

Chronological unit – Numbers through time

Key threads

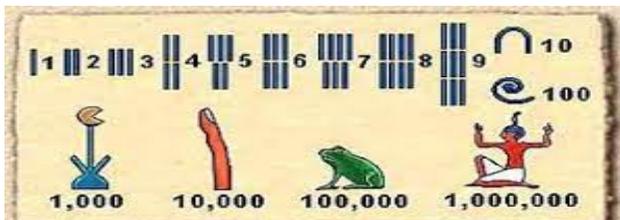
Chronology	Continuity and change in and between periods	Cause and consequence	Similarity / Difference within a period/situation (diversity)	Significance of events / people	Perspectives and interpretations
------------	--	-----------------------	---	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

Prior knowledge (what we all ready know)

- Know how communication has changed over time e.g. that letters used to be sent whereas now texting and phone calls. How they have changed.
- Understand a timeline represents how time passes
- Know and describe changes and development (toys, homes and transport)

New Knowledge (what we are going to learn)

- Understand the link between civilisation and counting increasingly large numbers.
- Know who Pythagoras was and the contribution he made.
- Know how and why basic counting systems evolved.
- Understand how and why devices such as the abacus came about
- Know how to use an abacus
- Understanding of the importance of the number zero
- Gain an understanding of Bede and the life of a monk in his time.
- Understand problems of early counting systems and why the number zero came to be used and number began to develop a place value for 10.
- Understand that differences of opinion about who invented the number zero might exist and suggest reasons



New vocabulary

Number - A number. is a basic unit of mathematics. Numbers are used for counting, measuring, and comparing amounts.

chronological - arranged in or according to the order of time She wrote a chronological account of their journey.

Prehistoric - belonging to a period in a time before written history.

Palaeolithic - the prehistoric period when stone tools were made by humans

Mesolithic - period in the development of human technology between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods of the Stone Age

Neolithic - is the youngest part of the Stone Age.

Ancient civilization - the first settled and stable communities that became the basis for later states, nations, and empires

evidence - a sign which shows that something exists or is true

trade - is the buying and selling of goods and services.

zero - (0) is a special number. If there are zero things, then there is nothing at all.

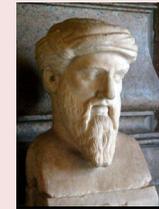
Did You Know?

The invention of a numeral system allowed numbers to be broken up into units, tens, hundreds, and so on. Therefore it made written calculations easier and the abacus became unnecessary.

Whole-school definition of History

History is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society.

Facts



He was a famous Greek mathematician



Bede was a monk and an early historian of the Church in England.



An abacus is an ancient device to help solve math problems.

By moving the beads, people can add, subtract, multiply, and divide numbers.

