

# History Knowledge Organisers

Summer Term

History Knowledge

Organisers

Cycle A

Year 1/2



## - The lives of significant individuals (a comparison)

Born 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1884

Died 18<sup>th</sup> July 1963

Lived Newcastle

Know for Surgical work with Scottish women's hospital

School Newcastle Church High School for Girls  
University University of Durham

Awards Croix de Guerre  
Médaille d'Honneur des Épidémies  
FRCOG

### Dr Ruth Nicholson



She joined the unit established by Scottish Women's Hospitals founder Elsie Inglis at Royaumont Abbey, to the north of Paris. From December 1914 to March 1919 she shared the bulk of the major surgical workload and played a pivotal role tending to soldiers injured at the Battle of the Somme. Over one eight-day period, she managed just 16 hours of sleep.

Year 3/4



Many areas, towns and villages in Britain are named after the Anglo-Saxons who first settled here.



The early Anglo-Saxons were **Pagans**. They would worship gods during festivals and make sacrifices of objects and animals. They were also very superstitious and believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells and magic. They would perform many rituals that they believed would protect them in this life and the next.

In 597 AD, a **Roman** monk was sent to tell the Anglo-Saxons about **Christianity**.

The King of Kent was the first to be converted and was baptised along with 10,000 of his subjects

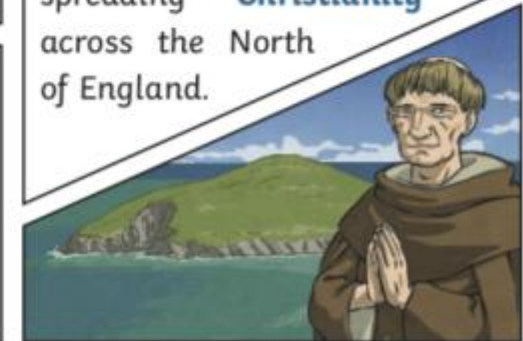
Over the next 100 years, the rest of Britain converted to **Christianity** too.

Oswald gave Aiden the island of Lindisfarne where he built a monastery. This Holy Island was very influential, and the monks here were successful at spreading **Christianity** across the North of England.

Many Irish people were also teaching the religion and **missionaries** were sent to Scotland and England to encourage even more people to follow the religion.

One Irish monk, Columba, was successful in introducing **Christianity** to Scotland. He founded a very important abbey on the Island of Iona, just off the west coast of Scotland.

Other influential monks included Aiden, who was sent from Iona to Northumbria to help King Oswald to spread the word about **Christianity**.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Angles</b>	Tribes from modern day Denmark.
<b>Christianity</b>	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus.
<b>missionary</b>	A person from a religion sent to spread the faith.
<b>Pagan</b>	A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.
<b>Picts</b>	Tribes originally from Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.
<b>Romans</b>	The <b>Romans</b> invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BC.
<b>Saxons</b>	German – Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD.
<b>Scots</b>	People from Ireland, who, like the <b>Picts</b> , were fierce and powerful fighters.

By around 410 AD, the last of the **Romans** had returned home and left Britain vulnerable to invasions. Irish **Scots** invaded Scotland. The **Picts** and **Scots** were a constant threat to Britain especially without the **Romans** for support.



The **Picts** and **Scots** were powerful fighters so the British king asked his two brothers to come over from modern day Denmark to help keep the **Picts** and **Scots** out. Hengest and Horsa were happy to help and successfully avoided any invasions.

Hengest and Horsa brought over more warriors and began to settle in Britain, pushing the British out. Other tribes also invaded Britain including the **Angles** and **Saxons**, known as the Anglo-Saxons. In about 600 AD, many of the British people were taken as slaves or were forced to escape.



Year Five



### Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The main event thought to have triggered the start of the First World War is the **assassination** of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

- In 1914, Archduke Ferdinand was due to become the king of Austria-Hungary.
- Gavrilo Princip from Serbia **assassinated** Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, causing Austria-Hungary to **declare** war on Serbia.
- Russia began to move their army in case they were needed.
- Germany did not like Russia preparing their army and so **declared** war on them. Germany then also **declared** war on France.
- Britain **declared** war on Germany to support Russia and France.

### The Trenches

- Trenches were dug out of the land to protect the soldiers.
- Soldiers would sleep and rest in the trenches as well as eat their meals.
- The trenches were very dirty and wet. They were often filled with rats!

### Rationing

- Food soon began to run out as people were panic buying.
- Gardens and other areas of land were turned into allotments so food could be grown and animals could be kept.
- Sugar, meat, butter and cheese were all **rationed**.
- **Ration** books were issued and everyone had to register with a butchers and grocers.



### The Battle of the Somme

- 1<sup>st</sup> July – 18<sup>th</sup> Nov 1916.
- It took place in France.
- One of the most devastating events of the First World War.
- Over one million soldiers died.
- 19 000 British soldiers were killed on the first day of battle.



### The End of the War

- Italy joined the Triple alliance in April 1915.
- After the USA also joined the Triple Entente in April 1917, Germany began to realise that they couldn't win the war.
- Austria-Hungary signed an **armistice** on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1918 leaving Germany on their own.
- An **armistice** was signed by Britain, France and Germany on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918 putting an end to all fighting.
- A two-minute silence is held every year on 11<sup>th</sup> November to celebrate the end of the war and to remember all the people who fought in the First World War and all other wars.
- Poppies are also worn around this time to remember the soldiers who died in the war; as after all the fighting had stopped, poppies began to grow on the battlefields.










First World War

Key Vocabulary

<b>alliance</b>	An agreement between two or more people, groups or countries to support each other.
<b>armistice</b>	An agreement by countries at war to stop fighting.
<b>assassinated</b>	The act of murdering someone (usually an important person).
<b>colonised</b>	One country taking control of another country.
<b>declare</b>	To announce.
<b>invade</b>	To enter an area and forcibly take control.
<b>rationed</b>	Being given a food allowance when food is in short supply.



Who Went to War?

July 28 <sup>th</sup> 1914 - November 11 <sup>th</sup> 1918			
The Triple Entente/The Allies		The Triple <b>Alliance</b> /The Central Powers	
	United Kingdom		Germany
	France		Italy
	Russia		Austria-Hungary
	The USA was a major trading partner with Britain. In April 1917, the USA <b>declared</b> war against Germany for attacking their trading ships around Britain.		

Europe Before the War

In the early 1900s, many European countries such as Britain, France, Spain and Italy **colonised** countries in Africa and Asia and were considered very powerful.

Germany did not **colonise** other countries and they were not as powerful. Germany wanted greater power so they began building large warships and creating a strong army.

Countries also formed **alliances**. The Triple **Alliance** was formed in 1882. The Triple Entente was formed in 1907.

Because of the different power struggles and **alliances**, there was tension and distrust amongst some countries across Europe.

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.  
**Nov 7th** - Japan invades China.

**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

**September 1st** - Germany invades [Poland](#). World War II begins.

**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



# Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria was born in 1819 and she died in 1901.  
She was queen from 1837 – 1901.

When Victoria became queen, children had to go out to work. By the time she died, children went to school



Osborne House was where Victoria lived.



A painting of Victoria age 4.



Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband.  
He was born in Germany.



Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and their nine children.



Queen Victoria's eldest son became king after her. He was called Edward VII.

Key words

- Queen
- King
- Palace
- Royal family

Year 3/4

### City States

**Ancient** Greece was not a country. It was made up of **city states**. There were often battles between these **city states** but sometimes they would join together against a common enemy. Important **city states** of **ancient** Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.

### Alexander the Great's Empire

Independent **city states** existed for most of the **ancient** Greek period. However, near the end of this period, King Philip II of Macedonia ruled over all of **ancient** Greece. Later, his son – Alexander the Great – took over the **empire** along with other lands that he conquered.



### The Olympic Games

- The first recorded Games was in 776 BC, in Olympia.
- The event was part of a festival to honour the Greek god, Zeus.
- Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because **ancient** Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms.
- Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.
- Some of the evidence about the Games comes from paintings discovered on pottery.



### The Trojan War

- The Trojan War is a very famous **ancient** Greek myth.
- Many people believe that it is a myth but that there is some historical truth behind it.
- The Trojan War (which is believed to have lasted for ten years) was between the Greek and the Trojan Armies.
- In the story, the Greeks pretended to surrender, leaving a gift of a giant horse for the Trojans. The gift was brought inside the city walls. In the night, Greek soldiers hiding inside the horse let the Greek army inside Troy's walls and the city was destroyed.



### Greek Gods and Goddesses

- The **ancient** Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too.
- Festivals were held to celebrate the gods and goddesses.
- Animal sacrifice was an important part of **ancient** Greek worship.
- It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus.
- The **ancient** Greek gods and goddesses were included in many of the myths that the **ancient** Greeks told one another.
- Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus.

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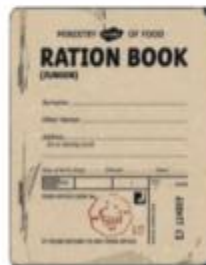
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Year Six

# Year 6 - World War II

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