

Autumn term Topic: Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age	Spring term Topic: The Ancient Greeks	Summer term Topic: River study
Concepts:		
<p>Core knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical terms to describe periods of time include millennia, era, BC (before Christ), BCE (before the common era), AD (in the year of our Lord) and CE (common era). • The Stone Age in Britain began c750,000 BC and ended when metalworking technology arrived c2500 BC. • The Stone Age is split into three periods: the Palaeolithic, the Mesolithic and the Neolithic. • The Bronze Age started c2500 BC. It ended when society in Britain and Europe collapsed. • The Iron Age in Britain started c800 BC. It ended after the invasion of the Romans in AD 43. • Stone Age life was defined by the use of stone for making tools and weapons and the transition from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming. • Bronze Age life was defined by the use of bronze to make tool and weapons, and the creation of large settlements and social hierarchy. • Iron Age life was defined by the use of iron to make stronger tools and weapons 	<p>Core knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are six periods in ancient Greek history, from the Minoan civilisation c3000 BC to the end of the Hellenistic period in 30 BC. • It is believed that changes due to natural disasters weakened the Minoan civilisation and made it vulnerable to invasion. • The Minoans were peaceful farmers, fishermen and traders. Over time, they developed a written language, became skilled artists and craftsmen and built stone palaces. • The Mycenaeans were influenced by the Minoans, so there were similarities in their religious worship, crafts and writing but there were differences in their attitudes toward women and military power. • The Mycenaean civilisation began in c1600 BC and ended alongside the Minoan civilisation in c1100 BC. • The Greek Dark Age began when the Minoan and the Mycenaean civilisations collapsed around 1100 BC and lasted until around 800 BC, when the Archaic period began. • During the Archaic period of ancient Greece, language, society, government, trade, art and architecture all started to flourish again creating jobs and wealth. 	

and fine, decorative objects. Farming became more efficient and religion was an important part of life.

- The world's first democracy developed during the Greek Archaic period, and people from different city states came together for festivals and games, including the first Olympic Games.
- Ancient Athenian hierarchy had male citizens at the top followed by metics and slaves.
- In ancient Athenian hierarchy women took on the hierarchical status of the men in their families.
- Cleisthenes was the 'father of Athenian democracy'.
- Pericles was a great Athenian statesman and general who supported Athens in becoming a major centre for education, art and culture.
- Socrates was a great Athenian philosopher who spent much of his time teaching and questioning others to make sure that their ideas were logical.
- Plato was an Athenian philosopher who founded Athens's first university.
- The achievements and influences of the ancient Greeks on the wider world include: the English alphabet and language, democracy, including trial by jury, sport and the Olympic Games, the subjects of mathematics, science, philosophy, art, architecture and theatre.
- Many of the ancient Greek city states had an acropolis, which was a hilltop stronghold, but the most impressive was in Athens.

Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary