

Year 3 History Quiz

The Stone Age

There are no books written during the Stone Age era, how do we know what people did during this time in History?

Answer

How did humans in the Stone Age collect their food?

Answer

What can you tell me about Skara Brae?

Answer

What do archaeologists think Stonehenge is for?

Answer

What were the houses of the Iron Age called? What were they made out of?

Answer

Who were the Celts?

Answer

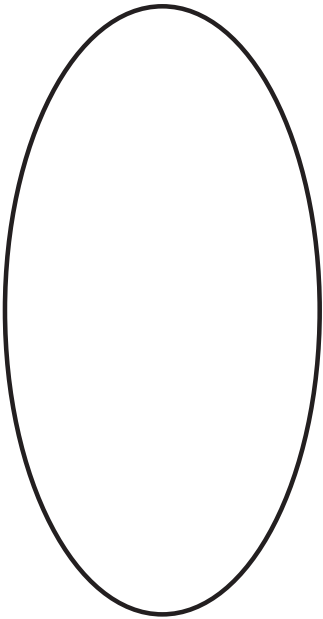
Stone Age to Iron Age KS2 Knowledge

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|------------------|---|---|
| Subject Specific Vocabulary | |  | Exciting Books    | Important | | |
| archaeologists | People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found. | | | | Sticky Knowledge about the Stone-age period <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> The stone-age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe.<input type="checkbox"/> The stone-age was followed by the bronze-age period. This is when humans started to use metal.<input type="checkbox"/> The bronze-age was followed by the iron-age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming.<input type="checkbox"/> During the Palaeolithic Age (old stone age), man gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.<input type="checkbox"/> During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the stone-age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history. | |
| artefact | An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest. | | | | | |
| Neolithic | Is the later part of the stone age and follows the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age. | | | | | |
| B.C. | Before Christ. A date like 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born. | | | | | |
| chronology | The ordering of events, for example the stone, bronze and iron age. | Skara Brae Is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a stone age village that has been well preserved. | | | | |
| tribal | Groups of people who live together. | | | | | Stonehenge Is a famous stone age monument in Wiltshire. |
| hunter-gatherers | People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit. | | | | | |
| shelter | A house where stone age people would have lived. | | | | | |
| civilization | A group that lived during a period of time long ago. | | | | | |
| settlement | A place where there were several stone age shelters, like a small village. | | | | | |
| Prey | An animal that is hunted for its food. | | | | | |

Stone Age to Iron Age Topic - Year 3

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| I can carry out an archaeological investigation to learn how we know about the prehistoric past. | I can make a timeline of prehistory and find out the main periods. | I know the meaning of prehistoric period names. | I can use a range of materials to create my own example of cave art. |
| I can describe Stone Age homes and how they changed over time. | I can find out about the early Stone Age diet and how hunter-gatherers found food. | I can write a newspaper report about Skara Brae. | I can describe the change from hunter-gatherers to farmers. |
| I can research information about Stonehenge. | I can label and describe an Iron Age roundhouse. | I can use design ideas from Iron Age Art. | I know what it was like to be an Iron Age Celtic warrior. |
| I can explain why the introduction of bronze was a significant change. | I can explain why I think people began to use bronze to make tools. | | |

Mind Map




Before starting the topic, add what you already know.

What is this picture telling me?




| | |
|--|--------|
| There are no books written during the Stone Age era, how do we know what people did during this time in History? | Answer |
| How did humans in the Stone Age collect their food? | Answer |
| What can you tell me about Skara Brae? | Answer |
| What do archaeologists think Stonehenge is for? | Answer |
| What were the houses of the Iron Age called? What were they were made out of? | Answer |
| Who were the Celts? | Answer |

[illegible]

|  Show what you know. Recall two things on the topic. | Connect - can you link this to one more thing that you know. |
|--|---|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |

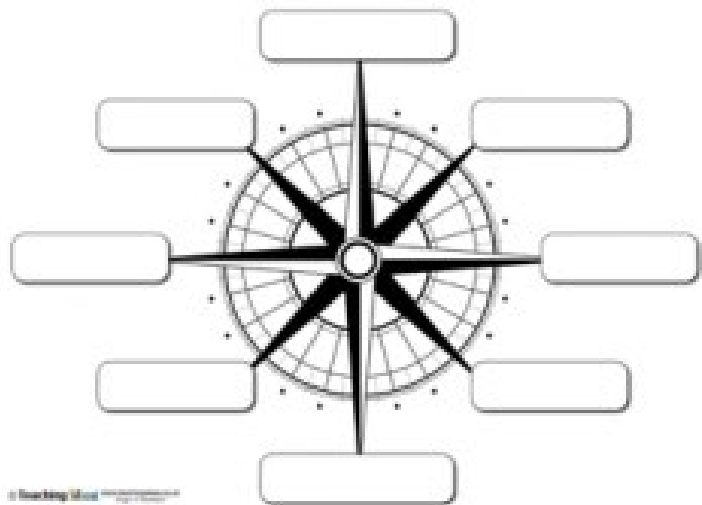


|  Show what you know. Recall two things on the topic. | Connect - can you link this to one more thing that you know. |
|--|---|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |

Year 3 Geography Quiz

Map Skills

1) Can you label this compass?



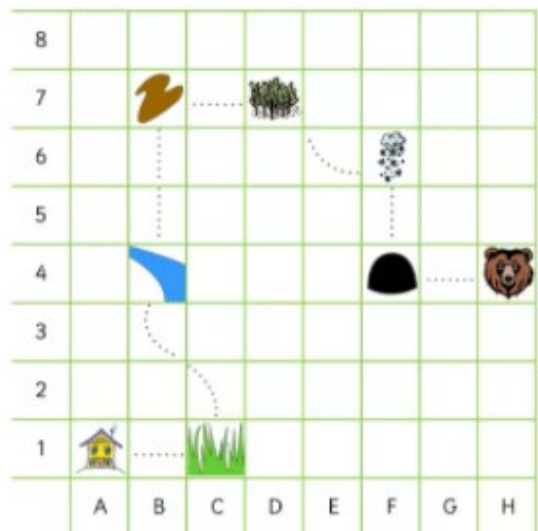
2) On a map, what do the following symbols mean?



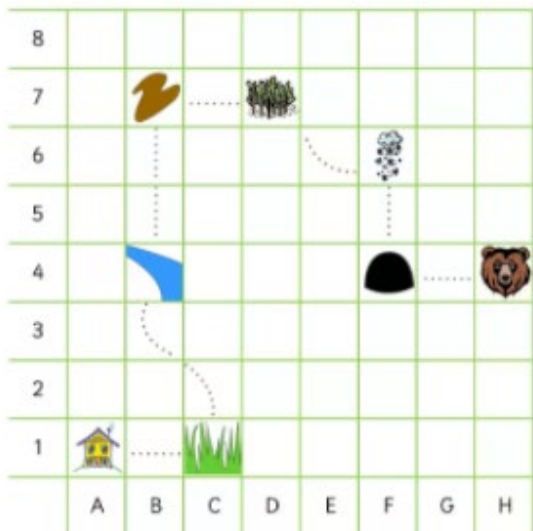




3) What would I find at (B,4)?

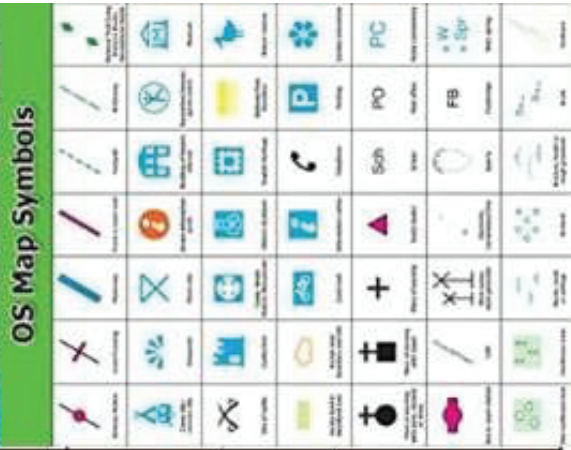


4) What is the grid reference for the bear?



5) How many counties are there in the UK?

Map Reading KS2 Knowledge Mat

| Subject Specific Vocabulary | | Exciting Books | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Ordnance Survey | An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by the British or Irish government map-making organization. |  | |
| symbol | Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps. | | |
| hemisphere | A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator | | |
| latitude | The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude. | | |
| longitude | The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude. | | |
| time zones | Time zones give specific areas on the earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones |  | |
| grid reference | Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings. | | |
| aerial photograph | Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position. | | |
| Greenwich meridian | The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. | | |
| tropics | The region of Earth's surface that is closest to the Equator is called the tropics. | | |
| Sticky Knowledge about Map Reading | | <p>OS Map Symbols</p> | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cartography is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer. <input type="checkbox"/> There are two Norths: true north and magnetic north. True north is the direction of the geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the direction the north end of a needle in a compass points <input type="checkbox"/> Throughout Medieval times in Europe most maps of the world, known as Mappae Mundi, were expensive to create by hand, so were used by Royals and Nobles as displays of wealth rather than for practical purposes. <input type="checkbox"/> The map that's familiar to most of us is the Mercator projection, but it is also, as you might expect, full of inaccuracies. <input type="checkbox"/> North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most Western maps put east at the top instead. | |

Map Skills - Year 3

I can use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West).

I can explore, learn and use map symbols and keys.

I can explore, learn and use four and six-figure grid references.

I can describe human and physical features, including contours and relief.

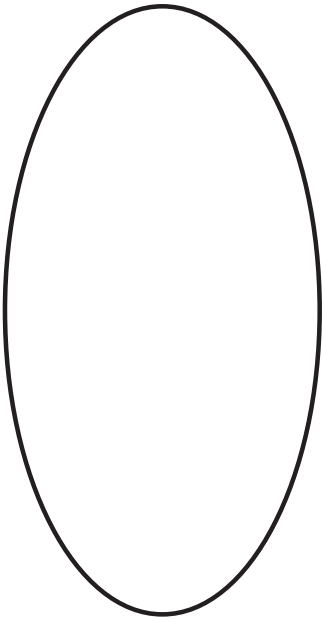
I can gather information about land use within their school and its surrounding area.

I can use grid references, compass directions and symbols to locate places on a map.

I can use atlases and digital maps to find specific features and places in the UK.

I can identify counties of the UK through their key physical & human features.

Mind Map

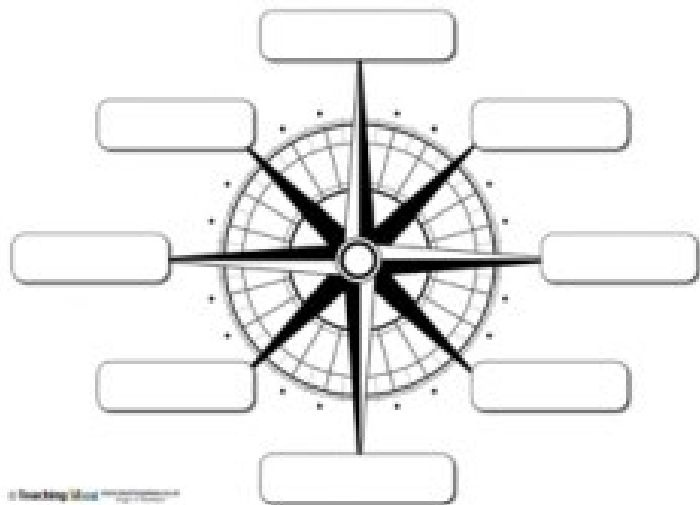


Before starting the topic, add what you already know.

Year 3 Geography Quiz

Map Skills

1) Can you label this compass?



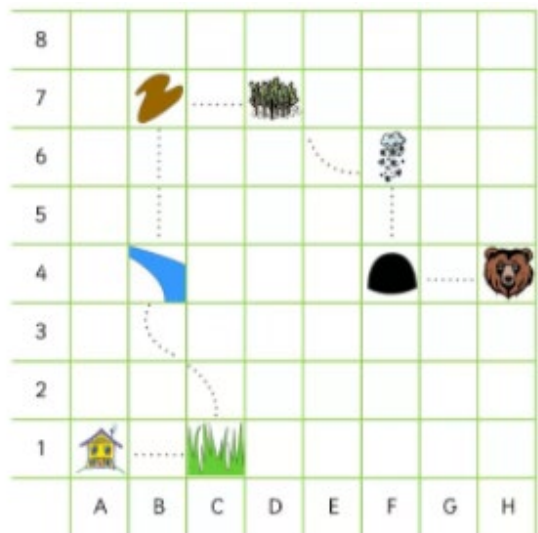
2) On a map, what do the following symbols mean?



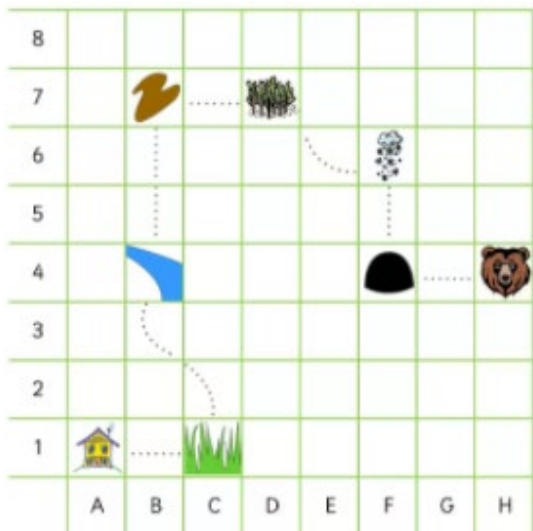




3) What would I find at (B,4)?




4) What is the grid reference for the bear?



5) How many counties are there in the UK?

[illegible]

|  Show what you know. Recall two things on the topic. | Connect - can you link this to one more thing that you know. |
|--|---|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |



28/06/2023 10:31:25

Year 3 Geography Quiz

Mountains, Rivers and Coasts

| | |
|--|--------|
| What is the water cycle? | Answer |
| What does the word evaporation mean? | Answer |
| Can you name any mountains and what country they are in? | Answer |
| What is the journey of a river? | Answer |
| Are volcanos mountains? | Answer |
| What is the coast? | Answer |

Key Vocabulary

altitude

The height above sea level.

avalanche

A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope.

crust

The outermost layer of the earth.

gorges

A narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains.

hypohermia

A serious condition when the body gets too cold and can't warm itself up.

lava

Hot, liquid rock that flows from a volcano.

magma

Hot, liquid rock located deep below the earth's surface.

summit

The highest point of a mountain.

tectonic plate

Pieces of the earth's crust connected together.

Mountains

- Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- They rise above 300m.
- They have a **summit** of at least 600m.
- Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own.
- Not all mountains are single summits.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – 8848m.

Northwest Highlands
Grampian Mountains
Southern Uplands
Pennines
North Yorkshire Moors
Brecon Beacons
Dartmoor
Cumbrian Mountains
Sperrin Mountains
Cambrian Mountains

Mount Everest

Mountains Made?

Fold mountains

Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.

300
200
100

Volcanic mountains

Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava.

300
200
100

Dome mountains

Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust.

300
200
100

Plateau mountains

Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.

300
200
100

Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.

300
200
100

300
200
100

300
200
100

Contour Lines

300
200
100

These lines on a map join land that is at the same height.
They are usually marked in 5m or 10m intervals.
The closer the lines are together, the steeper the slope will be.

Why Do People Visit Mountains?

- The view
- Keeping fit
- The challenge
- Skiing
- Climbing
- Photography

Why Do People Visit Mountains?

- The view
- Keeping fit
- The challenge
- Skiing
- Climbing
- Photography

Risks and Dangers of Mountains

- Low temperature = **hypohermia**
- Bad weather = power cuts/road accidents
- Avalanches**/landslides
- Altitude sickness
- Wild animals
- Poor access

Risks and Dangers of Mountains

- Low temperature = **hypohermia**
- Bad weather = power cuts/road accidents
- Avalanches**/landslides
- Altitude sickness
- Wild animals
- Poor access

The water cycle

Condensation
Precipitation
Transpiration
Evaporation

The Water Cycle

The water cycle is the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again. It follows a cycle of evaporation, condensation and precipitation.

The River Channel

All rivers tend to follow the same pattern: as the flow from the source of the mouth, they start off narrow and end up wider; they start of straight and end up meandering.

A River's Journey

The River Channel

The land near the source is high and steep. Heading towards the mouth the land gets lower and flatter. The narrow V-shaped valleys open out, eventually becoming wide, flat flood plains.

The River Valley

The land near the source is high and steep. Heading towards the mouth the land gets lower and flatter. The narrow V-shaped valleys open out, eventually becoming wide, flat flood plains.

Water Cycle - stages of water

Evaporation
Condensation
Precipitation
Transpiration

Water Cycle - stages of water

Evaporation
Condensation
Precipitation
Transpiration

The water cycle

Condensation
Precipitation
Transpiration
Evaporation

The Water Cycle

The water cycle is the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again. It follows a cycle of evaporation, condensation and precipitation.

Key Water Cycle Vocabulary

Evaporation

The process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas. The change of state is due to an increase in temperature.

Condensation

The process of water vapour in the atmosphere cools and changes into liquid water. This is the result of hot air becoming cool.

Precipitation

Water that falls from the clouds towards the ground e.g. rain, hail, sleet or snow.

Collection

Precipitation is collected in bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes and oceans.

Runoff

Is precipitation that did not get absorbed into the soil and makes its way from the surface into places where water collects.

Key River Vocabulary

Erosion

The wearing away of rock, stones and soil by rivers, waves, wind, or glaciers.

Source

Where the river/stream begins. This is usually high up.

Tributary

Is a stream or river that flows into a larger river or lake.

Confluence

The point at which two rivers or streams join.

Meander

A winding curve or bend in a river. They are typical of the middle and lower course of a river.

Floodplain

Is the flat land of the river valley close to the river banks. It is usually found in the lower course of a river.

Delta

An area of low flatland where a river divides into several smaller rivers before flowing into the sea.

Estuary

Occurs near or at the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current and the fresh and salt waters mix.

Mouth

The place where a river enters a lake, larger river or the ocean.

28/06/2023 10:31:25

Mountains, Rivers and Coasts - Year 3

I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including coasts, cliffs and beaches.

I can label key features of a coast.

I can identify the impact humans have on the environment.

I can use my research skills to find out about plastic pollution.

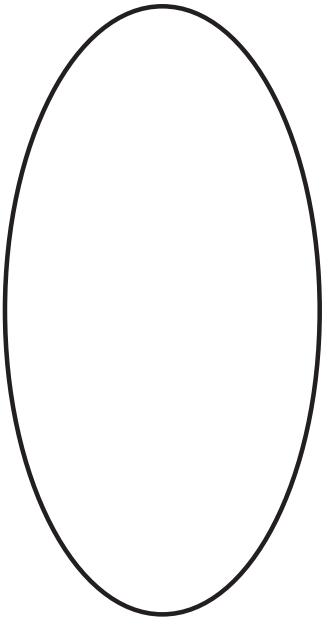
I can describe the journey of a river.

I can label the features of the water cycle.

I can locate, using an atlas, the highest peaks in each of the 7 continents.

I can name the different types of mountains.

Mind Map



Before starting the topic, add what you already know.


What is this picture telling me?




| | |
|--|--------|
| What is the water cycle? | Answer |
| What does the word evaporation mean? | Answer |
| Can you name any mountains and what country they are in? | Answer |
| What is the journey of a river? | Answer |
| Are volcanos mountains? | Answer |
| What is the coast? | Answer |

[illegible]



|  Show what you know. Recall two things on the topic. | Connect - can you link this to one more thing that you know. |
|--|---|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |



|  Show what you know. Recall two things on the topic. | Connect - can you link this to one more thing that you know. |
|--|---|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |

Year 3 History Quiz

Ancient Greece

1) In which continent is Greece?



2) What did the Ancient Greeks wear?

3) Can you name 3 Greek gods?

4) Who is this?



5) What designs did Ancient Greeks decorate on their pottery?

6) When and where were the first Olympics held?

The Ancient Greeks

| Key Questions | |
|---|---|
| What was life like in ancient Greece? | Men had a much better life than women. Only men were involved in government and permitted to take part in the Olympic Games. Women were expected to look after the home, make clothes and bear children. |
| What did the ancient Greeks achieve? | The ancient Greeks can be credited with many inventions and discoveries. They invented government, democracy, the Olympics and practised early medicine. |
| How has ancient Greece influenced life today? | Ancient Greece is often referred to as 'the birthplace of western civilisation'. It is made up of three periods which produced many political ideas, art, architecture, sculpture, science, philosophy and literature that influence our lives today. |

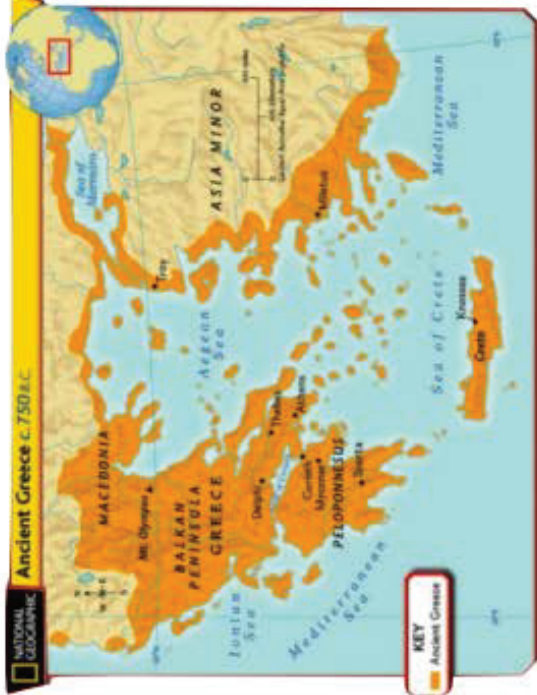
To be able to remember and recall some of the key facts about the ancient Greeks.

To be able to place historical events on a timeline.

To understand how the ancient Greek civilisation has impacted on our lives today.



Greece is made up of the mainland and many islands. Its position by the sea meant that Greeks were a seafaring people.



| Key Vocabulary | |
|----------------|--|
| legacy | Things or ideas that are passed down from one generation to another |
| culture | The beliefs, customs, arts etc. of a particular society, time, place or group |
| government | The system used for being in charge of a country |
| democracy | When decisions are made by the majority of its people |
| science | The nature and behaviour of natural things and the knowledge we obtain from them |
| mathematics | The study of numbers and how they relate to each other and the real world |
| architecture | The art and science of designing and creating buildings |
| philosophy | Ideas about knowledge, right and wrong, reasoning and the value of things |
| Olympics | A series of athletic challenges that takes place every four years |
| literature | Written works, especially those considered of merit |
| Athens | The largest and most powerful city state |
| Sparta | A military city state surrounded by mountains to protect it from invaders |
| empire | Many countries that are ruled by one leader |
| Parthenon | An important Greek temple (religious building) in Athens |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|-------|--|-------|---|-------|--|-------|---|-------|---|-------|--|
| 776BC | The first Olympic Games takes place | 750BC | Early Greek culture thrives Homer writes The Iliad and The Odyssey. | 570BC | Pythagoras is born He makes major breakthroughs in science and maths | 508BC | Democracy begins in Athens , giving greater power to the people | 450BC | Athens becomes a powerful city and controls an empire | 432BC | The Parthenon , the most famous building in Athens, is completed | 336BC | Alexander the Great is king and helps the Greek Empire expand further | 146BC | Rome conquers Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|-------|--|-------|---|-------|--|-------|---|-------|---|-------|--|

Ancient Greece - Year 3

I can locate Greece on a map of Europe.

I can find out who the ancient Greeks were.

I can find out about daily life in ancient Greece.

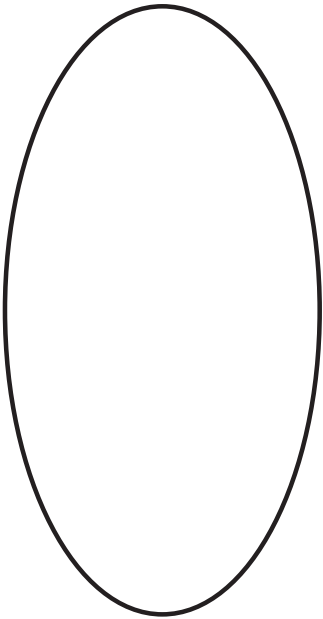
I can find out about religion in ancient Greece.

I can learn about Greek myths and legends.

I can decorate a pot in the style of ancient Greek pottery.

I can find out about the Ancient Greek games and the impact they had on the modern games.

Mind Map



Before starting the topic, add what you already know.

Year 3 History Quiz

Ancient Greece

1) In which continent is Greece?



2) What did the Ancient Greeks wear?

3) Can you name 3 Greek gods?

4) Who is this?




5) What designs did Ancient Greeks decorate on their pottery?

6) When and where were the first Olympics held?

[illegible]

[illegible]



|  Show what you know. Recall two things on the topic. | Connect - can you link this to one more thing that you know. |
|--|---|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |

Topic - Rainforest - Year 3



| | |
|---|--------|
| Where in the world would you find the rainforests? | Answer |
| What animals would you find there? | Answer |
| Do people live in the rainforest? How are their lives different to ours? | Answer |
| What effect have humans had on the rainforest? | Answer |
| Is there less rainforest now than there used to be? | Answer |
| What do you think will happen to the rainforest in the future? | Answer |

| Key Vocabulary | |
|----------------|--|
| climate | The average weather conditions over a long period of time. |
| deforestation | The cutting down and clearing of forests. |
| equator | An imaginary circle running round the centre of the earth. |
| humid | Feeling very damp due to water vapour in the air. |
| native tribes | The original settlers of an area. |
| species | A group of similar animals or plants |
| weather | The specific condition on a given day. |

The Amazon Rainforest

- 5.5 million square km (previously covered a much larger area)
- Parts in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana
- 2.5 million insect species
- 40 000+ plant species
- 3 000 edible fruits
- 2 000+ species of birds and mammals



- 2 million tourists per year
- 170 different languages spoken
- 250 000 native tribes currently live there

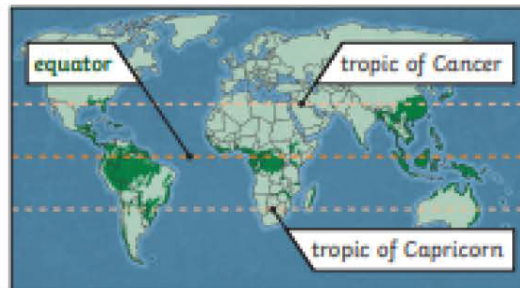


Where in the World?

Rainforests are found near to the equator between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn.

They can be found in every continent except Antarctica.

They are located in countries such as Brazil, India, Peru, Mexico, Australia and Malaysia.



Climate

The climate in the rainforest is the same all year round.

- Average rainfall of 6cm each month
- Usually rains every day
- Hot and humid

| Emergent Layer | Canopy Layer | Understorey Layer | Forest Floor |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | | | |
| Trees can be up to 60m tall | Trees form a roof over the plants below | Trees grow to less than 4m tall | Very few plants |
| Lots of sunlight | Lots of sunlight but also plenty of rain | Very little sunlight | Almost no sunlight |
| Cold and windy | Lots of food for animals | Warm and humid | Leaves and debris decompose quickly |
| Birds, bats, monkeys and butterflies | Snakes, toucans and tree frogs | Lots of insects | Gorillas, anteaters, leopards and tigers |
| | | | |

| Deforestation | |
|--|---|
| Trees are cut down: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create fields for farming cattle and growing crops, • to produce timber and wood pulp to make furniture and paper, • to create space for housing. | |
| Positive Impacts | Negative Impacts |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs are created in logging and transporting timber and manufacturing products. • Selling land raises money for local people. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's homes are destroyed. • Animals and plants may become extinct through habitat loss. • Plants that may have been useful could be lost. |

What Can Be Done to Protect the Rainforest?

| | |
|---|--|
| Use both sides of a piece of paper, and use pencils until they are stubs. | Use ebooks or a library rather than buying new books. |
| Turn off lights and electrical items when not in use. | Buy Fairtrade fruit, vegetables, chocolate and coffee. |



Topic - Rainforest - Year 3

I can name some of the animals that live in the rainforest.

I know where in the world you would find the rainforests?

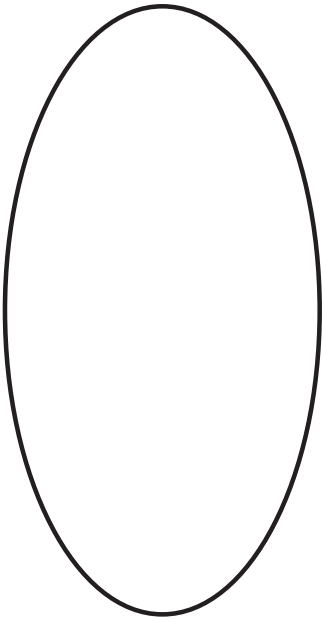
I can find out if there is less rainforest now than there used to be?

I can find out what effects humans have had on the rainforest?

I can find out what people live in the rainforest and how their lives differ to ours?

I can predict what might happen to the rainforest in the future?

Mind Map



Before starting the topic, add what you already know.


Topic - Rainforest - Year 3



| | |
|---|--------|
| Where in the world would you find the rainforests? | Answer |
| What animals would you find there? | Answer |
| Do people live in the rainforest? How are their lives different to ours? | Answer |
| What effect have humans had on the rainforest? | Answer |
| Is there less rainforest now than there used to be? | Answer |
| What do you think will happen to the rainforest in the future? | Answer |

[illegible]

[illegible]

|  Show what you know. Recall two things on the topic. | Connect - can you link this to one more thing that you know. |
|--|---|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |

Year 3 History Quiz

Windrush

What is meant by the term/word Windrush?

What was the HMT Empire Windrush?

Can you name anyone from the Windrush generation?

What way did Windrush generation impacted Britain??

What ways are the Windrush generation is celebrated?

What aspects of Caribbean culture might see in the UK?

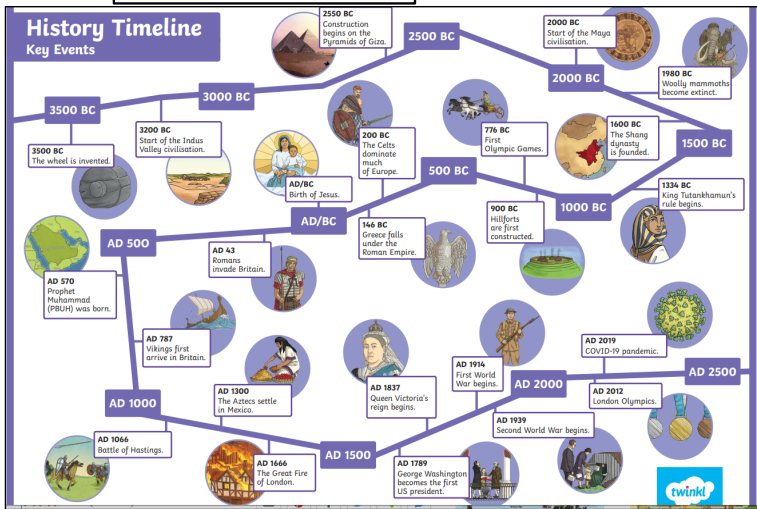
History Knowledge Organiser: The Windrush

At the end of this unit, I will be able to...

Understand the origins and history of the Windrush generation.

Understand who the Windrush generation are.

Understand the impact the Empire Windrush has had on Britain.



Chronology – 1948 to present

15th April 1948
advertisement was placed in a newspaper announcing a 'passenger opportunity' to sail from Jamaica to the UK.

22nd June 1948
The Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury Docks in Essex for the first time.

Present day
Windrush day is on 22nd June every year to celebrate the vibrant, diverse and multicultural modern-day society we now live in.

1948-1971
People arrived in the UK from Commonwealth countries and were named 'The Windrush Generation'. Floella Benjamin arrived in 1960.

Key Prior Knowledge

- Learning about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.
- Learning about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.

History Knowledge Organiser: The Windrush

Key information

After WW2, Britain needed more men and women to work in industry because of a shortage of workers that died during the war. Empire Windrush brought the first large group of postwar West Indian immigrants to the United Kingdom, carrying 492 passengers from Jamaica to London in 1948. People travelled thousands of miles across the Atlantic from the Caribbean to Britain. People were told that they would find a better way of life . "The streets were paved with gold". When they arrived, many people were not given equal rights or opportunities. Many of them experienced racism and discrimination and often found it hard to get proper home to live in and to make friends with British people. Now, some of the people who arrived in the UK as children with their parents have been wrongly told that they live here illegally. In 2012 there was a change to immigration law and people were told they needed official documents to prove they could get things like free hospital treatment or benefits in this country. This led to some being sent to immigration detention centres and facing deportation.

| Key vocabulary | |
|----------------|--|
| immigrate | <i>to move into a foreign country permanently</i> |
| emigrate | <i>to leave your own country to live permanently in another country.</i> |
| discrimination | <i>unjust treatment of others because of age, gender, beliefs or race.</i> |
| racism | <i>showing hostility or dislike to someone due to the colour of their skin.</i> |
| segregation | <i>setting groups apart because of their race, gender or beliefs.</i> |
| colony | <i>a country controlled by another country.</i> |
| prejudice | <i>an unfavourable opinion or thought not based on facts or reason.</i> |
| mother country | <i>a country that is the origin of something. Where someone is born or their family is from.</i> |

Empire Windrush

Floella Benjamin

Windrush - Year 3

I can to explore the history of Windrush.

I know who the Windrush generation are.

I can explore where the Windrush generation are today.

I can explore the impact that the Windrush generation has had on Britain.

I can explore how Windrush is celebrated.

What questions do you have?

What can I infer from the source?

What does this source definitely tell me?



Year 3 - Windrush Quiz

| | |
|--|--------|
| What is meant by the term/word Windrush? | Answer |
| What was the HMT Empire Windrush? | Answer |
| Can you name anyone from the Windrush generation? | Answer |
| What way did Windrush generation impacted Britain?? | Answer |
| What ways are the Windrush generation is celebrated? | Answer |
| What aspects of Caribbean culture might see in the UK? | Answer |

[illegible]



28/06/2023 10:31:29

[illegible]