













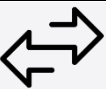






Hawkesley Church Primary Academy

Year 3 History Tracker

Learning Thread	Stone Age to Iron Age	Ancient Egypt	Anglo Saxons, Scots & Vikings	Law & Power
 Civilisation, Society & Settlement	– how society was organised, from Mesolithic hunter-gatherers to larger societies who were able to work together to construct larger structures, e.g. Iron age forts, Stonehenge	– the social hierarchy of Ancient Egypt	– looking at Anglo Saxon and Viking settlements, Danelaw and how Britain was divided into kingdoms during this period.	
 Democracy, Government & Parliament				– Simon de Montfort's 'Parliament'.
 Empire				
 Equality & Civil Rights				
 Invasion			– looking at migration and invasion, including the Saxons and the Vikings	
 Law & Power		– social hierarchy, pharaohs seen as Gods on Earth	– Anglo Saxon Kingdoms and the fight for power with the Vikings, Danelaw	– the struggle for power between the monarchy, the Barons, and the Church
 Migration	– the introduction of farming, settlements, migration and religious practises		- looking again at society, settlements, migration and religion	

	Monarchy		– pharaohs	– leaders of Anglo Saxon Kingdoms, Alfred the Great	– Henry II and his legal reforms and power struggle with the Church, Richard the Lionheart and the ‘Crusades’, King John and the Magna Carta and Henry III and the first Parliament.
	Religion	– religious beliefs during this period	– gods and goddesses, afterlife, Pharaohs represented Gods on Earth	– looking at polytheistic religious beliefs and the rise of Christianity	– the power of the Church during the Middle Ages
	Trade				
	War & Conflict				

Disciplinary Concepts		Stone Age to Iron Age	Ancient Egypt	Anglo Saxons, Scots & Vikings	Law & Power
	Causation and Consequence				
	Continuity and Change	- What changed and what stayed the same		- How did life change between 450 and 1066?	
	Historical Interpretation				- historian’s interpretation of King John
	Historical Significance			- why have these people been ascribed historical significance?	- historical significance of Henry II legal reforms, the sealing of the Magna Carta and Simon de Montfort’s Parliament
	Similarities and Differences		- studying the lives of different people in Egyptian society	- Looking at the similarities and differences between way of life/settlements for Anglo Saxons and Vikings, life of the rich and poor	
	Sources of Evidence	- looking at how we find out about the past, including how archaeological discoveries have challenged pre-existing beliefs e.g. Howick House, Cheddar Man	- artefacts and remains of villages, the Rosetta Stone, Howard Carter’s discovery of Tutankhamun’s tomb	- Julius Caesar’s account of the Picts, extracts from the Anglo Saxon Chronicle, and looking at artefacts left behind which tell us about life at the time	