



## Year 3 - Learning objectives and skills

Unit 1		Unit 2		Unit 3	
How did Britain change between the beginning of the Stone Age and the end of the Iron Age?		How did Britain change between the end of the Iron Age and the end of the Roman occupation?		What did the Ancient Greeks bring to the world?	
1. Link it! – Hook to prior learning	<div>Knowledge</div> <div>Know how Britain changed from the Stone Age to the end of the Iron Age</div> <div>Know the significance of the invention of the wheel</div> <div>Know the significance of the discovery of iron ore</div> <div>Know some of the key differences between the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages</div> <div>Know about the significance of the creation of Iron Age forts</div> <div>Know what is meant by hunter-gatherer</div>	1. Link it! – Hook to prior learning	<div>Knowledge</div> <div>Know how Britain changed between the end of the Iron Age and the end of the Roman occupation</div> <div>Know why the Romans came to Britain in the first place</div> <div>Know how the Romans changed the landscape in Britain</div> <div>Know why there was some resistance to the Roman occupation</div> <div>Consider what was the most important change the Romans brought to Britain</div> <div>Know why the Romans left Britain</div>	1. Link it! – Hook to prior learning	<div>Knowledge</div> <div>Know what the Ancient Greeks gave the world</div> <div>Know why the Ancient Greeks were more advanced than Ancient Britons</div> <div>Know what the Ancient Greeks introduced that we benefit from today</div> <div>Know how the Ancient Greeks were influenced by their Gods</div> <div>Know how important philosophy and democracy was in helping the Greeks to be remembered today</div> <div>Know what the main characteristics of the Spartans and the Athenians were</div>
2. What has helped us to build a picture of what happened during the Stone Age period?		2. What did the Romans find when they first arrived in Britain?		2. What evidence is there that the Ancient Greeks were more advanced than Ancient Britons?	
3. What are the key differences between the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages?		3. What evidence is there that the Romans came to Britain at all?		3. What did the Ancient Greeks introduce that we benefit from today?	
4. What was the significance of the discovery of iron ore and the invention of the wheel?		4. What do we mean by the ‘Romanisation’ of Britain?		4. How were the Ancient Greeks influenced by their Gods?	
5. Why was the creation of Iron Age hill forts so important?		5. What did the Romans do to improve Britain?		5. What was everyday life like for the Ancient Greeks?	
6. What do we mean by the term hunter-gatherer?		6. Why did the Romans leave Britain?		6. What were the main characteristics of the Spartans and the Athenians?	
7. Show it – Project		7. Show it – Project		7. Show it – Project	
8. Know it - Make it stick		8. Know it - Make it stick		8. Know it - Make it stick	
#BTK and Links with other subjects					
Vocabulary from Glossary					
<b>hunter-gatherer</b> - Mainly living by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit <b>settlement</b> - A small number of people living together <b>Iron Age fort</b> - A settlement built on a hill so that it was easier to defend against enemies <b>Skara Brae</b> - The archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland <b>Stonehenge</b> - A famous Stone Age monument in Wiltshire <b>Archaeologists</b> - People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found		<b>Centurion</b> - A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers <b>Londinium</b> - This was the Roman name for London <b>Romanisation</b> - When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome <b>Invade</b> - Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it <b>Aqueduct</b> - A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another <b>Senate</b> - Similar to the Roman version of our parliament		<b>Philosophy</b> - Is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society <b>Athenians</b> - Residents of the ancient city-state of Greece, Athens, in around the 5th century BC <b>Spartans</b> - Believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers <b>Democracy</b> - Allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their personal lives <b>Zeus</b> - The supreme God of the Olympians <b>Olympics</b> - The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of Zeus	

