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| **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
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| 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 roads2* **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
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| **Tools** used for cooking etc.2* Heat stones
* Clay pots/animal stomach
* Fire
* Grinding stone
* Weave flax vases/containers
 | **Weapons**/tools used3Stone 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
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| **Clothing** – **weaving, spinning** etc3* 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 4000BC3* 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 positions4* 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.

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| Jewellery/art5* 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** changes5* 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
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|  | 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.
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| 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 communities1* 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 governance3* **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.
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| Used for transport3* 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
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| Food – fishing/farming42* 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 writing5* 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 transport5* 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 godBasic 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

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| 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.
 |