

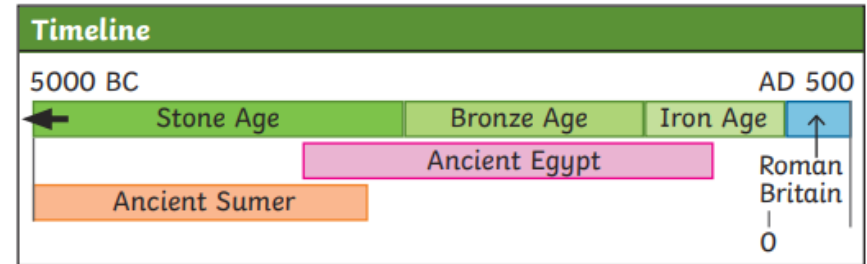


Year 3 History Knowledge Organisers



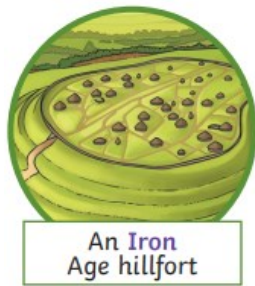
Y3—Autumn Term- Stone Age to Iron Age

The Stone age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when Stone tools were first used. The Bronze age is the name given to the period which followed when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for making tools and weapons. The Iron Age followed and refers to the name given to the period when iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools. The Stone Age began 4 million years ago.



Hillforts

People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered



An Iron Age hillfort

Druids

Druids were the priests of the tribes we call 'Celts'. Their job was to communicate with the more than 400 gods that the people of the tribes believed in. They believed the gods lived in nature. The Druids sacrificed food, precious objects

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is one of the worlds most famous monuments, previously used for religious ceremonies, although is unsure what the exact purpose of the monu-



Skara Brae

Found on the Orkney Islands off the north of Scotland, Skara Brae is a prehistoric village. Archaeologists estimate it was built and occupied between 3000BCE and 2500BCE. The village is older than the pyramids and Stonehenge, in fact!



prehistoric	Before records began
hunter-gatherer	Someone who hunts animals and gathers wild food to eat.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes. The word 'Celt' comes from a Greek word.
hillfort	A defended settlement built on hilltops.
wattle and daub	A mixture of animal dung, clay and straw
bronze	A type of metal made from copper and tin to make it harder and more durable.

Year 3—Summer Term—Italy and the Romans

Timeline— Where the Roman Empire fits on a timeline



The Romans

Who were the Romans?

The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome and, over the centuries, conquered many lands to create a huge empire.

The Roman Army

The Romans had the best fighting army in the history of the ancient world. Roman soldiers had to be physically fit. They were expected to march up to 20 miles per day in line, wearing all their armor and carrying their food and tents. Some estimate there were well over 1 million soldiers in the Roman army.

Religion

Romans worshipped their own gods when they came to Britain and later introduced Christianity.

Daily life in ancient Roman times

Bread and water (or wine) would be served at home. Sometimes meat, fish, fruit, and other items may have been served, but not each day. Men and boys wore togas and then later tunics. Women and girls also wore tunics; however, these reached their ankles and tied near the waist. While many girls stayed home with their mothers to take care of the home, some girls were allowed to attend schools with the boys.

Inventions that help us today

The Romans invented lots of things. Their inventions and technology had an impact on many civilizations to come. They invented:

- Roads
- Toilets
- Public baths
- Central heating
- Aqueducts—bridges for running water
- Laws

Roman Leaders

Boudicca

Boudicca led an attack against the her tribe's Roman rulers. Her army was called the Britons. Eventually she and the Britons were overcome by the Romans. Boudicca is famous for standing up and fighting for her country.



Lucius Septimius Severus



Lucius Septimius Severus was Rome's first African emperor. After successfully becoming emperor, Severus began to expand the Roman Empire. He invaded many countries with his army and made them part of the empire. As he came from a simple background, he understood the lives of ordinary people and made a lot of changes to make people's lives better, especially the lives of Roman soldiers.

Vocabulary

Invasion—to enter as an enemy, by force

Settlement—a place where people live, for example: villages and towns

Resistance—an act of resisting, opposition

Rebellion—opposition to someone in authority

Army—a large organized group of people who are armed and trained to fight on land in a war.

Power—the right to give commands, enforce obedience and make final decisions

Empire—the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country. The word comes from a Latin word, imperium, meaning government or rule.

Period—a specified amount of time

Sequence—order in which things happen