

History Knowledge Organisers

Autumn Term

History Knowledge Organisers

Cycle A

Year 1/2

Mining

<https://www.ncm.org.uk/learning/learning-resources>

Mining was a popular job in the 1800 and 1900s. Coal was used in factories and in transport for power and it became very important.



Key Words

- Coal
- Mine
- Pit
- Factory
- Pit village
- Railway



Mining tools



Miners in the pit.



Stanley pit.



Pit village at Beamish.



Washington

Year 3/4

The Roman Empire and Britain

The Romans came to Britain nearly 2000 years ago. They changed our country.

The Roman Empire made its mark on Britain, and even today, the ruins of Roman buildings, forts, roads, and baths can be found all over Britain.

The Romans built public toilets and baths. The holes cut into stone meant that up to 16 people could use the toilet at the same time.



Remains of Longovicium the Lanchester Roman fort.



Hadrian's Wall – Hadrian built defences to protect the Empire.



Key Words

- Empire
- Emperor
- Invasion
- Settlers
- Settlement
- Invasion
- Conquerors
- B.C. (Before Christ)
- A.D. (Anno Domini)
- Christianity
- Latin



The roman soldiers built 10,000 miles of roads. These were straight so the army could travel places quickly.

	Britain	Abroad
55 B.C.	Julius Caesar leads the first Roman invasion but later withdraws.	
44 B.C.		Julius Caesar is murdered in Rome.
A.D. 43	The Romans invade and Britain becomes a part of the Roman Empire.	
A.D. 50	London founded.	
A.D. 61	Boadecia/Boudica leads the Iceni tribe to revolt against the Romans.	
A.D. 70	The Romans conquer Wales and the North.	
A.D. 76		Emperor Hadrian is born.
A.D. 80		The Colosseum of Rome is completed.
A.D. 122-128	Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border.	
A.D. 140	Romans conquer Scotland.	
A.D. 209	St Alban becomes the first Christian martyr.	
A.D. 306	Constantine the Great declared Emperor at York.	
A.D. 350	The Picts and Scots attack the border.	
A.D. 401-410	The Romans withdraw from Britain. Anglo Saxons begin to settle.	



Roman soldiers



A Roman legion.

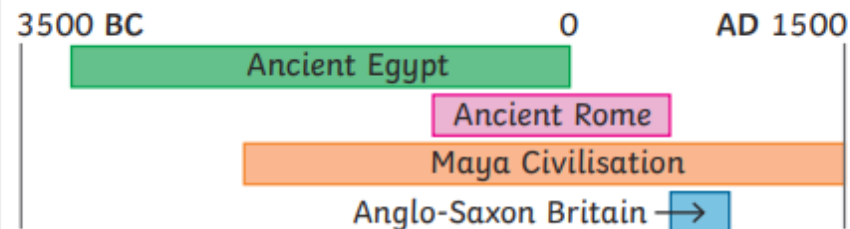


Statue of Queen Boudica of the Iceni tribe

Year Five

Key Events	
2000 BC	The Maya civilisation comes into being in Central America.
300 BC	Cities, such as El Mirador, become large and powerful.
AD 900	Cities in the rainforest are abandoned due to an extensive drought . People move north to the highlands of Guatemala and the Yucatán.
AD 1000	Cities like Chichén Itzá (which has two temple pyramids) are still thriving.
AD 1500s	The Spanish arrive in South America and set out to destroy the remaining elements of Maya civilisation as part of their conquest.
AD 1839	American explorer and writer, John Lloyd Stephens, and British artist, Frederick Catherwood explore Copán and extensively document what they find, reigniting interest in the Maya civilisation . They go on to document other Maya cities, including Chichén Itzá.
AD 2014	The cities of Lagunita and Tamchén are rediscovered.

Timeline



Religion

The Maya believed in and worshipped a number of different gods. They believed that the gods had a good side and a bad side and that the gods could help or hurt them. The Maya would dance, sing and sometimes make offerings of blood to the gods.

Priests were very important in Maya society as it was believed that they could communicate directly with the gods. They would perform different **rituals** during festivals or special ceremonies in order to appeal to the gods.

The Upperworld and the Underworld

The Maya people believed that the earth, which they called the Middleworld, was large and flat and resting on the back of a creature, such as a turtle or crocodile.

On the Middleworld grew a tree whose branches reached up into the heavens (the Upperworld) and whose roots grew down into Xibalba (the Underworld), which was guarded by gods of death who looked like **jaguars**.

Ordinary Maya people believed that, after they died, their souls would travel through a series of caves and tunnels to Xibalba. Rulers and noblemen believed that they had a chance of getting to the Upperworld.

Key Vocabulary	
civilisation	An organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time.
drought	A long period with very little rain.
ritual	A ceremony, often religious, with set actions performed in a set order.
jaguar	A big cat, heavier than a leopard, with yellowish fur and black spots.
scribes	People paid to write things down, either as an official record or for someone else unable to write.
codices	Ancient handwritten texts. Maya codices could be unfolded like a concertina. One text is called a codex.
maize	Another word for sweetcorn or corn on the cob. It can be made into a dough and baked into tortillas.
cacao beans	Cacao trees sprout pods directly from their trunks. When they are ripe, the pods can be broken open to reveal the beans, which can then be dried, roasted and ground.

Writing

The Maya writing system, used to write several different Maya languages, was made up of over 800 symbols called glyphs. Some glyphs were logograms, representing a whole word, and some were syllabograms, representing units of sound. They were carved onto stone buildings and monuments and painted onto pottery. Maya **scribes** also wrote books, called **codices**, made from the bark of fig trees. Only priests and noblemen would know the whole written language.



The Maya logogram for b'alam – jaguar

Maya Numbers

The Maya developed a complex number and counting system that was advanced for their time. They were one of only two cultures in the world to develop the concept of zero.



=0



=1



=5

The Maya people used just three symbols in their number system. These are thought to represent items that the Maya people might have first used to count with, such as pebbles, sticks and shells.

The Maya used a base 20 number system, so after number 19, multiples of 20 were written above the bottom number.



=18



=28

Food

Maize was a very important crop that formed up to 80% of the Maya people's diets. They believed that the first humans were made from **maize** dough by the gods.

The Maya made a bitter chocolatey drink from **cacao beans** that was enjoyed by the rich and used for medicines and in ceremonies.

The beans were highly valued and even used as a form of money.



Year Six

Year 6 - World War II

Start – 1939

Finish – 1945

Why did WWII begin?

The Second World War was started by Germany in an unprovoked attack on Poland. Britain and France declared war on Germany after Hitler had refused to abort his invasion of Poland. The Prime Minister at the time, Neville Chamberlain, announced to the people of Great Britain that they were at war.

Allies vs Axis

Allied Powers

- Great Britain and the British Empire
- France (until 1940-44 when they were under German control)
- USA (after December 1941)
- Soviet Union/Russia (after June 1941)
- China

Many other countries also joined the Allies including: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Estonia and Greece.

Axis Powers

- Germany
- Japan
- Italy
- Slovakia (Nov. 1940)
- Hungary (Nov. 1940)
- Romania (Nov. 1940)
- Bulgaria (March 1941)

Prime Minister Winston Churchill



President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Premier Joseph Stalin



Fuhrer Adolf Hitler

Duce Benito Mussolini

World War II – Key dates and events

Leading up to the War

1933
January 30th - Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany. His Nazi Party, or the Third Reich, takes power and Hitler is essentially the dictator of Germany.

1936
October 25th - Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy form the Rome-Berlin Axis treaty.
Nove

1937
July 7th - Japan invades China.

1938
March 12th - Hitler annexes the country of Austria into Germany. This is also called the Anschluss.



Map of pre-war Europe (1939).

World War II – Key dates and events

World War II

1939

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September 3rd - France and Great Britain declare war on Germany.

1940

April 9th - June 9th - Germany invades and takes control of Denmark and Norway.

May 10th - June 22nd - Germany uses quick strikes called blitzkrieg, meaning lightning war, to take over much of western Europe including the Netherlands, Belgium, and northern France.

May 30th - Winston Churchill becomes leader of the British government.

June 10th - Italy enters the war as a member of the Axis powers.

July 10th - Germany launches an air attack on Great Britain. These attacks last until the end of October and are known as the Battle of Britain.

September 22nd - Germany, Italy, and Japan sign the Tripartite Pact creating the Axis Alliance.

1941

June 22nd - Germany and the Axis Powers attack Russia with a huge force of over four million troops.

December 7th - The Japanese attack the US Navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day the US enters World War II on the side of the Allies.

1942

June 4th - The US Navy defeats the Japanese navy at the Battle of Midway.

July 10th - The Allies invade and take the island of Sicily.

1943

September 3 - Italy surrenders to the Allies, however Germany helps Mussolini to escape and set up a government in Northern Italy.

1944

June 6th - D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans.

August 25th - Paris is liberated from German control.

December 16th - The Germans launch a large attack in the Battle of the Bulge. They lose to the Allies sealing the fate of the German army.

1945

February 19th - US Marines invade the island of Iwo Jima. After a fierce battle they capture the island.

April 12th - US President Franklin Roosevelt dies. He is succeeded by President Harry Truman.

April 30th - Adolf Hitler commits suicide as he knows Germany has lost the war.

May 7th - Germany surrenders to the Allies.

August 6th - The United States drops the Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. The city is devastated.

August 9th - Another atomic bomb is dropped on Nagasaki, Japan.

September 2nd - Japan surrenders to US General Douglas MacArthur and the Allies.

History Knowledge Organisers

Cycle B

Year 1/2

Transport

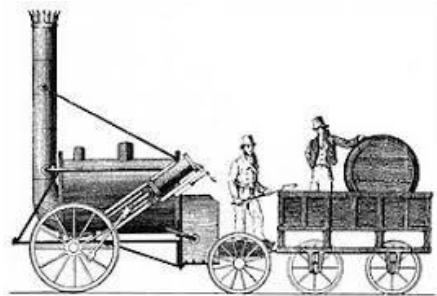
Transport is what we use to help us get around. It has changed a lot since we first started using it.



Viking longboats used 1300 years ago.



Cruise and ferry ships are used now for people to travel.



George Stephenson's rocket train.



Modern train



Penny Farthing bike.



New road bike.

Key Words

- Same
- Different
- Now
- Then
- After
- Before
- Past
- Change



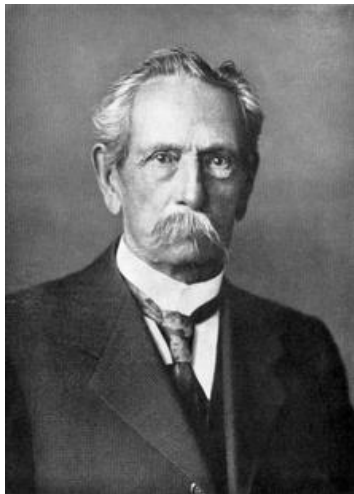
Wright Brothers



The Wright Flyer – the first successful aircraft.



The aeroplanes that we now use to travel and for holidays.



Karl Benz



Benz Motorcar – the first car with a petrol engine.



A modern car. Some cars now have electric engines.

Year 3/4

Stone Age to Iron Age

Many things have changed in Britain in history including the materials we use. Starting with stone, then bronze and then iron, tools and technologies have changed. This is why we live the way we do now.

Key words

- Stone Age
- Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Source
- B.C. (Before Christ)
- A.D. (Anno Domini)
- Hunter-gatherer
- Settlement



Skara Brae

Stone Age tools



Iron Age tools



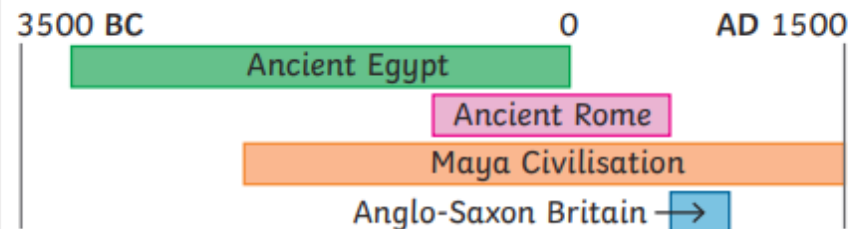
13,000 B.C.	Cave paintings begin to be made.
4,500 – 3,500 B.C.	Farming starts and begins to spread.
4,500 – 3,500 B.C.	The first pottery is made and used.
4,000 – 3,000 B.C.	People start to ride and use horses for work.
2,500 B.C.	Metal starts to be used
1,800 B.C.	The first copper mines are dug.
1,200 – 800 B.C.	Tribal kingdoms begin to appear.
1,200 – 800 B.C.	Metal tools are made and used.
800 – 700 B.C.	The first hill forts are made.
700 – 500 B.C.	Iron becomes a popular material.
100 B.C.	Coins are made and used for the first time.
A.D. 43	The Romans invade Britain which ends the Iron Age.



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