



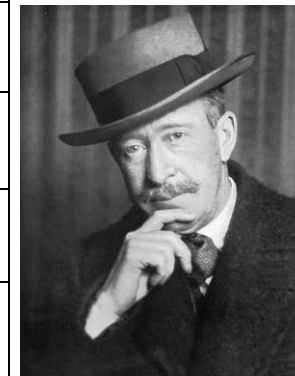
Year 3 and 4 - Autumn Term

History: How far have we come?

Significant People



Howard Carter
 May 9, 1874
 Howard Carter was a British archaeologist and Egyptologist who discovered the intact tomb of the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh Tutankhamun in November 1922, the best-preserved pharaonic tomb ever found in the Valley of the Kings.



Lord Carnarvon
 June 26, 1866
 Lord Carnarvon was a British Egyptologist who was the patron and associate of archaeologist Howard Carter in the discovery of the tomb of King Tutankhamun.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Prehistoric	This is a time before written records began.
Hunter-gatherer	This is someone who hunts animals and gathers wild food to eat.
Stone Age	The Stone Age is a period of time when humans used stone to make tools.
Palaeolithic	This is a point in time, around 3,000,000 BC.
Mesolithic	This is time period around 10,000 BC.
Neolithic	This is a time between 4500-2400 BC.

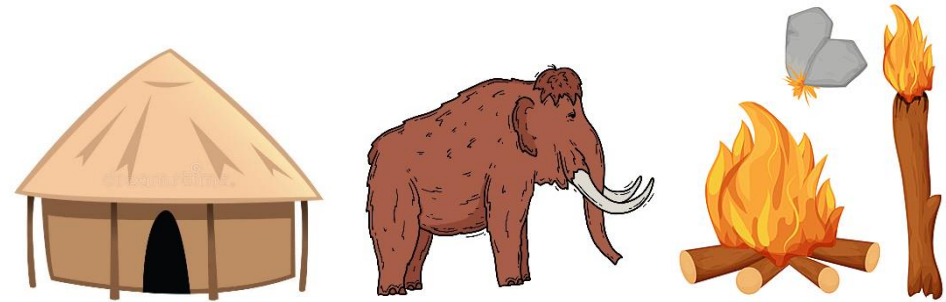
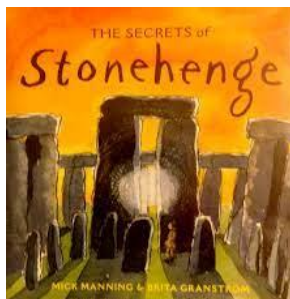
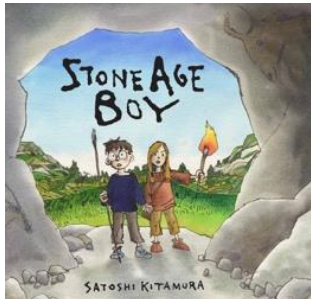
Driver Key Knowledge - Art

1. The **Skara Brae** is located in Scotland.
2. **Skara Brae** is one of the best preserved **Neolithic** settlements anywhere in Western Europe.
3. **Palaeolithic** denotes the earliest part of the Stone Age. Early humans used simple stone tools with sharp edges.
4. **Mesolithic** denotes the middle part of the Stone Age. Humans were **hunter-gatherers** and constantly on the move in order to stay safe and warm.
5. **Neolithic** denotes the later part of the Stone Age. Farming developed and villages were built.
6. BC means 'before Christ' and indicates that something happened before Jesus Christ was born.
7. Bronze was important as it was used for weapons, tools and jewellery.
8. The Iron Age began in 1200BC and ended in AD 42.
9. New farming techniques increased how much food could be produced and the population rose.
10. **Hill forts** were built and used in the early Iron Age.

Enhancer Key Knowledge - Art

1. **Contrasting** colours are those which lie on the opposite sides of the colour wheel.
2. **Complementary** colours are pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.
3. Different movements have similar features, **techniques** and **media**.
4. Art can become a historical source.
5. Pencil **grades** can each give different tones and textures.
6. **Drawing media** used in art can include pencils, charcoal and inks. These can create different effects.
7. Brush types can come in fan, or flat and give different effects.
8. Specific tools can be used to cut, shape and **texturize** with precision.
9. Specific tools can be used to cut, shape and texturize with precision.
10. Art was a form of communication in the past.

Exciting texts!



Subject Specific Vocabulary



Primary colours	Primary colours are colours that can't be mixed.
Secondary colours	Secondary colours are colours made by mixing the primary colours.
Tint	A tint is a shade or variety of colour.
Tone	Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour.
Shade	Shade is a hue or mixture of pure colours to which only black is added.
Control	Control is how to create different lines and textures using a tool.

