 	<p>been enslaved. Women, slaves, children and foreigners were not considered 'citizens'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Olympics were so important that all city-states would call a truce so that everyone could travel safely across Greece to attend the Olympics. • Women were not allowed to take part in or watch the games (other than to train the horses). • Name three of the Ancient Greek's achievements and inventions that still influence our lives today such as democracy, architecture, the Olympic Games, theatre/plays, mathematics, medicine and philosophy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo-Saxon Britain consisted of: royals, major and minor nobility, freemen, serfs and finally, slaves. • The Mayans were the first Mesoamerican civilisation to achieve a writing system. • This mathematical skill helped them to build incredible temples and pyramids like The Temple of Kukulkán at Chichén Itzá. •
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original artefacts (e.g. in museums) are primary sources. The conclusions/inferences historians draw from them are secondary sources. 	<p>bronze casting, the calendar, the chariot, large underground tombs and many more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name two of the Indus Valley's achievements and inventions such as the first sewage and drainage system (to carry waste and water), buttons, dockyards (for trade), dentistry, a grid system of roads in a city and many more. Name two of the Ancient Egyptians' achievements and inventions such as mumification, irrigation, papyrus and the pyramids including many more. 		
Year 5 Knowledge End Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous columns (Year 3 & 4) There are many misconceptions about the Stone Age (particularly the Palaeolithic Age). These are being 'de-bunked' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous columns (Year 3 & 4) The Neolithic (New Stone Age), Bronze and Iron Age was occurring in Britain during the time of the four Ancient Civilisations' ruling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous columns (Year 3 & 4) The Classical era/ Golden Age began in 500 BC and lasted until approximately 300 BC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous columns (Year 3 & 4) The Mayan Civilisation began in 2,000 BCE and ended in 1550 AD. The Classic period dates 300 – 900 AD.

	<p>through the increasing amount of archaeological evidence being discovered. Archaeologists' opinions keep changing as new evidence is discovered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People from Central Europe arrive in Britain called the Beaker people because of their pottery cups (beakers). They brought with them the knowledge of how to make metal. • Metal tools have a huge impact on farming, making it much easier to clear forests and grow more crops. • Achievements during the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age often happened gradually, with tools etc. being developed over many years. • Must Farm was a bronze-age settlement built in around 1,000 BC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ancient Egyptians settled around the River Nile; The Shang around the Yellow River in China; the Sumer around the River Tigris and River Euphrates; and the Indus people around the River Indus. • Having a writing script and number system was an essential achievement for a successful city. • Name three of the Ancient Sumer's achievements and inventions such as they invented the wheel, cities, writing, schools and many more. • Name three of the Shang Dynasty's achievements and inventions such as bronze casting, the calendar, the chariot, large underground tombs and many more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Iron Age was occurring in Britain during the Golden Age. • Ancient Greece is in modern day Greece and parts of Turkey. • Democracy was a radical idea in Ancient Greece when most other city-states were ruled by kings or wealthy individuals. • Name four of the Ancient Greek's achievements and inventions that still influence our lives today such as democracy, architecture, the Olympic Games, theatre/plays, mathematics, medicine and philosophy. • Primary sources such as pottery, architecture, statues or theatres allow us to learn more about Ancient Greece. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayan Pre-Classic period existed at the same time as the Neolithic Age (New Stone Age), the Bronze Age and the Iron Age in Britain. • Living in mostly mountain and jungle made success harder than civilisations like Ancient Egypt who had the River Nile. • The life of commoners was poorly recorded in this time. Suggest reasons as to why this could be. • Suggest positives and negatives to using cacao beans vs. coins as currency in 900 AD Britain.
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	<p>Historians have been able to find many bronze-age everyday items that allow us to see what life was like in this time. Name an object that was found such as beads for decoration show that people were bringing goods from places such as Turkey and Syria. A complete wheel was found, proving they used carts for transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary sources are often based on opinion or the latest discoveries, and these can be right or wrong. • Secondary sources can later be changed as new evidence emerges which proves whether these opinions were correct or need adapting in light of new information. • Different interpretations of the same primary source can occur over time as our knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name three of the Indus Valley's achievements and inventions such as the first sewage and drainage system (to carry waste and water), buttons, dockyards (for trade), dentistry, a grid system of roads in a city and many more. • Name three of the Ancient Egyptians' achievements and inventions such as mumification, irrigation, papyrus and the pyramids including many more. • The written records (primary sources) of the Ancient Civilisations allow us to understand what life was like during these times. 		
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