

History Knowledge Organisers

Spring Term

History Knowledge Organisers

Cycle A

Year 1/2

Important women in history

International Women's Day – March 8th.

There have been many incredible events in history led by women. Some of the most famous were: doctors, scientists, pilots and explorers.

Emmeline Pankhurst and the Suffragettes



Florence Nightingale



Amy Johnson



Mary Curie



Junko Tabei



Important dates

1855	Florence Nightingale helps to save soldiers in Crimean War.
1903	Marie Curie wins the Nobel Prize for science.
1918	Women are allowed to vote.
1930	Amy Johnson flies by herself from England to Australia.
1975	Junko Tabei is the first woman to reach the top of Mount Everest.

Key words

- Change
- Voting
- Explorer
- Scientist
- Pilot

Year 3/4

The Indus Valley

The largest of the Bronze Age civilisations, the Indus Valley or Harappa civilisation dates from around 3300 BCE to 1700 BCE. There is still much to be learned about this civilisation.

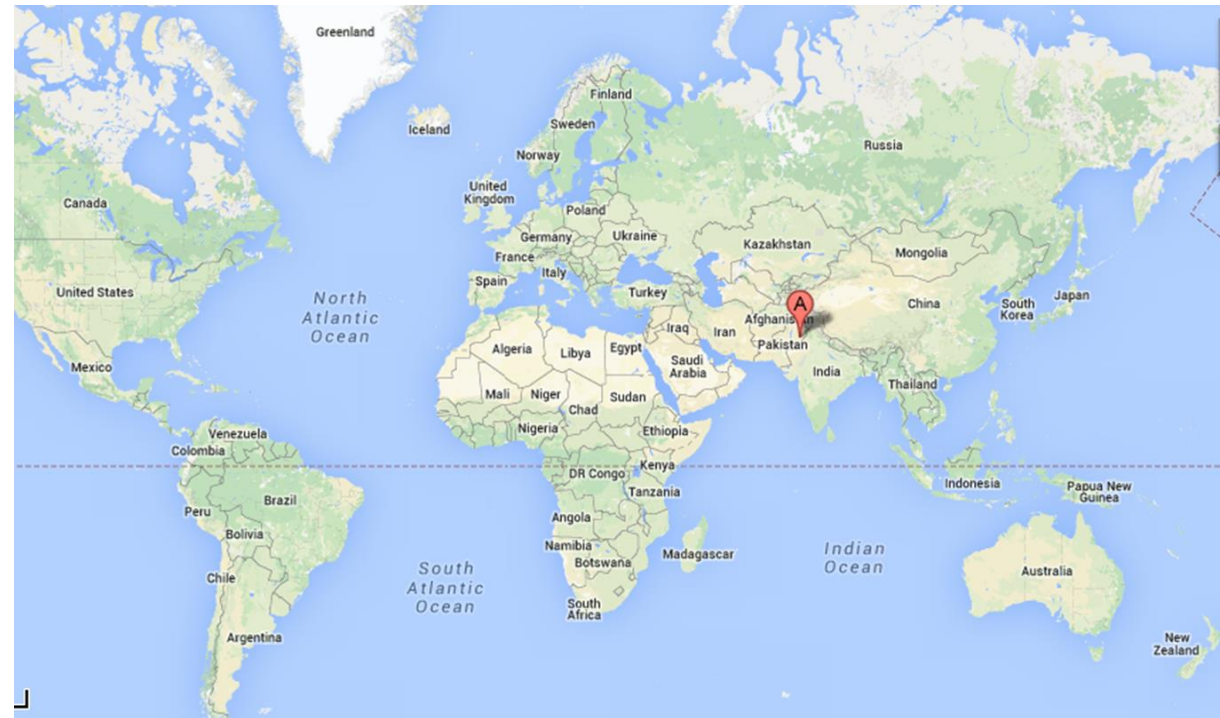
Unlike the Egyptians or ancient Sumerians the people of the Indus Valley left behind no temples, palaces or statues. We cannot read their written script.

No one knows why the civilisation came to an end.



Key Words

- Civilisation
- Bronze Age
- BC (Before Christ)
- BCE (Before Common Era)
- AD (Anno Domini)
- CE (Common Era)
- Archaeology
- Excavation



3300 BC	The Indus Valley Civilisation begins.
3200 BC	Cities spread. Ploughs used in fields. Evidence of early writing.
2600 BC	Large cities successfully develop such as Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. 40,000 people were believed to live in Mohenjo-Daro and up to 5 million across the whole valley.
1700 BC	End of Indus Valley civilisation.



Indus River



It is believed the civilisation used over 400 symbols for writing.

Having wells and a drainage system made the civilisation very advanced.



They also built public baths, dockyards, protective walls, granaries and warehouses.



Year Five

The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for England.

The Viking Age in Britain began about 1,200 years ago in the 9th Century CE and lasted for just over 200 years.

The Vikings came across the North Sea, just as the Anglo-Saxons had done 400 years earlier. In time, like the Anglo-Saxons, the Vikings made their home here. They drove the Saxons out of part of the country and took it for themselves.



Vikings worshipped many gods and told many stories. These drawings show how: Odin, Thor, Loki and Freya were believed to look.



Key Vocabulary

- Invaders
- Settlement
- Kingdom
- BC (Before Christ)
- BCE (Before Common Era)
- AD (Anno Domini)
- CE (Common Era)
- Norse
- Raid
- Longship

793 CE	First invasion by the Vikings. They raided monasteries on the coast including Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumbria.
820 CE	Viking raids continue across English coast
821 CE	Wessex becomes Supreme Kingdom
865 CE	Great Viking Army from Denmark invades England
866 CE	Danes capture York (which the Vikings called Jorvik) and make it their kingdom (land ruled by a king)
871 CE	King Ethelred, the West Saxon king, and his brother Alfred, defeat the Viking army at the Battle of Ashdown (in Berkshire)
876 CE	Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden settle permanently in England
886 CE	King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England (the Kingdoms of York and East Anglia) This area on England becomes known as Danelaw and is ruled by the Viking King Guthrum
954 CE	Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking King of Jorvik, is thrown out of York
980 CE	New Viking Raids on England
994 CE	Olaf of Norway and Sven 'Forkbeard', son of the Danish king, lead an invading Danish army in an unsuccessful siege of London, and subsequently ravage the south-east
1014 CE	King Canute (Cnut) of Denmark captures the English Crown
1042 CE	Edward the Confessor becomes King (A Saxon King)
1066 CE	Norman Invasion



Viking longship.



Excavated Viking weapons.

History Knowledge Organisers

Cycle B

Year 1/2

Victorian Britain

Victorian times are when Victoria was Queen in Britain. She was queen for 64 years.



A lot changed in Victorian Britain. At first, most people worked on farms and on the land.

By the end, most people worked in towns in offices and factories.



A workhouse.



A Victorian factory.



Victorian Sunderland.

Key Words

- Britain
- Victorian
- School
- Factory
- Workhouse

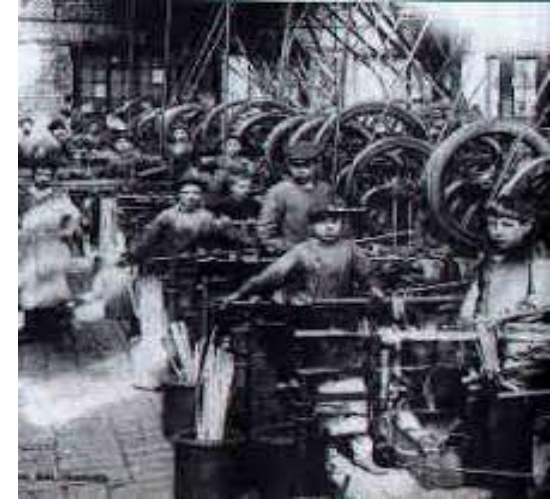
At the seaside



Victorian seaside holiday.



Trains became popular in Victorian times. They were used for lots of reasons including beach holidays.



Children in a factory.



Victorian London.



Smoke from factories in Victorian Britain.

Year 3/4

Ancient Egypt



Key Words

- Egyptians
- Pharaohs
- Pyramids
- Gods
- Mummification
- Tomb
- River Nile
- BC
- AD
- Invader
- Settler

Pyramids of Giza



King
Tutankhamun's
death mask.



Egyptian Gods



Canopic Jars

7,500 B.C.	The first settlers arrive in the Nile Valley.
3,200 B.C.	Hieroglyphs are used to keep records.
2,640 B.C.	The first pyramid is built.
2,555 B.C.	The Giza pyramids are built for kings Kufu, Kharfe and Menkaure.
2,520 B.C.	The Great Sphinx is built.
2,200 B.C.	First ploughs for farming are used on oxen.
1,539 B.C.	Valley of the Kings starts and pharaohs are buried with treasures.
1,332 B.C.	The 10 year rule of Tutankhamun begins.
51 B.C.	Cleopatra's reign begins.
30 B.C.	Cleopatra's reign ends and Egypt becomes a part of the Roman Empire.



The River Nile was one of the most important parts of life in Ancient Egypt.

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