

Year 3 History

Autumn 1 and 2

Year 3 study changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

In lower KS2, pupils study the cultural and technological advances made by our ancestors as well as understanding how historians think Britain changed throughout the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages. Archaeological history guides us to know how early humans were creative, innovative and expert at surviving in changeable environments.

Includes:

A focus on evidence - artefacts, burials, monuments and places

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods

Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge

Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture

Designed to:

Help pupils gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world.

Inspire pupils' curiosity to know more about the past.

Equip pupils to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments, and develop perspective and judgement.

Understand the complexity of people's lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time.

Chronological knowledge/ understanding

Continue to develop chronologically secure knowledge of history. Establish clear narratives within and across periods studied Note connections, contrasts and trends over time.

Historical terms

Develop the appropriate use of specific historical language

Historical enquiry - Using evidence / communicating

Regularly addresses and sometimes devises historically valid questions Understands how knowledge in the past is constructed from a range of sources Selects and organises relevant historical information.

Interpretations of history

Understand the different versions of the past may exist, giving some reasons for this.

<p>Summer 1 Year 3 study the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain</p>	<p>Having an in-depth understanding of Iron Age Britain offers solid foundations for the study of how Rome influenced Britain. This foundational knowledge is built upon and used to support long-term retrieval to contrast culture and technology. Pupils are able to draw upon prior understanding to support and position new knowledge, therefore constructing much more stable long-term memories. Substantive concepts such as invasion, law, civilisation and society are developed through explicit vocabulary instruction.</p> <p>Pupils will be taught about The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain. This study looks back at the Iron Age and the difference that the Romanisation of Britain made.</p>	
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