



YEAR THREE / FOUR KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER HISTORY: Ancient Greeks

TIMELINE

776 BC	The first Olympic games take place in honour of Greece
508 BC	Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people
490BC	The first Persian invasion takes place - The Battle of Marathon
336 BC	Alexander the Great is King and completes many conquests
146 BC	Rome conquers Greece, making it a part of the Roman Empire.

KEY KNOWLEDGE

- ❖ Explain how and the Greek empire grew.
- ❖ Compare ancient and modern democracy.
- ❖ Describe and compare the ancient and modern day Olympics
- ❖ Outline the events of the Battle of Marathon
- ❖ Name and describe some of the Greek Gods/Goddesses
- ❖ Explain why Greek vases are an important historical source and how they were made.

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Alexander the Great is king and helps the Greek Empire expand further



Gods of Mount Olympus



Pheidippides



KEY VOCABULARY

Athens	The largest and most powerful city state
Democracy	A country in which power is held by elected representatives. Established by the Ancient Greeks in Athens.
Empire	A group of countries conquered and ruled by a government, or country
Invasion	When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country
Myth	An ancient story explaining the early history of a group of people.
Olympics	A set of international sports competitions that happen once every four years
Pottery	The activity or skill of making clay objects
Sparta	Military city state surrounded by mountains to protect it from invaders
State	
Vase	A container for holding flowers, liquids or for decoration

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

The children will make links to other Ancient civilisations covered in Year 3 – The Ancient Egyptians and The Bronze Age.

SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILLS

- Contrast and compare civilisations and cultures
- carry out research using secondary sources of written information
- Use a range of sources to gather information



YEAR THREE / FOUR KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER HISTORY: Romans and Roman Britain

TIMELINE

753 BC	Rome is founded by Romulus.
55 BC	Julius Caesar attempts first invasion of Britain.
27 BC	Augustus becomes the first Roman Emperor
43 AD	Roman invasion of Britain.
60AD	Tribes lead by Boudicca attack Roman force
410AD	Romans leave Britain and return to Italy

KEY KNOWLEDGE

- ❖ Identify the Roman era on a timeline with reference to the previous topic on ancient Greece.
- ❖ Understand and explain how the Roman empire grew and why
- ❖ Explain the impact of the Roman Invasion on Britain
- ❖ Understand who the Celts were and how were enemies of Rome
- ❖ Identify and explain who Boudicca was and why she is remembered
- ❖ Explain how the Romans used bath houses and key features of these
- ❖ Explain how Romans built, roads, buildings and aqueducts and why this was important – including Hadrian's wall
- ❖ Compare Roman religion to Christianity and Greek religion – recalling facts about some key gods/goddesses

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Boudicca

Queen of the British Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the conquering forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61



PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

This topic follows on chronologically after the study of Ancient Greece.

KEY VOCABULARY

Aqueduct	A systems of pipes and channels used to bring water into the towns
Barbarian	A person who lived outside the Roman Empire, seen by Romans as violent and uncivilised.
Bathhouse	A purpose built place where Romans visited for bathing and recreation
Caldarium	hot bathing room
Celt	People who lived in Europe, and in Britain, who fought the Romans
Conquer	Takeover by force
Frigidarium	cold water room
Invasion	Forcefully taking over another country
Legion	The main battle unit of the Roman army
Mosaic	A pattern made by using coloured pieces of stone and pottery.
Tepidarium	warm bathing room
Stigil	tool for removing dead skin
Villa	A large house in the country. Some were farmhouses and some were like palaces

SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILLS

- Contrast and compare civilisations and cultures
- carry out research using secondary sources of written information
- Use a range of sources to gather information



YEAR THREE / FOUR KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER HISTORY: Anglo Saxons and Scots

TIMELINE

AD 410	The Romans leave Britain.
AD 400 – AD 600	The Dark Ages- little is known about these times.
AD 500	Britain is broken up into small kingdoms (see map)
AD 660	Anglo- Saxons control most of Britain.
AD 757- AD 796	Offa is the king of Mercia. Mercia is the most powerful kingdom at this time.

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Alfred the Great



King of the West Saxons from 871 to 886 and King of the Anglo-Saxons

KEY VOCABULARY

Angles	people from Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410
Archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains artefact an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
Christianity	religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
Invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there
Monk	a member of a male religious community
Pagan	a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
Saxons	people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Scots	people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
Settler/ settlement	People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement source where something comes from

KEY KNOWLEDGE

- ❖ Explain how the Roman withdrawal contributed to Anglo-Saxon settlement
- ❖ Describe how Britain was split into seven kingdoms in AD 660: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Kent.
- ❖ Describe what Anglo-Saxon life was like.
- ❖ Understand the reasons why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain.
- ❖ Explain how Britain changed with the Anglo-Saxon settlement.
- ❖ Compare Anglo-Saxon Britain with Roman life Describe what Anglo-Saxon Sudbury was like.
- ❖ Explain what religious beliefs were before the spread of Christianity and how the spread of Christianity impacted Britain.

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

This topic follows on chronologically after the study of Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire.

SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILLS

- Contrast and compare civilisations and cultures
- carry out research using secondary sources of written information
- Use a range of sources to gather information