



# Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

## Knowledge Organiser - Key Stage 1 Deliberate Practice

### Key Vocabulary

Long ago - in the distant past.

Similar – alike but not identical.

Different – not the same.

Old - belonging to the past

New - produced, introduced, or discovered recently or now for the first time

Modern - relating to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past

Year - the period of 365 days

New – discovered recently.

Past – already happened.

Present – happening now.

Similar – alike but not identical.

Yesterday – the day before today

Century - a period of one hundred years.

Living Memory – The memories we have from the time we have been alive or others have been living.

### Primary Sources

Primary sources are original first-hand accounts of or objects from an event, topic or historical time period.

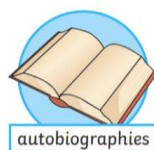
#### Examples



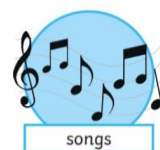
letters



diaries



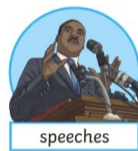
autobiographies



songs



tools



speeches



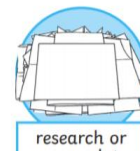
paintings



clothing



weapons



research or census data

### Secondary Sources

A secondary source is a second-hand account that interprets primary sources.

They often use primary sources as the basis for their content.

#### Examples



textbooks



commentaries



documentaries



essays



research websites

### Timeline of Topics



**Great Fire of London**  
**1666**



**Victorian Beach Holidays**  
**1820 - 1914**



**Matthew Henson**  
**1909**



**Titanic 1912**



**Whitley Isolation Hospital**  
**1934**



**Toys Grandparents**  
**1940-1980**  
(Victorian comparison)



# Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

## Knowledge Organiser - Key Stage 2 Deliberate Practice

### Key Vocabulary

Century - a period of 100 years

BCE – Before common era

BC - An abbreviation used with dates of events that took place before the birth of Jesus. B.C. stands for **before Christ**.

AD - An abbreviation used with a date, indicating how many years have passed since the birth of Jesus.

Prehistoric - relating to or denoting the period before written records.

Artifact - an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.

Chronological order - the arrangement of things following one after another in time.

Era - a system of chronology dating from a particular event.

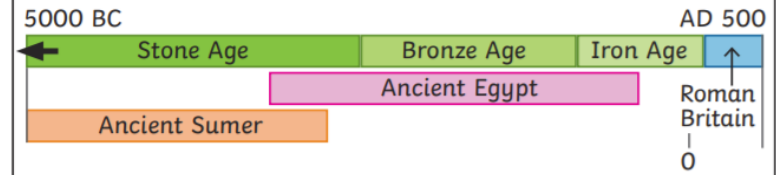
Period – a measure of time

Decade – a period of ten years

Millenium - a period of a thousand years

Prehistory – the period of time before written records.

### Timeline



### Primary Sources

Primary sources are original first-hand accounts of or objects from an event, topic or historical time period.

#### Examples



### Secondary Sources

A secondary source is a second-hand account that interprets primary sources.

They often use primary sources as the basis for their content.

#### Examples



Romans  
27BC - 476AD

Vikings  
793 AD –  
1066

Middle  
Ages  
1066 - 1485

Tudors  
1485 and 1603

Victorians  
1837-1901

WW2  
1939 to 1945

Stone age  
ended 3,300 B.C

Ancient Greek  
700-480 B.C

Maya  
A.D. 250 to 900

Bronze age  
3100 BC – 300 BC

Iron Age  
1200 BC – 332 BC

Ancient Egypt  
3100 BCE - 30 BCE



# Whitley Abbey Primary School

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## Knowledge Organiser - History - Toys

### Key Vocabulary

Old/ old fashioned – from the past.

New – discovered recently.

Past – already happened.

Present – happening now.

Similar – alike but not identical.

Different – not the same.

Artefact – an object from the past.

Toy – an object for a child to play with.

Decades- a period of 10 years.

Grandparent – The mother or father of your mother and father.

Great Grandparent – The parent of your grandparents.

Materials					
Wood		Plastic		Glass	
Metal		Paper		Fabric	



Spinning top



Yo-Yo



Rocking Horse

**19<sup>th</sup> century**  
Toys: wooden dolls, wooden doll houses, tea sets, ball and cup, spinning top, toys soldiers, leather footballs.



**21<sup>st</sup> century**  
Toys: handheld games consoles, virtual reality.



**20<sup>th</sup> century**  
Toys: teddy bears, Barbie dolls, Action Man, electronic toys, computers, games consoles.



Dolls House



## Key Vocabulary

Old/ old fashioned – from the past.

New – discovered recently.

Past – already happened.

Present – happening now.

Similar – alike but not identical.

Different – not the same.

London– The Capital City of England.

Fire– a process in which substances combine chemically with oxygen from the air and typically give out bright light, heat, and smoke; combustion or burning.

River Thames-a **river** that flows through southern England including London.

Pudding Lane– **Pudding Lane** is a small street in London, widely known as the location of Thomas Farriner's bakery, where the Great Fire of London started in 1666.

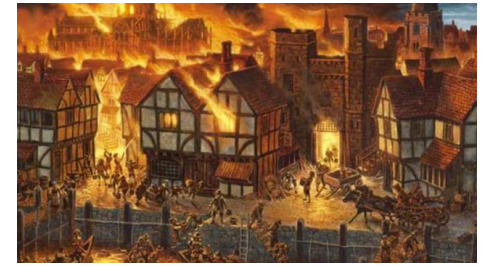
Emergency– a serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation

Disaster - a sudden accident or a natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life.

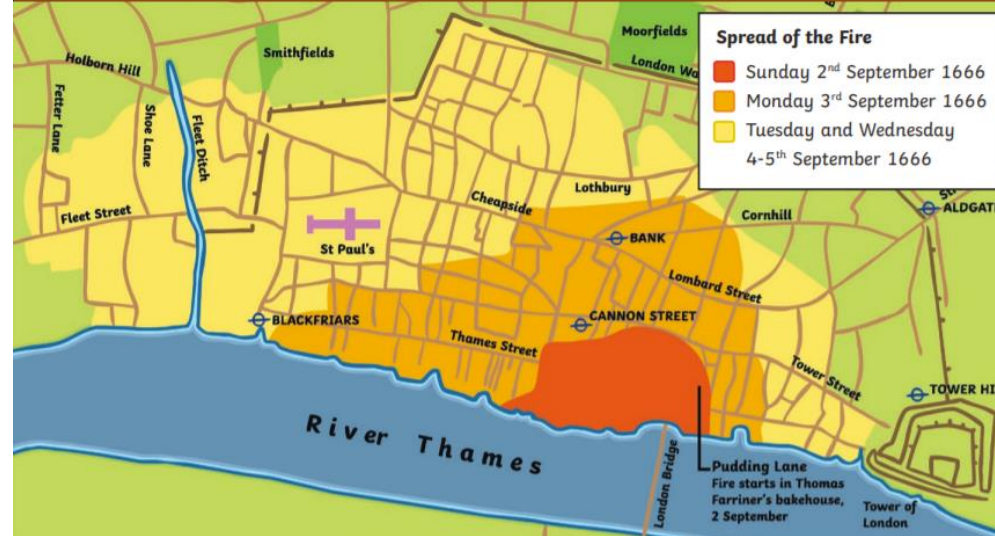
# Whitley Abbey Primary School

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## Knowledge Organiser - History - Great Fire of London



### Key Knowledge



**Monday 3rd September 1666**

The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

**Tuesday 4th September 1666**

**St Paul's Cathedral** is destroyed by the fire.

### Timeline of Events

**Sunday 2nd September 1666**

The fire starts at 1 a.m.

Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

**Wednesday 5th September 1666**

The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

**Thursday 6th September 1666**

The fire is finally put out.

Thousands of people are left homeless.



Samuel Pepys



Thomas Farriner



King Charles II





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## Knowledge Organiser - History - Explorers

### Key Vocabulary

Old/ old fashioned – from the past.

New – discovered recently.

Past – already happened.

Present – happening now.

Similar – alike but not identical.

Different – not the same.

**Explorer**-An explorer is someone who goes on an exploration.

**Expedition** -A journey where explorers travel to unfamiliar places.

**Captain** - the person in command of a ship.

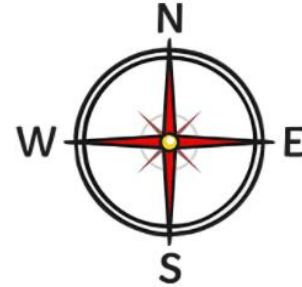
**Captain's log** – a record kept by the captain of a ship.

**Mast** - a tall upright post or other structure on a ship or boat, in sailing vessels generally carrying a sail or sails.

**Sailor**- person whose job it is to work as a member of the crew of a ship or boat.



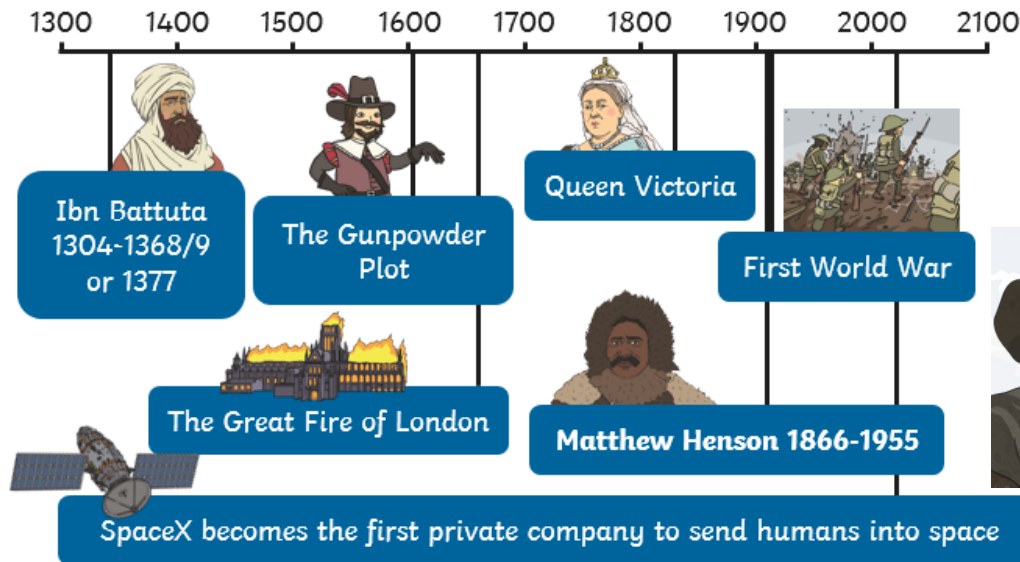
Sailing Ship



Compass

## Who Was Matthew Henson?

This is when Matthew Henson lived.



Despite the controversy, Matthew Henson achieved a great deal in his lifetime and his legacy continues.

By believing in himself and not giving in to the White supremacist people who attacked his family, he went further than any man had ever gone before.

His respect for other cultures, such as the Inuit, allowed him to learn from them and use this knowledge to go even further.



1909 | Matthew Henson and his team reached what they believed to be the North Pole.



- Christopher Columbus was a famous explorer.
- In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed from Europe to the Americas.
- He sailed across the Atlantic Ocean, thinking he would find a quicker route to Asia.





# Whitley Abbey Primary School

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## Knowledge Organiser - History – Whitley

### Key Vocabulary

Old/ old fashioned – from the past.

New – discovered recently.

Past – already happened.

Present – happening now.

Similar – alike but not identical.

Different – not the same.

Modern - relating to the present or recent times.

Local area – The immediate surrounding area.

Change - make (someone or something) different; alter or modify

Features - a distinctive attribute or aspect of something. What something has that defines it.

Buildings - a structure with a roof and walls, such as a house or factory.

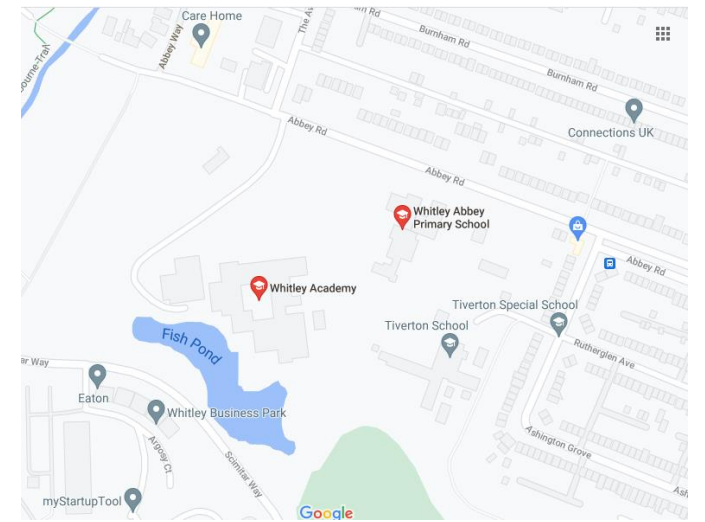


*Whitley pumping station*



*Old Bridge and Mill c1914*

If you shop at Asda at Whitley, it might surprise you to know the site was once a hospital.  
Whitley Hospital opened in 1934 as the Infectious Diseases Hospital and closed in December 1988.  
It is pictured here on February 27, 1985.





# Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

## Knowledge Organiser - History - Titanic

### Key Vocabulary

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Similar – alike but not identical.

Different – not the same.

Passenger - a traveller on a public or private vehicle/transport

Collision - an instance of one moving object or person striking violently against another

Captain - the person in command of a ship.

Disaster - a sudden accident or a natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life.

Crew - a group of people who work on and operate a ship

Maiden Voyage – First time the boat has sailed



Life Boat



Iceberg

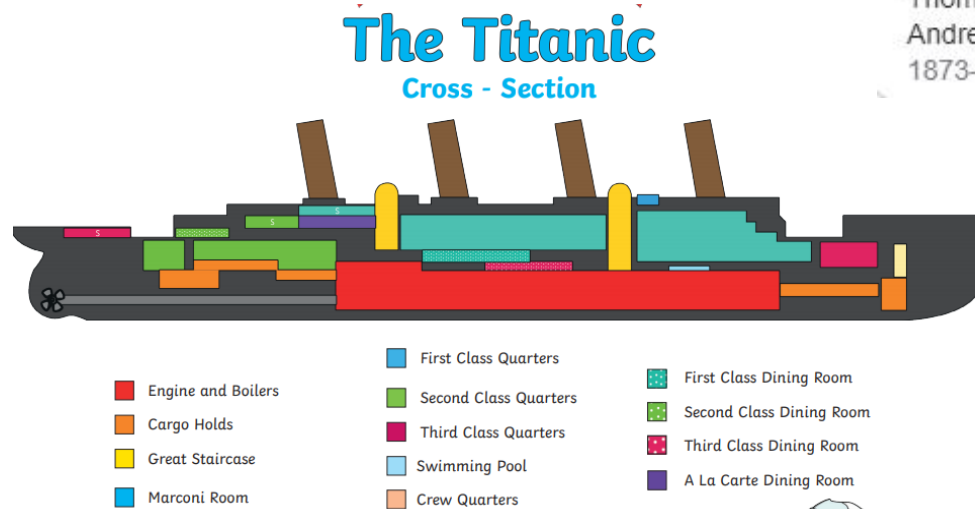


Edward Smith  
1850–1912



Thomas  
Andrews  
1873–1912

### Titanic



J. Bruce  
Ismay  
1862–1937



**April 10th 1912**  
11:30am  
Passengers arrive in Southampton excited to board the ship. The Titanic sets off on her maiden voyage at midday.

**April 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> 1912**  
The Titanic sails through calm waters towards New York. It carries 2,223 people on board.

**April 14th 1912**  
11:40pm  
The lookouts see an iceberg dead ahead. The Titanic tries to steer round it and is hit on the right hand side.

**April 14th 1912**  
11:50pm  
Water has poured in and risen extremely quickly in the front part of the ship.

**April 15th 1912**  
12:00am  
The captain is told the ship can only stay afloat for a couple of hours. He gives order to call for help over the radio.

**April 15th 1912**  
12:05am  
The lifeboats are uncovered and passengers and crew get ready on deck. There is only room for half of the people on board in the lifeboats.

**April 15th 1912**  
12:25am  
Lifeboats are loaded with women and children first. Another ship, The Carpathia, picks up the distress call about 58 miles and sails as quickly as possible to help her.

**April 15th 1912**  
12:45am  
The first lifeboat lowered into the water. It leaves not even half full. The first of eight distress rockets are fired.

**April 15th 1912**  
2:05am  
The last lifeboat is lowered in to the water. Over 1,500 people remain stranded on the ship. Titanic's deck becomes steeper and the rear of the ship breaks off.

**April 15th 1912**  
2:20am  
The remaining ship levels out for a few moments before slowly filling with more water. The water pulls the ship back high into the air before pulling it under. Remaining passengers are stranded in the icy waters. Most of them are unable to be saved.





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## Key Vocabulary

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Bathing suit-A bathing suit is a **piece of clothing** which people wear when they go swimming. [old-fashioned]

Peir- a platform on pillars projecting from the shore into the sea, typically incorporating entertainment arcades and places to eat.

Promenade-a paved public walk, typically one along the seafront at a resort.

Penny Farthing - The penny-farthing, also known as a high wheel, high wheeler or ordinary, was the first machine to be called a "bicycle".

Bathing Machine – a device, popular from the 18th century until the early 20th century, to allow people to change out of their usual clothes, change into swimwear, and wade in the ocean at beaches. Bathing machines were roofed and walled wooden carts rolled into the sea.

## Knowledge Organiser - History – Beach Combers

1850s



1900s



2000



Promenade



Punch and Judy



Donkey Ride



Penny Farthing



Bathing Machine



Deck Chair







# Whitley Abbey Primary School

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## Knowledge Organiser - History – Ancient Egypt

### Key Vocabulary

**Ancient** -belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.

**Civilisation** - A Civilization is **a group of people with their own languages and way of life.**

**Mummification** -to make (a **dead** body) into a mummy, as by embalming and drying.

**Pharao**- a ruler in ancient Egypt.

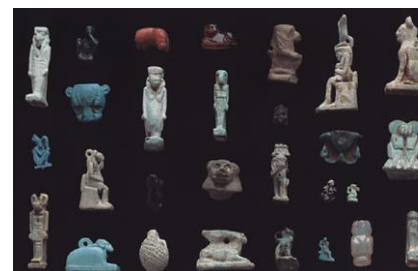
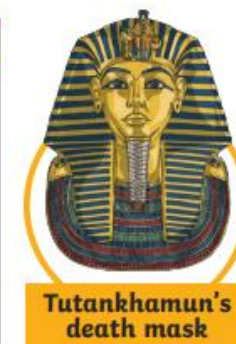
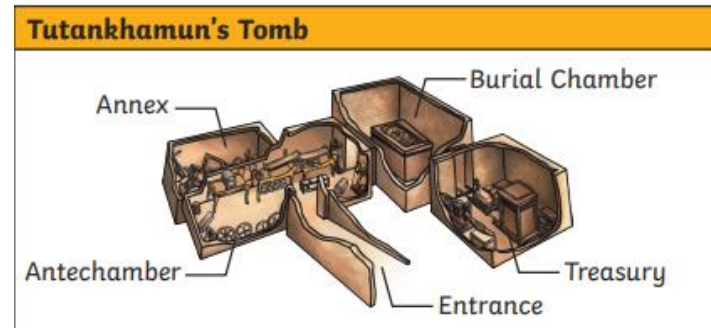
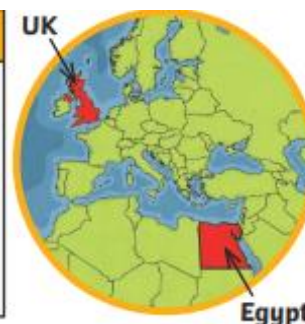
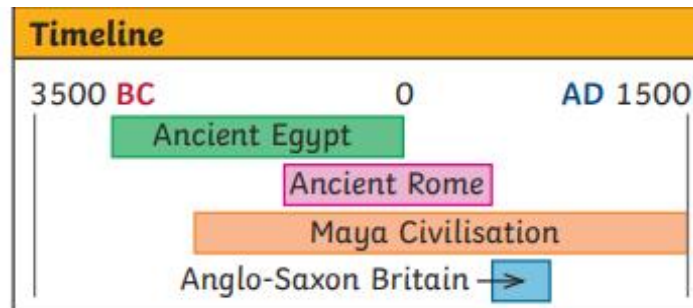
**Embalm**- preserve (a corpse) from decay, originally with spices and now usually by arterial injection of a preservative.

**Tomb**- a large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead.

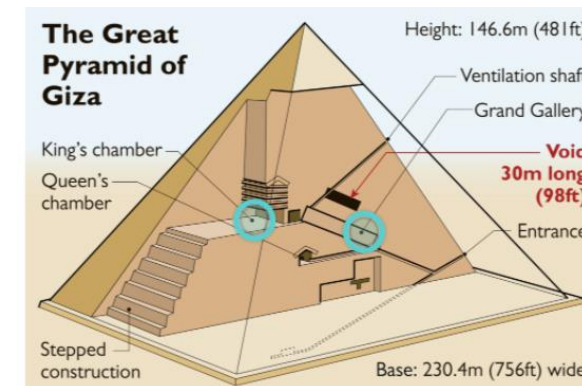
**Papyrus**- a material like paper used by ancient people to write on.

**Curse**-a statement of a wish that something bad will happen to someone or something.

**Sphinx** -The sphinx is a creature in mythology. It has the body of a lion and the head of a human.



An amulet is an item that someone might wear or carry around with them in the belief that it will bring them good luck or protect them.





## Key Vocabulary

Peeping Tom - was a **tailor** who is said to have lived in the city during the 11th century when it was just a settlement governed by the Earl of Mercia, Leofric III, and his wife, Lady Godiva.

Leofric III -  
**Leofric** (died 31 August or 30 September 1057) was an Earl of Mercia. He founded monasteries at Coventry and Much Wenlock. **Leofric** is most remembered as the husband of Lady Godiva.

Lady Godiva - Lady Godiva, Old English Godgifu, (died between 1066 and 1086), Anglo-Saxon gentlewoman famous for **her legendary ride while nude through Coventry, Warwickshire**. Godiva was the wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia, with whom she founded and endowed a monastery at Coventry.

Tax - a compulsory contribution to state revenue, levied by the government on workers' income and business profits, or added to the cost of some goods, services, and transactions.

Tyrant - a cruel and oppressive ruler.

Legend - a traditional story sometimes popularly regarded as historical but not authenticated.

Convent - a Christian community of nuns living together under monastic vows.

Oppressive Tax - If you describe a society, **its laws, or customs** as oppressive, you think they

# Whitley Abbey Primary School

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## Knowledge Organiser - History – Lady Godiva



Since 1949, a statue of Lady Godiva has been a centrepiece in Coventry.

Just a few streets away, a house next to the cathedral boasts a plaque stating that she is buried nearby, alongside her husband Lord Leofric.

The historic figure, made famous for the legend of riding naked through Coventry to persuade Leofric to lower taxes, is a symbol for the city.



In Coventry a plaque describes the burial places of Leofric and Godiva



Leofric – Earl of Mercia



Lady Godiva

Lady Godiva is a legitimate historical figure, born in 990 A.D. It is unknown when she died, although it was assumed to be **between 1066 and 1086**.





## Key Vocabulary

**Stone age**-a prehistoric period when weapons and tools were made of stone or of organic materials such as bone, wood, or horn.

**Bronze Age** - a prehistoric period that followed the Stone Age and preceded the Iron Age, when weapons and tools were made of bronze rather than stone.

**Iron Age** - a prehistoric period that followed the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools came to be made of iron.

**Archaeology** - the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.

**Tribes** - human social group.

**Hunter – gatherer** - a member of a nomadic people who live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and harvesting wild food.

**Nomada** member of a people that travels from place to place to find fresh pasture for its animals and has no permanent home.

**Settlement** - a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community

**Excavation** - the action of excavating something, especially an archaeological site.

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## Knowledge Organiser - History – Iron age, Bronze Age, Stone Age



### Stone Age Man

The Orkney Islands sit off the North coast of Scotland.

Skara Brae can be found on Mainland, the largest of the Orkney Islands.



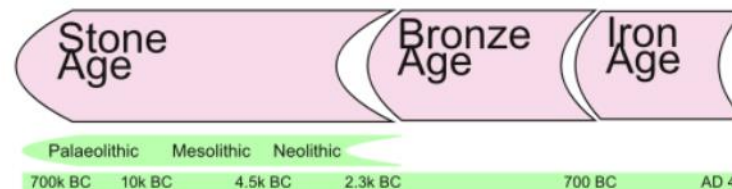
### Bronze Age Man



### Iron Age Man

Skara Brae is a remarkably well preserved Stone Age Village built in the Neolithic period, around 3000 BC.

It was discovered in 1850 after a heavy storm stripped away the earth that had previously been covering what we can see today.







# Whitley Abbey Primary School

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## Knowledge Organiser - History – Romans

### Key Vocabulary

Toga - a distinctive garment of ancient Rome

Julius Ceaser - Gaius Julius Caesar was a Roman general and statesman. Caesar led the Roman armies in the Gallic Wars before defeating Pompey in a civil war and governing the Roman Republic as a dictator from 49 BC until his assassination in 44 BC.

Barbarian - A barbarian is a human who is perceived to be either uncivilized or primitive.

Gladiator - (in ancient Rome) a man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena

Rebellion -an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.

Emperor - a sovereign ruler of an empire.

Celts- Celtic people

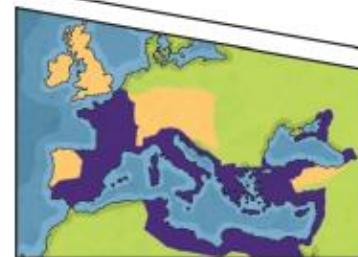
Allies - a state formally cooperating with another for a military or other purpose.

Reign - hold royal office; rule as monarch.

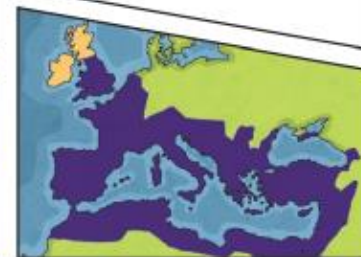
Empire - an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state.

Resistance / Revolt -take violent action against an established government or ruler; rebel.

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC



Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305



Julius Ceaser



Hadrians wall

I = 1  
V = 5  
X = 10  
L = 50  
C = 100  
D = 500  
M = 1000

Roman numerals



Ampitheatre



Emperor Claudius



Queen Boudicca



Roman baths



Mosaic

753BC



The building of Rome begins.

510BC



Rome becomes a republic. Officials are elected.

202BC



Rome conquers territories outside Italy and its power spreads.

130BC



Rome conquers Greece and Spain.

1BC



The birth of Jesus.

AD61



Boudicca rebels against the Romans.

AD122



The building of Hadrian's wall begins.

AD200



Rome is attacked by the Barbarians.

AD235-285



20 Roman emperors are assassinated.

AD410



Roman rule in Britain comes to an end.





# Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

## Knowledge Organiser - History – Anglo Saxons and Vikings

### Key Vocabulary

**Saxon** - The **Saxons** were a group of early Germanic people

**Scots** - **Scot**, any member of an ancient Gaelic-speaking **people** of Ireland or **Scotland** in the early Middle Ages

**Jute** - Jute was **used for making textiles**

**Normans** - Norman, **member of those Vikings, or Norsemen**, who settled in northern France

**Raiders** - a person who attacks an enemy in their territory

**Traiders** - a person who buys and sells goods,

**Pagan** - a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions.

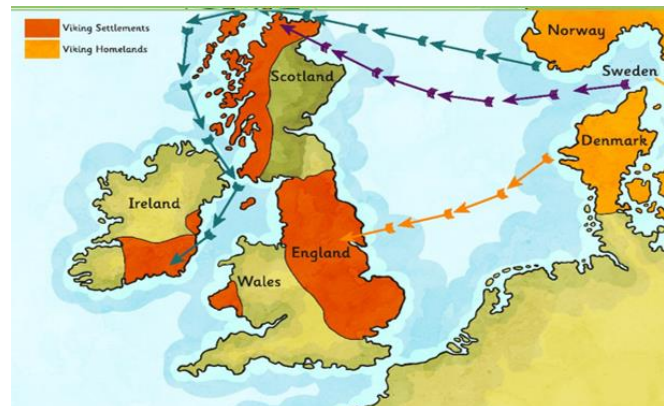
**Dark Ages** - the period in European history from about a.d. 476 to about 1000

**Trial by ordeal** - was an ancient judicial practice by which the guilt or innocence of the accused was determined by subjecting them to a painful, or at least an unpleasant, usually dangerous experience.

**Successor** - a person or thing that succeeds another.

**Wergild** - the amount of compensation paid by a person committing an offense to the injured party or, in case of death, to his family.

**Danegeld** - a land tax levied in Anglo-Saxon England during the reign of King Ethelred to raise funds for protection against Danish invaders.

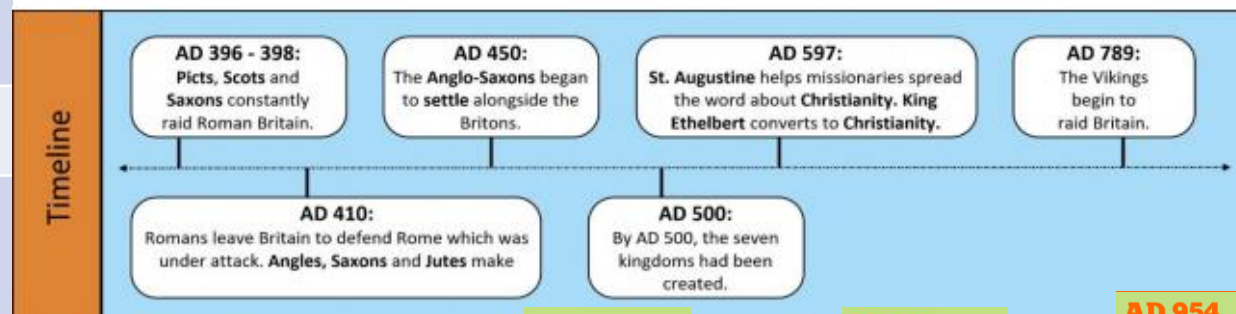
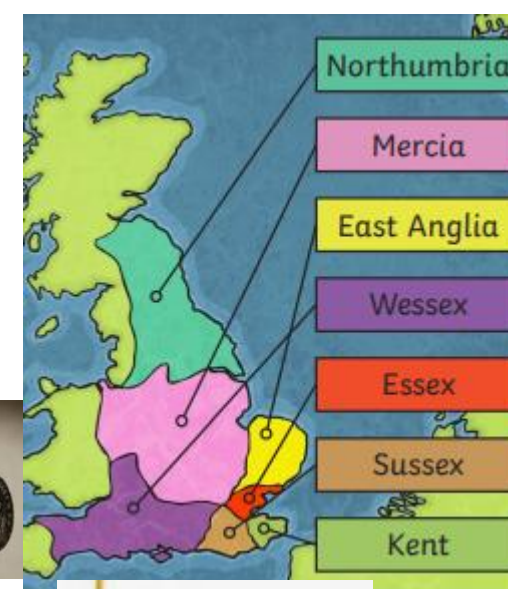


### Glossary

**Longship** – a long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.

**Pillage** – to steal goods using violent tactics.

**Raid** – to suddenly attack a place.



**AD 787**

First Viking raid in England occurred.

**AD 866**

The Vikings capture the city of York.

**AD 871**

Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex. He drives the invading Vikings from the south but they stay in the north and the east.

**AD 886**

King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings. Alfred keeps the west and the Vikings are given the east which is later known as 'Danelaw'.

**AD 954**

The last Viking King of Jorvik (York), Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out of York.

**AD 1016**

King Ethelred dies. His son, Edmund Ironside, becomes king for a few months until he also dies.

**AD 1035**

King Cnut dies. His sons Harold Harefoot and Hardicanute share the ruling of England. Harold dies in 1040 and Hardicanute becomes the sole ruler of England.

**AD 1042**

Ethelred's second son, Edward is invited to return from Normandy to become the King of England. Edward was better known as 'Edward the Confessor' due to his extreme piety.

**AD 1066**

The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold, is defeated by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings and Norman Britain begins.

**AD 793**

The Vikings attack from Norway. They attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The following year they attack northern Britain, in what we now call Scotland.

**AD 870**

Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.

**AD 878**

By this time, the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding.

**AD 900**

The Vikings establish rule over northern Scotland

**AD 1014**

King Sven dies and Ethelred returns to rule England again.





# Whitley Abbey Primary School

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## Key Vocabulary

Athens - is the capital and largest city of Greece.

Myth - a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.

Olympa - a plain in Greece

Mortals - a human being subject to death, as opposed to a divine being.

Slave - a person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.

Democracy - control of an organization or group by the majority of its members.

Conquer - overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.

Honour - high respect; great esteem.

Civilisation - A Civilization is a group of people with their own languages and way of life.

Trojan War - a 10-year war between the Greeks and Trojans brought on by the abduction of Helen by Paris and ended with the destruction of Troy.

Battle of Marathon - part of the first Persian invasion of

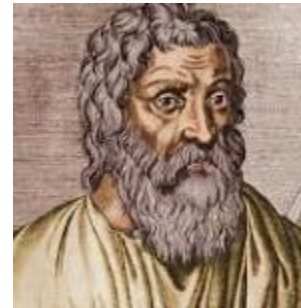
## Knowledge Organiser - History – Ancient Greeks



Alexander The Great



Homer



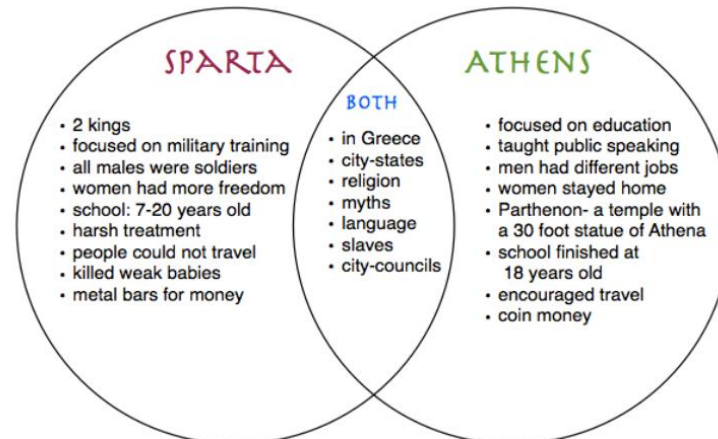
Hippocrates

### The Olympic Games

- Began in 776 BC in Olympia.
- Believed to be a religious event to **honour** Zeus, the King of the Gods.
- Events included boxing, wrestling, long-distance running and chariot racing.
- Some of the evidence about the games comes from paintings discovered on vases.



### Map of Ancient Greece



A α	B β	Γ γ	Δ δ	E ε	Z ζ
Alpha	Beta	Gamma	Delta	Epsilon	Zeta
H η	Θ θ	I ι	K κ	Λ λ	M μ
Eta	Theta	Iota	Kappa	Lambda	Mu
N ν	Ξ ξ	Ο ο	Π π	Ρ ρ	Σ σ, ς
Nu	Xi	Omicron	Pi	Rho	Sigma
T τ	Υ υ	Φ φ	Χ χ	Ψ ψ	Ω ω
Tau	Upsilon	Phi	Chi	Psi	Omega



ZEUS



POSEIDON



ATHENA



ARES



ARTEMIS



HERMES



HERA



DEMETRA



HEPHAESTUS



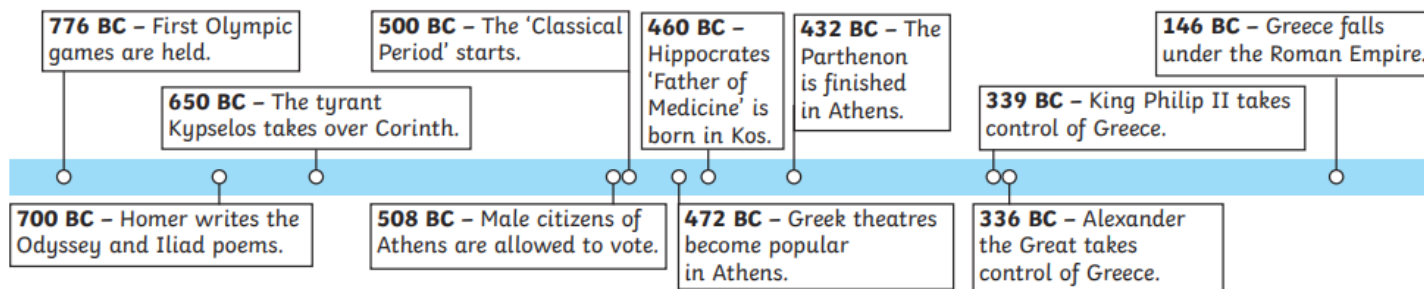
APOLLO



DIONYSUS



APHRODITE







## Key Vocabulary

Normans - **member of those Vikings, or Norsemen**, who settled in northern France

Middle ages - In the history of Europe, the Middle Ages or medieval period lasted approximately from the 5th to the late 15th centuries. It began with the fall of the Western Roman Empire and transitioned into the Renaissance and the Age of Discovery.

**Medieval** - of or relating to the Middle Ages :

Heir – entitled to property or position after someone's death

Descendant – descended from a particular ancestor.

Contaminate - make (something) impure by exposure to or addition of a poisonous or polluting substance.

Rodent - **mammals characterised by upper and lower pairs of ever-growing rootless incisor teeth.**

Serf - an agricultural labourer bound by the feudal system who was tied to working on his lord's estate.

Squire - a man of high social standing who owns and lives on an estate in a rural area

Pestilence - a fatal epidemic disease, especially bubonic plague.

**Peasant** - a poor smallholder or agricultural labourer of low social status

Feudal system - is a **type of social and political system in which landholders provide land to tenants in exchange for their loyalty and service.**

Buboes - a swollen inflamed lymph node in the armpit or groin.

Plague-a disease that affects humans and other mammals

Poll tax-A poll tax, also known as head tax or capitation, is a tax levied as a fixed sum on every liable individual (typically every adult), without reference to income or resources.

# Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

## Knowledge Organiser - History – The Black Death

### How Did the Plague Spread?

Some doctors blamed poisonous air, which they said infected people. Others blamed farm animals for carrying the plague. However, the plague was actually spread by rats.



The Hundred Years' War was a war involving a series of conflicts between the Kingdom of England and Kingdom of France, that took place during the Late Middle Ages, and lasted for a total of 116 years.



Medieval Jousting

### Ring a Ring o'Roses

The rhyme ring a ring o'roses is sometimes sung by children

It is actually a rhyme about the Great Plague!

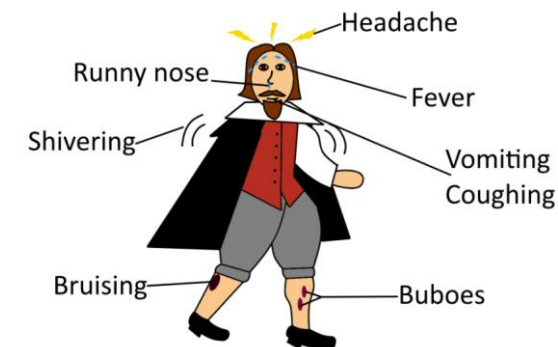
Children hold hands and dance round in a circle, singing the rhyme and then all fall down at the end.

**Ring o'roses** – refers to the red spots which affected people who had the plague.

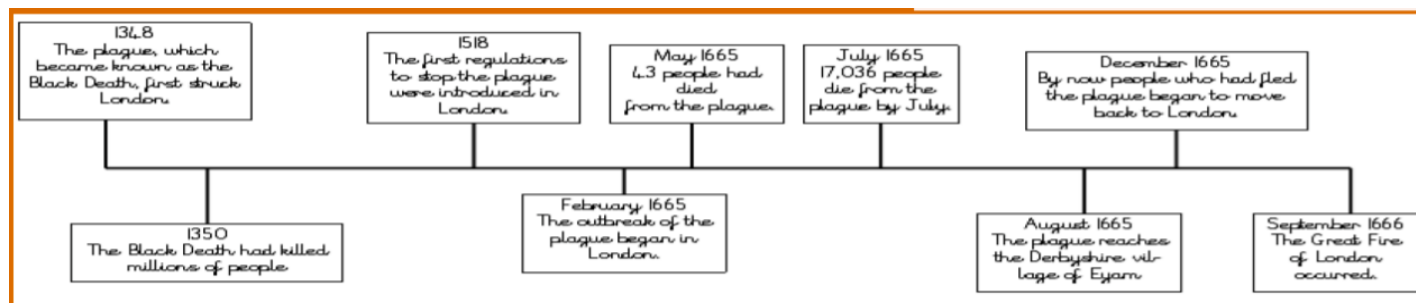
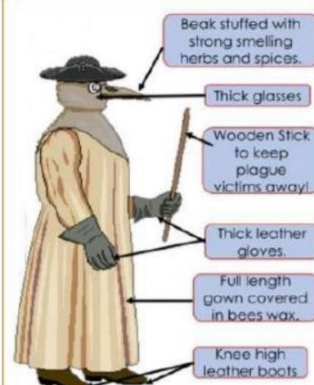
**pocket full of posies** – refers to the small bunches of flowers people thought might prevent them from being infected with the plague.

**atishoo, atishoo** – this refers to the sneezing which affected people, especially as the illness got worse.

**we all fall down** – this refers to the death of those affected.



### The Plague Doctor





# Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

## Knowledge Organiser - History – Tudors



Lancaster Rose



York Rose



Tudor Rose

### Key Vocabulary

**Allegation** - a claim or assertion that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically one made without proof.

**Annulment** - legal systems for declaring a marriage null and void.

**Beheading** - the action of cutting off a person's head, especially as a form of execution.

**Execution** - the carrying out of a sentence of death on a condemned person.

**Exile** - the state of being barred from one's native country, typically for political or punitive reasons.

**Catholic** - the word catholic **means 'universal'** and, from the earliest days following the church's founding, it has pressed to be the universal faith of humanity.

**Protestant** - a member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches

**Treason** - the crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government.

**Christianity** - the religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ,

**Conspiracy** - a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.

**Coronation** - the ceremony of crowning a sovereign or a sovereign's consort.

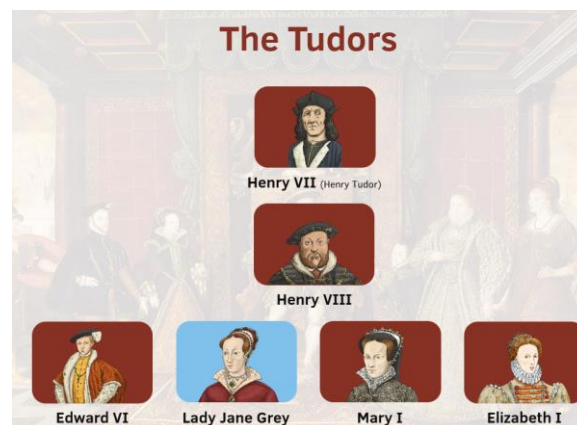
**Reformation** - a 16th-century movement for the reform of abuses in the Roman Church ending in the establishment of the Reformed and Protestant Churches.



### John Blanke

Musician

The Battle of Bosworth or Bosworth Field was the last significant battle of the Wars of the Roses, the civil war between the Houses of Lancaster and York that extended across England in the latter half of the 15th century.



### Tudor Monarchs

Henry VII	The first Tudor King to <b>reign</b> over England after defeating Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth Field.
Henry VIII	Became King aged 17. He married six times in the hope of having a son to be his <b>heir</b> to the <b>throne</b> .
Edward VI	Henry VIII's son. He was King for just a few years from aged 9 to 15 years old but was considered too young to exercise power as the King.
Lady Jane Grey	After Edward VI died, Jane became Queen for just nine days before Mary (the rightful <b>heir</b> to the <b>throne</b> ) imprisoned her.
Mary I	Henry VIII's daughter. Nicknamed 'Bloody Mary' after burning people at the stake if they didn't agree to the religious changes she made to the country.
Elizabeth I	Daughter of Henry VIII. She <b>reigned</b> for nearly 45 years and led the English navy to defeat the Spanish Armada. She never married or had any children so when she died, the Tudor era ended.

### Henry VIII's Wives



Catherine of Aragon (divorced)



Anne Boleyn (beheaded)



Jane Seymour (died)



Anne of Cleves (divorced)



Catherine Howard (beheaded)



Katherine Parr (survived)

### Timeline



1154 - 1485  
Middle Ages

1485 - 1603  
Tudors

1603 - 1714  
Stuarts

1714 - 1837  
Georgian

1837 - 1901  
Victorian





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## Knowledge Organiser - History – Victorians

### Key Vocabulary

Live stock – farm animals

Reign – The period of rule of a monarch

**Typhoid** – a bacterial infection that spreads through the body

Industrial revolution - A time of major change in the way products were made.

Arithmetic - Learning about maths and numbers.

Rural - The countryside.

Industry -A group of companies that all produce the same thing.

Invention- A new thing that someone has made.

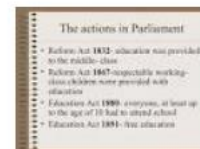
Migrate - Move to a different area to find work or better living conditions.

Revolution- A big change in something.

### Workhouses

Huge buildings built for very poor people to live and work.	Whole families would move in together but men, women and children were all kept separate.	Jobs for men included working the field, breaking stones and chopping wood.	Jobs for women included laundry, sewing and scrubbing the floors.
Food was very basic including bread, porridge (gruel), watered down milk and occasionally meat and potatoes.	Children had to have 3 hours of reading, writing, <b>arithmetic</b> and Christian religion lessons.	Girls' education was learning to sew, knit and how to be a servant.	In 1930, workhouses were closed for good. Some of the buildings were used as part of the National Health Service.

### Elementary Education Act 1880



Pablo Fanque  
Equestrian

An **1880** Act made education compulsory until the age of ten.



Florence Nightingale

### Key Dates

1838	Queen Victoria crowned aged 18.
1840	Queen Victoria married Prince Albert.
1842	Children under 10 can no longer work in underground mines.
1844	Children aged 8-13 can no longer work for more than 6.5 hours per day.
1856	Each county has to have its own police force.
1861	Prince Albert died of <b>typhoid</b> .
1864	Children under 10 can no longer work as chimney sweeps.
1870	Schools are built for children aged 5-10.
1872	The first FA Cup Final takes place.
1880	The Education Act makes schooling compulsory for all children aged 5-10.
1901	Queen Victoria dies and Edward VII becomes King.

### The Victorian Era



The period of time between 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria **reigned** over Britain. During her 63 year **reign**, there was a huge contrast between how the rich and poor Victorians lived. Queen Victoria led the expansion of the British empire and saw major changes to all aspects of Britain due to exciting discoveries and **inventions**.

### Timeline

Tudors (1465-1603)

Stuarts (1603-1714)

Georgian (1714-1837)

Victorian (1837-1901)

Edwardian (1901-1910)



## Key Vocabulary

**Civilisation** - A Civilization is a group of people with their own languages and way of life.

**Scribes** - People paid to write things down, either as an official record or for someone else unable to write.

**Jaguar** - A big cat, heavier than a leopard, with yellowish fur and black spots.

**Ritual** - A ceremony, often religious, with set actions performed in a set order

**Drought** - A long period with very little rain

**Codices** - Ancient handwritten texts. Maya codices could be unfolded like a concertina. One text is called a codex

**Codex** - was the historical ancestor of the modern book.

**Maize** - Another word for sweetcorn or corn on the cob. It can be made into a dough and baked into tortillas.

**Cacao bean** - 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.

**Human Sacrifice** - is the act of killing one or more humans as part of a ritual, which is usually intended to please or appease gods

**Mesoamerica** - The historic region of Mesoamerica comprises the modern day countries of **northern Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Belize, and central to southern Mexico**. For thousands of years, this area was populated by groups such as the Olmec, Zapotec, Maya, Toltec, and Aztec peoples.

**logograms** - In a written language, a logogram or logograph is a written character that represents a word or morpheme.

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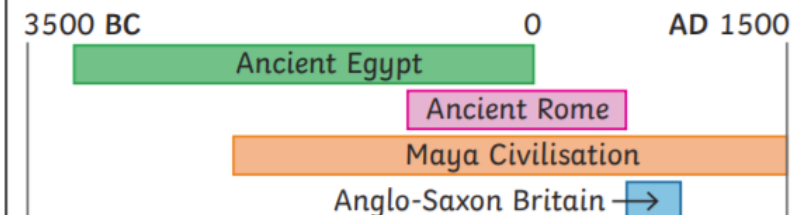
## Knowledge Organiser - History – Maya

### Key Events

2000 BC	The Maya <b>civilisation</b> 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 <b>drought</b> . 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 <b>civilisation</b> . They go on to document other Maya cities, including Chichén Itzá.
AD 2014	The cities of Lagunita and Tamchén are rediscovered.



### Timeline



### 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.



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.



### 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**





## Key Vocabulary

Evacuee - a person evacuated from a place of danger

United Nations - The United Nations (UN) was created at the end of World War II as **an international peacekeeping organization** and a forum for resolving conflicts between nations.

Allied Powers - **nations that have joined in an alliance.**

Axis Powers - **The fascist alliance between mainly Germany, Italy, Japan, and a few other countries**, during World War II, against the Allies.

Black out - Blackout regulations were **imposed on 1 September 1939**, before the declaration of war. These required that all windows and doors should be covered at night with suitable material such as heavy curtains, cardboard or paint, to prevent the escape of any glimmer of light that might aid enemy aircraft.

D-Day- was the largest seaborne invasion in history.

Concentration Camp - a place in which large numbers of people, especially political prisoners or members of persecuted minorities, are deliberately imprisoned in a relatively small area with inadequate facilities

Holocaust - The Holocaust, also known as the Shoah, was the genocide of European Jews during World War II. Between 1941 and 1945

The Blitz- was a German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom in 1940 and 1941, during the Second World War.

Propaganda - information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

V-E Day -Victory in Europe Day is the day celebrating the formal acceptance by the Allies of World War II of Germany's unconditional surrender of its armed forces on Tuesday, 8 May 1945

Rationing - is **the controlled distribution of scarce resources, goods, services, or an artificial restriction of demand.**

Genocide - the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group.

Conscription - the mandatory enlistment of people in a national service, most often a military service.

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## Knowledge Organiser - History – WW2 & The Blitz



Adolf Hitler



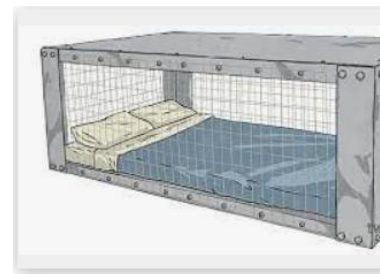
Anne Frank



Gas Mask



Spitfire



Morrison Shelter Object WW2 Air Raid ...



- Anderson shelters measured 1.95 metres by 1.35 metres.
- Inside, there were usually benches or beds along one or two of the walls.
- It was usually dark and damp – some of them even flooded.
- It would be difficult to sleep in them because of the noise of the bombs.



The Battle of Britain was a long series of air attacks against Great Britain during **World War II**. Germany, led by **Adolf Hitler**, wanted to invade Great Britain. To prepare for that, the German air force, or Luftwaffe, was sent to attack British planes and ships. The attacks lasted for several months in 1940. However, the battle was won by Britain.

## Timeline

