

Year 3 History Knowledge Objectives and Knowledge Goals - HISTORY

	British History	Other Civilisations and Global Events	History and Us
	The Tudors	Stone Age to the Iron Age	Law and Power (1154-1272)
Week 1	<p>To understand that life in Tudor England was different to life in England today</p> <p>Rich people wore expensive, ornate clothes whereas poor people had simple clothes</p> <p>Rich Tudors ate lots of fresh meat whereas poor people ate more bread and vegetables</p> <p>Boys and girls were treated differently. Only rich boys went to school</p>	<p>To know how people lived in Britain during the Old Stone Age (Palaeolithic) and Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic)</p> <p>When the British Isles were joined to Europe, Paleolithic people sometimes came to Britain to hunt</p> <p>During the Mesolithic/Middle Stone Age, people in Britain were hunter-gatherers and were usually nomadic</p> <p>Discoveries such as Howick House has helped archaeologists understand more about the lives of Mesolithic people</p>	<p>To know that Henry II is known as the father of common law</p> <p>Henry II used Royal Justices (Judges) to travel the country to make sure local courts were following Common Law</p> <p>During the Middle Ages, legal cases were often decided by 'Trial by Ordeal'</p> <p>Henry established the use of the Jury of Presentment</p>
Week 2	<p>To know that Henry VIII was a Tudor king</p> <p>Henry VIII was the second son of the first Tudor monarch- Henry VII</p> <p>Henry VIII had 6 wives</p> <p>Henry VIII had three children: Mary, Elizabeth and Edward</p>	<p>To know that farming began in the Neolithic Age</p> <p>The Neolithic period was when people began farming crops and kept cattle, sheep and pigs for Meat</p> <p>Neolithic people polished stone and made stone tools and weapons</p> <p>Archaeologists can use settlements (e.g. Skara Brae) and monuments (e.g. Stonehenge) find out about the Neolithic era</p>	<p>To know that Thomas Becket was killed in Canterbury Cathedral</p> <p>Henry II made his friend, Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury</p> <p>Henry II and Thomas Becket argued over the power of the Church</p> <p>Henry II said 'will no one rid me of this turbulent priest?' and some of Henry's knights killed Becket</p>
Week 3	<p>To know that Henry VIII made himself head of the Church of England</p> <p>Before the Reformation, England was a Roman Catholic country and the Pope was the head of the church</p> <p>King Henry VIII became head of the Church of England</p> <p>One of the reasons for the reformation was Henry VIII desire to end his marriage to Catherine of Aragon.</p>	<p>To know that the Bronze Age began when people learned how to make objects from Bronze</p> <p>Around 2500 BCE people in Britain learned how to make objects from copper, gold and Bronze</p> <p>The Beaker people held religious ceremonies at stone circles and buried their dead in circular graves often with objects including beaker pottery</p> <p>Archaeologists find out about the bronze age through discoveries, e.g. Must Farm and the grave of the Amesbury Archer</p>	<p>To know that the Holy Wars were fought over power of the Holy Land, sacred to both Christians and Muslims</p> <p>Christian European kings wanted to win control of the 'Holy Land'</p> <p>They led a series of battles called the Holy Wars against Muslims</p> <p>England's most famous King who fought in the holy wars was Richard the Lionheart, he fought the Sultan of Jerusalem, Saladin</p>
Week 4	<p>To know that King Edward VI and Queen Mary I were the children of Henry VII</p> <p>Edward VI was only 9 when he inherited the throne</p> <p>Edward VI was a Protestant and Mary I was a Catholic</p> <p>Mary I was the first queen to rule on her own and is sometimes remembered as 'Bloody Mary'</p>	<p>To know that Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument built over 5000 years ago</p> <p>Neolithic people began building Stonehenge</p> <p>The monument is made up of two types of stone: sarsens (which form the larger outer circle and the horseshoe) and bluestone (the two smaller circles)</p> <p>It is believed that Stonehenge was used for religious ceremonies and funerals</p>	<p>To understand why King John was asked to seal the Magna Carta</p> <p>Whilst Richard I was away fighting in the Holy Land, his brother John began to rule as king</p> <p>When Richard died, he became King John</p> <p>King John is remembered as being a troublesome king</p> <p>King John was forced to agree with promises in the Magna Carta in 1215</p>
Week 5	<p>To know that Elizabeth I was the last Tudor Monarch</p> <p>Elizabeth I ruled for 44 -years and was this time is known as the Elizabethan 'Golden Age'</p> <p>The Elizabethan Religious Settlement was a compromise between Catholics and Protestants</p> <p>During Elizabeth's reign Shakespeare opened the Globe theatre</p>	<p>To know that the Iron Age began around 800 BCE when people learned how to make objects from Iron</p> <p>People in Iron Age Britain were religious, and Priests were known as Druids</p> <p>People belonged to tribes and lived in Hill Forts</p> <p>People used iron to make tools for farming (like iron-tipped plough) and weapons to defend themselves from enemy tribes</p>	<p>To know that Simon de Montfort called the first Parliament to make decisions about the country</p> <p>Henry III fought the barons at the Battle of Lewes, and Simon de Montfort defeated and imprisoned the King</p> <p>Simon de Montfort asked every county in England to send two people to represent them at a meeting</p> <p>This meeting was called a 'Parliament', from the French word 'parler' which means 'to talk'</p>

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