

## Year 3 Local History: The History of Little Hulton

### Key Learning

Using maps to see how Little Hulton has changed over the centuries.

Know that Little Hulton was originally a small farming village part of three townships under the name of Hulton. There was an increase in population during the Industrial Revolution then a post-



war boom when people moved from Salford to Little Hulton to create a new community.

Find out how the population of Little Hulton has changed by studying the data available and notice the post war spike.



Understand the reasons why many families decided to leave Salford and move to Little Hulton.



Know that Little Hulton once had a train station and the reason why it closed down. What was its historical link to industry in Little Hulton.

Know about the history of Peel Hall itself. Know what the building looked like, what it was used for, why it was demolished and what can now be seen on the site.



Listen to and question accounts of local history both

### CHILDHOOD MEMORIES: GROWING UP IN LITTLE HULTON

online as well from family members explaining what it was like to grow up in Little Hulton in past years making comparisons with today.



Year	Population	±%
1951	9,997	+27.0%
2011	12,851	+28.5%

### Key Vocabulary

population	All the inhabitants of a particular place.
industry	Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods.
overspill	A surplus population moving or forced to move from an overcrowded area to a less heavily populated one.
agriculture	Activity associated with farms
post-war	Time period immediately fol-

### Significant People/Places

Industrial Revolution	
Peel Hall	
Enrichment Opportunity	Loop Lines in the locality (site of the old train track)

## Year 3 British History : Prehistoric Britain

### Key Learning

Prehistoric refers to the time that was so long ago there were no written records.

Humans were hunter-gatherers who survived by hunting animals and finding plants to eat. They couldn't read or write so there are no written

The prehistoric period is split into 3 time periods:



#### The Stone Age



During the early Stone Age people wore animal skins and sheltered in caves but by the late Stone Age people began to set up farms. Clearings were made in the forest and groups of houses were built. They kept cattle instead of hunting and gathering for food and they grew plants to eat.

#### The Bronze Age

Around 2100BC people from Europe travelled to Britain bringing with them their knowledge about mining and using bronze.

People learnt to tame horses and therefore they could be used to travel around the country pulling wooden carts



Archaeologists look for evidence to build up a picture of what life was like:



-Bumps and ridges in the land show what homes, villages and forts might have been

like

-Tools and weapons show how people might have lived and what they may have eaten



#### The Iron Age

In 800BC people discovered iron and this was the start of the 'Iron Age'.



Different tribes fought against each other so many people lived in hill forts to protect themselves.

The newly discovered iron was used to make tools and weapons which made farming easier. It was also used to make jewellery.



Many things were used in the iron age to make life easier including: The rotary quern for grinding flour, the potters wheel for creating clay pots of different shapes and size. The Iron Age ended in Britain in AD43 when the Romans arrived. Slowly, people stopped living in tribes to live like Romans.

### Key Vocabulary

prehistoric	A time before written records began.
civilisation	An organised group of people with their own ways of life.
excavate	Carefully removing earth from an area to find buried remains.
artefacts	An object made by a human.

Settlement	A place where a group of people begin to live.
Hunter-	People who hunt and forage

### Significant People/Places

**Emperor Claudius**—Successfully invaded Britain in 43AD and brought an end to the iron age.

# Year 3 World History: Ancient Egyptians

## Key Learning

The Ancient Egyptians were people who lived about 5000 years ago



The River Nile was important to the Ancient Egyptians for ;

- crops to grow,
- animals to drink and
- trade across the country.

Pharaohs ruled Ancient Egypt. One of the most famous was a young boy called Tutankhamun.



### Houses

Made from mud and papyrus reeds. Bricks were made from straw and mud and baked in the oven or sun.



### Gods and Goddesses

Ancient Egyptians believed in several gods and mummified the bodies of wealthy and famous people to send them to the afterlife safely.

### Writing

The Ancient Egyptians made paper from reeds called papyrus; that is where we get the word 'paper'. They wrote in pictures and symbols called hieroglyphs.



### Legacy of the Ancient Egyptians

Early writing as hieroglyphics and early paper made from papyrus reeds.

Beginning of recording the time of the day through sun dials.

Developed a basic measurement for length.

Set new standards and made inventions in maths, medicine and

### Artefacts



sar-

cophagus



mummies



Canopic jars

### Key Vocabulary

pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt. He or she was considered a god or goddess.
tomb	A large vault, usually underground, used for burying the
mummification	A process of preserving (keeping the original state) of
hieroglyphics	A type of writing used by the Ancient Egyptians that used
Canopic jars	Special jars that hold the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines and stomach.

### Significant People

**Tutankhamun**  
A young pharaoh of Egypt



**Queen Cleopatra**  
Queen of Egypt who believed herself to be a goddess. She was well educated speaking at least 12 languages and educated in mathematics and philosophy.



**Howard Carter**  
Egyptologist and archaeologist. He discovered Tutankhamun's tomb and

