|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stone Age to Iron Age (4500BC to AD43)** | | | |
| Y3 | Y4 | Y5 | Y6 |
| **Big Question**  **How did people change?** | **Big Question**  **How did defences and protection change?** | **Big Question**  **How did food change over time?** | **Big Question**  **How were connections developed over time?** |
| Changes in **appearance** – types of people.  1   * **Homo hablis** * **Homo erectus** * **Neanderthal** * **Homo sapien** * Skull shape structure * Walking stance | **Development** of **houses**  1   * Caves for shelter * Circular structures like teepees * **Neolithic** rectangular structure for timber, wattle and daub * Bronze age-Thatched roofs, fireplaces, outhouses, 6 to 10 people live together * Iron age- ovens for baking, mattresses from feathers and animal skin, woollen blankets | Hunter **gatherers**  1   * Finding food. * Animals- woolly mammoth, horses * Fish inc mussels * Seeds berries, leaves- sunflower seeds, hazelnuts, nettle leaves, juniper berries | Map types of people and where they were found.  1   * **Homo-Neanderthal** in European areas * **Homo-Erectus** northern Africa and around the equator * **Homo-Sapiens** southern Africa initially * **Migration** of Homo-Sapiens across the world |
| Animals encountered   * Woolly mammoth * Smilodon * Dire wolf * Woolly rhino * Cave lion | **Positioning** of houses/**communities**  2   * Find caves * Find water supplies and forests for food * Hills for **defence** * Building defences through digging out, constructing walls e.g Skara Brae | Tools used to capture food moving towards **farming tools**  2   * Stone age – hand axes to spears made from bone, ivory, antlers or flint – spear throwers help throw with greater power. * **Harpoons** to catch fish * Moving on to bow and arrows * Later stone age – use of dogs to help chase * Bronze age – use of metal to make tools stronger. * **Axes and sickles** made from flint to clear the ground * **Scythes, ploughs, hoes** | 2000BC **Village networks** and roads  2   * **Jurassic way** – beaten down by use between Oxfordshire and Lincolnshire. * Evidence hard surface laid within iron age settlements * Wheels developed * Wheeled transport required better surfaces * 3300BC roads built inGlastonbury using timber or logs * Shrewsbury metalled and **cambered** road dating back to 100 yrs before roman invasion * Made to deal with heavy traffic – trade thriving |
| **Tools** used for cooking etc.  2   * Heat stones * Clay pots/animal stomach * Fire * Grinding stone * Weave flax vases/containers | **Weapons**/tools used  3  Stone age   * **Early Palaeolithic** hunter gatherers made tools on the spot. * Use **flint** and branches to make spears * Flint flake and hammer stone   Bronze age –   * dagger heads, spears, chisels, axes | **Middle stone age** – **manipulate** the **forests** to attract and keep **game** | **Seagoing vessels** – 1500BC **cross channel voyages**; 1000BC – possible regular ferry like services (similarities in art and objects between UK and continent)  3   * stone age – boats from trees – coastal journeys and fishing. * Bronze age – wooden planks with yew lashings – Dover Bronze age boat 1600BC – oldest sea going boat in world. * Evidence of cross channel journeys to trade * Iron age -Lime or oak boats – Hjortspring boat |
| **Clothing** – **weaving, spinning** etc  3   * Animal skins * Needles out of bone * Animal tendon/hide for thread * Weave flax fibres on a loom * Wool – spin to make thread. | Development of villages   * Nomads * Small tribes * Villages e.g. Skara Brae | How farms started before 4000BC  3   * Clearings in the forest surrounded by fields * Clear wooded areas to build and use wood for fuel * Stopped being nomadic * Manage/create own food * By 3500BC farms across stone age * **Domesticated** animals e.g cows, sheep, goats and pigs. * Use all parts of animals, milk, meat, wool, etc | **Celts** (700BC-AD43) **tribal** communities – shared aspects of language and **culture** indicate links |
| Religion -**monuments,** **barrows** (**burial sites**)  4   * Buried in shallow grave * Marked with boulders * Long barrow monuments * **Stone Henge** – burial site | **Hillforts** and their positions  4   * Farming communities * Hundreds lived together * Lived off the land | 2000BC **field systems**   * Variety of crops grown – wheat, barley | **Traders** and **routes**  4   * Stone age trade – local farming * Bronze age – larger distances travelled items such as tin and salt – boats started to be used * Iron age – local trade based on food and long distance trade with items such as ivory, furs, metals – items classed as luxury. |
|
| Jewellery/art  5   * Beads made out of bones, tusks, shells and stones * Threading on plant stems or animal hide * Designs carved into beads * 2D art * Painting or engraving in caves * **Natural pigment** from plants and earth * Animal and human images. | **Military** changes  5   * Stone age – **nomadic** – every man for them selves * Bronze age – started to make weapons and tools but no need to defend to not living in big villages * **Tribal kingdoms** started to emerge * Iron age – celtic warriors fought with long swords and shield, war paint in battle | Pre-Roman farm   * **animals** (**Soay sheep, Dexter cattle, Tamworth pigs, Dartmoor ponies**) * **compare** to farm animals today | Roman invasion (AD43) – found many aspects of Roman civilisation.  5   * End of iron age * Aspects of iron age **civilisations** still remained – roads, farms, trade, animals, religious rituals |
|  | Roman **invasion**   * AD43 romans invaded. | **Trade** for food –  4   * Get **resources** that they don’t have in the area * Trades people – barter system -exchange one object for another e.g animals skin or food * Coins and currency emerged * Trade stone age – local * Trade bronze age – further afield including abroad. * Iron age – trade became stronger because we had raw materials that other countries needs | **Amesbury Archer** –   * Teeth **a**nalysis show what he ate * Dating shows where he travelled – proves trade routes. |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Y3 | Y4 | Y5 | Y6 |
| **Ancient Egypt (3000 – 700 BC)** | | | |
| **Big Question**  **Why was the river Nile so important?** | **Big Question**  **Beliefs and customs of the Ancient Egyptians.** | **Big Question**  **Were people long ago primitive?** | **Big Question**  **Power – who has it?** |
| Where is the river?  1   * Eastern Africa * Longest river in the world * Passes through 10 countries * Ends at Mediterranean | Home life – what was it like for all sections of **society**  1   * **Upper class** – royal family, rich landowners, gov officials, important priests, army officials, doctors * **Middle class** – merchants, manufacturers, and artisans (worker in a skilled trade making things by hand) * **Lower class** – largest class, unskilled labourers * Houses – mudbrick houses, stone for pharoah * Grow your own crops * Cooking – servants for most rich * Gardens – rich had them, poor didn’t | (study many aspects of science and technology)  **Astronomy** –  1   * They needed to predict the flooding of the Nile and so stars were used. * 3000BC the 365 day a year **calendar** introduced * Calendar had 3 seasons of 120 days plus an extra month of 5 days * Each **season** was divided into 4 months of 30 days * First they were numbered but then named after the principle festivals * Months divided into 10 day periods known as decades * Pyramids were aligned with the **pole star** because they believed the pharaohs became the stars after they died * They found north using a ‘plumb line’ (a weight on a string) when two stars intersected. | (Chart power changes over the period)  Early communities  1   * Small **communities** – own **chieftain**/god * **Amalgamated** into larger units until there were two **kingdoms**(upper and lower Egypt     2   * United under one ruler – **pharaoh** |
| **Flooding** and the effects on the **flood plain** – **fertility** for **crops** and animals.  2   * Is flooding a good thing? * Area next to the river that floods regularly * Autumn -heavy rain eroded soil and flooded the area. * **Sediment** from the water remains and makes the land very **fertile** | **Past times** – **entertainment**   * Rich men would go hunting wild duck * Rich women – listen to music * Children – spinning tops, wooden animals, balls made of clay * Adult – board games -senet on a board with 2 players * Storytelling parties and music * Festivals linked to gods * Harps and flutes | **Arithmetic/geometry**/ **engineering** – accurate building  2   * First number system in history * First to develop a **numerical notation** * Used a **base 10** number system for counting and solved problems such as multiplication and fractions. * They could work out the surface area and volume of 3D objects, * **Geometry** was needed to work out ownership of farmland * Needed to measure blocks for building temples * Cubit rod used to lay out the dimensions of pyramids, a square level to get horizontal surfaces and a 3:4:5 framing square to get precise right angles. * Engineers drew plans on papyrus before building | Change of governance  3   * **Collapse** of **central government** – pharaohs became weak and   4   * power was with **provincial** governors |
| Lack of flooding led to **famine** – link to bible – Joseph and **pharaohs’** dream (Genesis)   * Famine – extreme lack of food. * When river didn’t flood properly – crops did not grow. | Gods – who did they **worship** and why?  2   * Gods were responsible for different aspects of life. * Ra – sun god – most important * Anubis – god **mummification** and the **afterlife** * Osiris – god of the dead and ruler of the underworld * Ma’at – goddess of truth, justice, balance and harmony. | **Imhotep** – government official in the court of **King Zoser** – designed the first pyramid.  3   * Chancellor to the Pharoah * Invented building in stone 2600 BC * Thought to be the architect of the step pyramid which was completely different to anything built before * Used limestone bricks rather than mudbricks | Chronology of change   * **Mentuhotep II**- reunited the kingdom and drove settlers out of the **delta** – led to c**ultural** and **economic growth** * **Invasion** of **Hysos** people from middle east – 1670BC * **Kamose** defeat **Hyksos** * **Tuthmosis III** **conquered** nearby lands to build an empire * External attacks from **Libyans** * 333BC – Alexander the Great **conquered** Egypt   5   * 30BC queen Cleopatra defeated by **Octavius** * Romans in power. |
| Used for transport  3   * Land travel was poor and the roads were little more than paths. * People walked, rode donkeys or travelled by wagon. * Roads were not as important as they rely on the Nile. * Nile was a superhighway – always busy * **Papyrus** boats, wooden and **cargo** ships | **Burial rites** – **afterlife** - **underworld**  3   * Early bodies – simple shallow oval pit with a few simple goods * Multiple people and animals placed in same grave * Over time bodies placed in wicker baskets * Eventually placed in wooden or **terracotta** coffins. * **Underworld** – travel through it facing strange creatures etc in order to reach the **Hall of Final Judgement** to see if they can go to the after-life - Osiris * Afterlife – similar to life on earth but better/happy place * Go there if you had a pure heart ( Ma’at god – story of Ma’ats feather) * Buried with the things you would need for the afterlife. | **Surgery** – **medicine** involved a lot of **magic** but surgical skills were starting to be developed such as **skull openers** – delicate brain surgery   * Medicines made from herbs * Magic and medicine overlapped – believed in spells and medicine – used both to solve problems. * Might chant a magical spell and swallow medicine at the same time. * When Romans came – they were amazed at how advanced they were. * Cured hundreds of **ailments** eg broken bones fixed with splits * Common ailment was lice – washed everyday, shaved and wore wigs * Sand blew into everything- ground down teeth – invented toothpaste to remove sand from teeth. * First to invent brain surgery. * Believed that channels in the body were blocked by spirits and these needed unblocking – heart was the centre of the channels * Could stitch wounds * Performed autopsies * No anaesthetics were developed |  |
| Food – fishing/farming  42   * Skilled at drying and salting * lots of fish in Mediterranean and red sea, Nile * nets from boats, drag nets from shore bow nets in narrow banks from river. * 3 seasons based on cycles of Nile – **Akhet-** the flooding season (June to sept), **Peret** (oct to feb) the growing season, **Shemu** (march to may) Harvesting season | **Mummification rituals**  4   * Complicated and took up to 70 days * Mummy is the body of a person preserved after death. * Mummification: Body washed * Organs removed – heart remains * Filled with stuffing * Dried * 40-50 days stuffing removed – replaced with sawdust * Wrapped in strands of linen called a **shroud** * Placed in stone coffin called a **sarcophagus** * **Canopic jars** – used to hold mummified **remains** | **Hieroglyphics** – **Rosetta stone** to **decipher.**  4   * Hieroglyphics – ancient Egyptian way of writing that uses pictures instead of letters. * Rosetta stone – 3 parts written in two different hieroglyphics and in ancient Greece and so could be used to decipher what the hieroglyphs were. * Could be read top to bottom or left to right. * Over 700 hieroglyphs * Hieroglyphs means sacred or special carving. * Cartouche – wrote names of kings of queens in an oval shape to show that they are special. |
| Use of **papyrus** **reeds** for writing  5   * Also known as Nile grass – aquatic plant * Grew by side of Nile * Used to make paper * Link to bible – Moses story | How **burial chambers** etc have shown us a lot about **everyday life**  3   * Poor people buried in sand * Rich buried in a tomb * Burial chamber below ground – painting on wall, **sarcophagus** and coffin * Mortuary **chamber** – above ground for people to make offerings such as food and drink. | Development of horse and **chariot** etc as transport  5   * Roads were not developed as the main source of transport was the river Nile. * Hyksos introduced the chariot to Egypt * Chariots – high speed, **mobility and strength** * Became a powerful new weapon * Method of transport for the **elite and royality** * Enabled them to expand their **empire** * Common people had carts towed by oxen or donkey |
| **Hapi** – river god  Basic technology used – **shadufs,** **canals** and **Archimedes screws** (focus is how they used the Nile)   * God of annual flooding * He deposited rich **silt** to make plants grow * water needed to be moved up hill as Egypt is not a flat country. * Shaduf- Lifts water – like a seesaw * Canals - Channels dug to get water to the crops, control the flow of water   Archimedes screw – lifts water | **Tomb robbers**  5   * Build in a remote alley known as **Valley of the Kings** – to prevent tomb robbers. * Try to steal whatever they could find * Punishment was death. * Egyptians believed that if you stole the things that people needed in the afterlife – they would no longer have that in the afterlife and so it was deemed worse than stealing from the living. | Nile development \_ **Archimedes screw** to get water out of the Nile; **Shadufs**; **irrigation** canals (focus is Egyptian inventions)   * water needed to be moved up hill as Egypt is not a flat country. * Shaduf- Lifts water – like a seesaw * Canals - Channels dug to get water to the crops, control the flow of water * Archimedes screw – lifts water |
| How Egyptian **political independence** was removed (Romans) in 30BC but **culture** and **religion** remained for another 400 years  **Christianity** then became the predominant religion |
| 640AD – **Islam** was more **predominant** and still is main religion in Egypt today.   * Muslim **conquest** of Egypt - Invaded by Arabs and brought Islamic religion * Came from Middle East and North Africa * Destroyed Christian churches. |