

History Knowledge Organiser

Year 1

Autumn (i)

How have toys changed over time?

Substantive Knowledge - Toys have changed over time. Our mums and dads, nanas and grandads played with different toys than us.

Toys have changed over time.

Throughout time, toys have changed a lot from the materials they use to make them to who plays with certain toys. Mum's and dad's played with different toys than the ones we play with now.



Nanny's
Teddy



Mummy's
Teddy



My
Teddy

Oldest

Old

New



Grandad's
Train



Daddy's
Train



My
Train

Some toys were made from different materials

In the past, children's toys were made of natural materials such as wood, clay, and stone. Over time, toys have developed and many toys are now made with rubber and plastic.

Old

New



old wooden toy car
Played with by grandad



new plastic toy car
Played with today

Old



Wooden dolls house
owned by nanny

New



Plastic dolls house
owned today

How do we know if a toy is old or new?

In the past, toys were less colourful because they were made using more basic materials. Today, we have more colourful toys because we are able to use different materials.



Boys' and girls'
sometimes played
with different toys.

Is it still the same
today?



Today, boys and girls can play
with the same toys.

Portable Knowledge - What we need
to remember

Toys have changed over time.

Nannies and grandads would not have had many plastic toys and would of played with wooden or clay toys. Now boys and girls play with very different toys that are made of plastic and rubber.

Core Vocabulary

Childhood – the time when you are a child

past– what happened before

order– putting things in time of when they happened

History - what happened in the past

History Knowledge Organiser

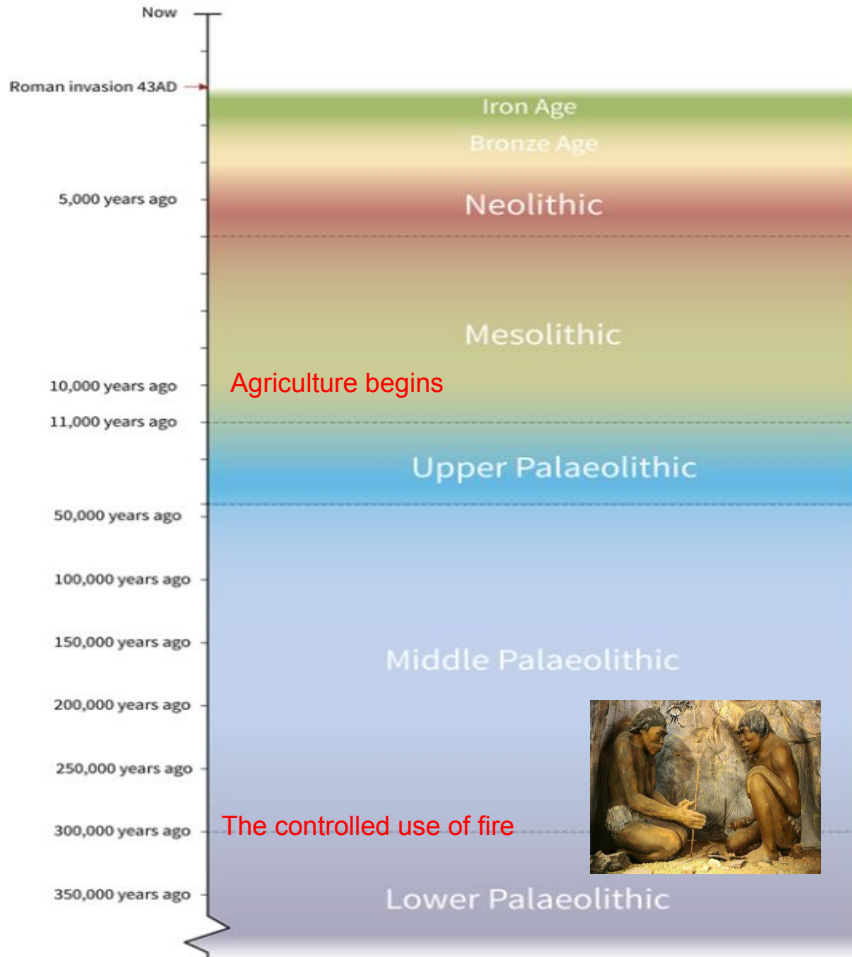
Year 3

Autumn (i)

What are the achievements of Palaeolithic humans?

Substantive Knowledge - There are three periods of the Stone Age - The Neolithic (old), Mesolithic (middle) and Paleolithic (late) periods.

The chronology of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic early humans B.C.E.



Neolithic or New Stone Age

Around 4,500 - 2,400 BC

People begin to settle in villages. Homes are either rectangular in shape and made from wood and wattle and daub or round in shape and made from stone. Farming begins and crops, such as barley and wheat are grown. People start to domesticate horses. The building of Stonehenge begins. People learn how to weave to make clothes. Pottery is developed.

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age

Around 10,000 BC

People live nomadic lives but might settle for several weeks in one place near a water supply, such as a river. Stone tools are still used but are polished, sharpened and adapted for use as spears and arrowheads. Homes are temporary shelters made from animal skins and wood.

Palaeolithic or New Stone Age

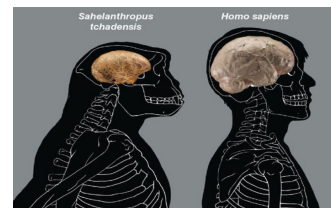
Around 3,000,000 BC

Homo habilis slowly develop into Homo sapiens (modern humans). Hunter-gatherers live off berries, nuts, fish and wild animals and some shelter from the cold in caves. They use simple stone tools and travel by foot to warmer places when food is scarce. Clothes are made from animal skins sewn together using needles made from animal bone. Cave paintings depict hunts and daily life. Humans discover how to make fire.

The Impact of the controlled use of fire

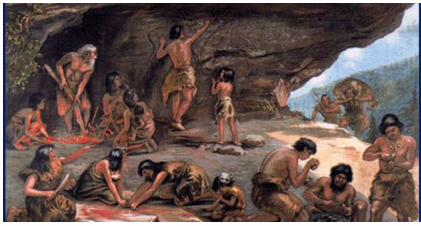


This allowed humans to sleep on the ground or in caves rather than in trees. The use of fire to cook food led to the evolution of large brains, bodies, small teeth and modern limb proportions.



The way of life of Early Humans

In the Paleolithic era, humans were nomads which meant that they travelled a lot. In the Mesolithic time they started to settle and grow crops. By the Neolithic era, they were hunters and farmers and settled in villages.



Evidence of The Stone Age in all Continents

Archaeologists have discovered petroglyphs on every continent except Antarctica.



Australia

Petroglyphs are rock engravings which convey messages through images



Africa



North America



Asia



Europe

What Skara Brae tells us about life in prehistoric Scotland



Primary sources found in Skara Brae tell us how Neolithic people built their homes, the work they did, the tools they used and the food they ate. Tools, crop remains and bones found at Skara Brae show the villagers were skilled hunters and fishermen and expert farmers, too! They grew crops such as wheat and barley, and reared sheep, cattle and pigs. Since no weapons have been found at Skara Brae, historians believe it was home to a peaceful community. Archaeologists have discovered jewellery, needles, buttons, ornaments, well crafted pottery and dice, suggesting they were creative people who appreciated beauty – and enjoyed playing games too.

Portable Knowledge – What we need to remember

There are three periods of The Stone Age – The Neolithic (old), Mesolithic (middle) and Palaeolithic (late) periods.

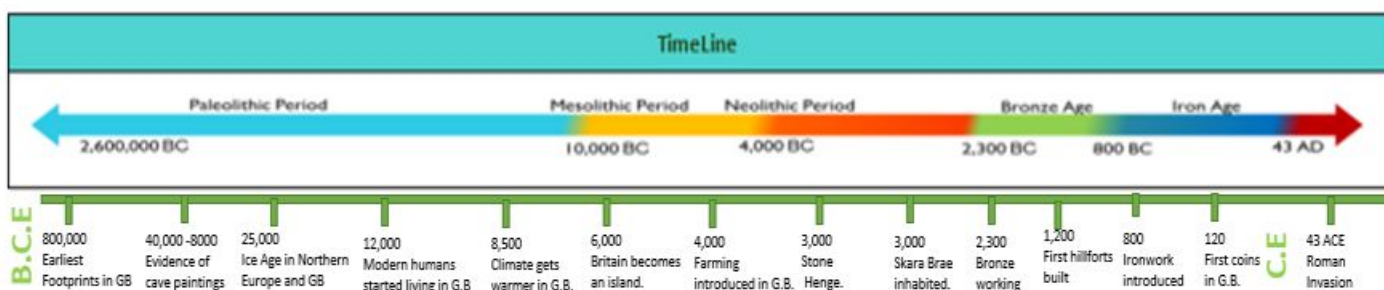
Skara Brae is in Scotland and is one of the best preserved Neolithic Stone Age site in Europe. It tells historians about Stone Age life.

Core Vocabulary

Palaeolithic – Old Stone Age

Mesolithic – Middle Stone Age

Neolithic – New Stone Age



History Knowledge Organiser

Year 4

Autumn (ii)

Who are the pioneering female Anglo-Saxons?

Substantive Knowledge - What we need to know about the Anglo-Saxons

The Anglo-Saxons brought the beginnings of the English language to England

26% of modern English stems from Anglo-Saxon Old English.



Anglo-Saxon

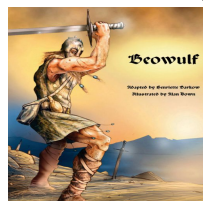
<i>bridge</i>	– bridge
<i>bourne /burn</i>	– stream
<i>burgh/bury</i>	– fort
<i>combe</i>	- valley
<i>cot</i>	– small hut
<i>fall</i>	– place cleared of trees
<i>field</i>	– field
<i>ford</i>	– river crossing
<i>ham</i>	– village
<i>hurst</i>	– clearing
<i>ing</i>	– people of
<i>lake</i>	– lake
<i>ley/lea</i>	– clearing
<i>stead</i>	– farm
<i>stoc</i>	– summer pasture
<i>stow</i>	– holy place
<i>ton</i>	– farm/village
<i>wic/wich</i>	– farm/dwelling
<i>worth</i>	– fenced land



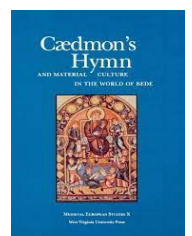
Farm /
Village
Stream
Fort

Village

River crossing



Some place names are named after people such as Reading which means, 'the people of Ræda,' and Hastings, 'the people of Hæsta.'



Literature was viewed as important

Beowulf and Cædmon's Hymn are two of the oldest texts in British history. Cædmon's Hymn tells us that God created the heavens and the Earth for our enjoyment. It shows us early Christianity in Britain. Bede was one of the greatest teachers and writers of the Anglo-Saxon period.

The Anglo-Saxon
Chronicles are a primary
source of evidence

Significant Female Anglo-Saxons

Æthelflæd – a military leader

Lady Godiva – the wife of The Earl of Mercia, she protested against tax increases imposed by her husband.

Lady Wulfruna (after whom **Wolverhampton** is named). – she was kidnapped by the Vikings and survived. She was gifted land which is recorded in the Saxon Chronicles.

St. Ethelburga of Barking – the first abbess of the Benedictine Abbey in Essex

St. Hilda of Whitby. – led one of the most important religious centres



Lady Wulfruna



The statue of Lady Godiva in Coventry



This ceramic shows Ethelred handing the charter to Lady Wulfruna

The Impact of the Scots' Invasions on Britain

The Picts and Scots lived north of Hadrian's Wall. While the Anglo-Saxons were invading the south from the sea, the Picts attacked from the north. The Picts did not settle in Britain; we do not know why. Stories of invasion are in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles.

Portable Knowledge – What we need to remember

26% of our modern language has come from Anglo-Saxon Britain.

Beowulf and Cædmon's Hymn are two of the oldest texts in British history.

Female Anglo-Saxons were significant.

Scotland was formed in 843 C.E.

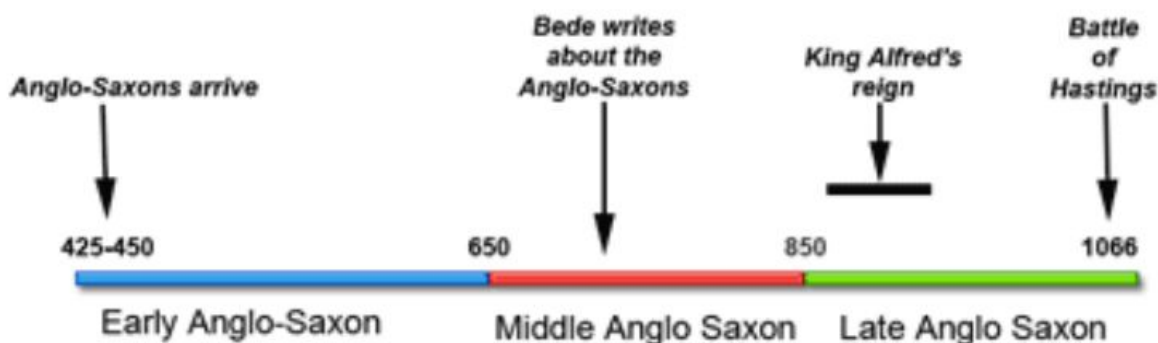
Anglo-Saxon punishments include slavery, torture and execution; they did not have prisons.

Core Vocabulary

Germanic – Coming from the German language

Cædmon's Hymn – an Anglo-Saxon text relevant to Christianity

formation – the making of / beginning of



History Knowledge Organiser

Year 5

Autumn (ii)

What are the achievement of the Maya?

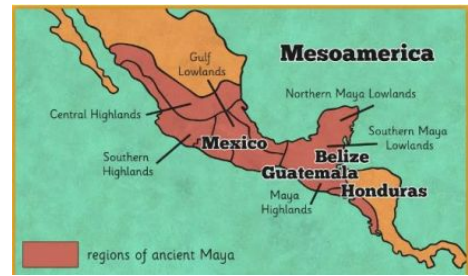
Substantive Knowledge - What we need to know about Mayan achievements

The Achievements of the Maya - the science of astronomy, calendar systems and hieroglyphic writing.

The ancient Maya were avid astronomers, recording and interpreting every aspect of the sky. They believed that the will and actions of the gods could be read in the stars, moon, and planets. Many of their most important buildings were built with astronomy in mind - The Sun, Moon, and planets—Venus, in particular—were studied by the Maya.

The heyday of Maya astronomy was in the 8th century C.E., and Maya published astronomical tables tracking the movements of celestial bodies on the walls of a special structure at Xultun, Guatemala in the early 9th century. The tables are also found in the Dresden Codex - a bark-paper book written in the 15th century C.E. The Maya calendar was largely based on the ancient Mesoamerican calendar created at least as early as 1500 B.C.E., And corrected and maintained by specialist astronomical observers.

The Maya believed that the Earth was the centre of all things, fixed and immovable. The stars, moons, sun, and planets were gods; their movements were interpreted as gods traveling between the Earth, the



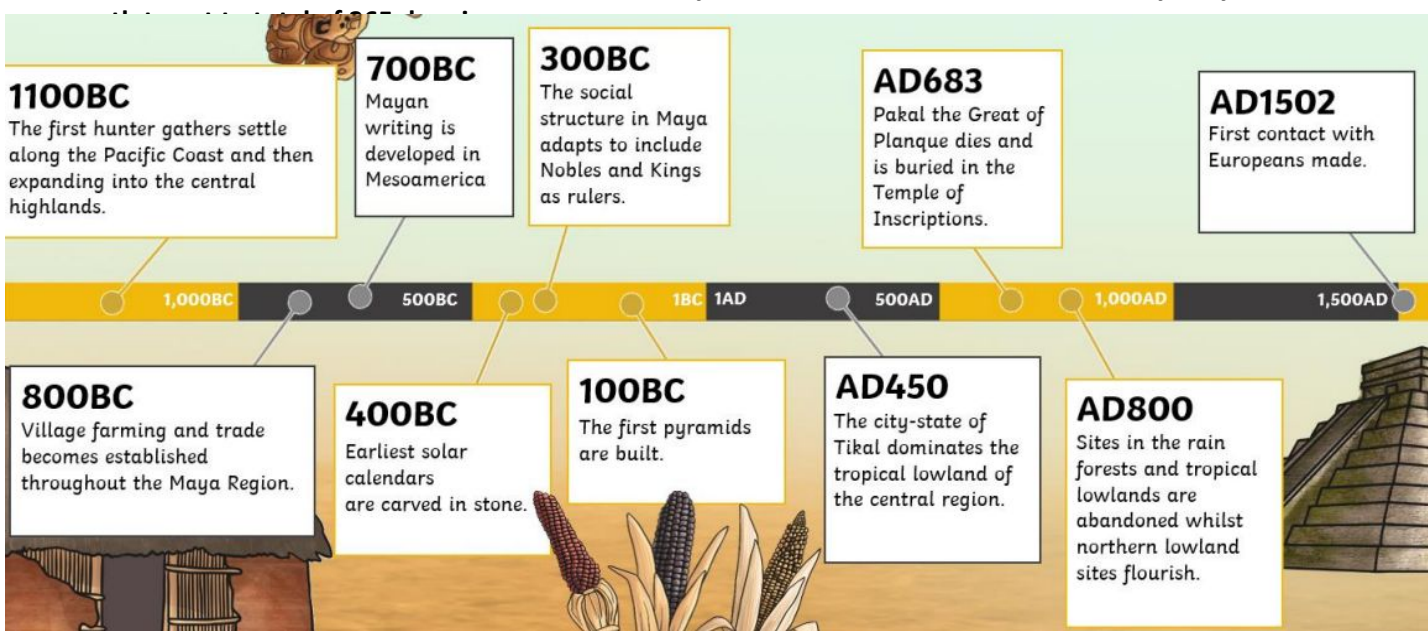
The Maya Calendar

The Maya had two kinds of calendars, a religious calendar called the Tzolk'in and a solar calendar called the Haab'. Every 52 years the two calendars would start on the same day. The Maya would celebrate the New Fire Festival on this day (El Fuego Nuevo). All the fires throughout their households would be put out and they would throw away all their clay utensils. It was a time of renewal and new beginnings.

The solar calendar, or Haab', had 18 months of 20 days each. There were five extra "unlucky" days in the 19th

Xultun

Guatemala



The Maya built elaborate cities using stone.



Mayan architecture spanned over a thousand years. Many cities contain similar features such as stepped pyramids, temples, palaces and carved stone monuments, but not all of them contain every one. Each city is different, as the Mayans followed a more spontaneous approach to urban design.

The Mayans tended to build around a central plaza where they located the most important buildings, those involved with public ceremonies. Around the central plaza are the pyramids, some with a wooden temple built on top, the palaces, ball courts, temples and elite dwellings. Stone walkways linked residential areas with the city centre. More plazas were built, around which were the homes of common people. All, however, could reach the centre for the great religious ceremonies. The heart of every Mayan city was the central plaza.



Mayan chocolate using authentic recipes

Place the cacao nibs in the pestle and mortar and start to grind.

As the powder is formed add a little water to help create the paste easier.

After a good while grinding the cacao nibs you will have a smooth paste. Add this to one of the jugs.

Pour the honey and vanilla extract into the paste and then add in just under 1/2 pint of hot water. Now stir to combine.

It's time to make the mixture frothy; pass the mixture from one jug to another noting the bubbles and froth that forms.

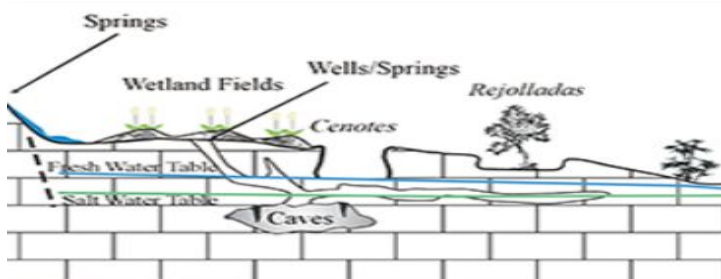


The Decline of the Maya Civilisation

The Maya still exist today. However, their number have declined for a number of reasons: overpopulation, drought, war and shifting trade routes meant that cities were abandoned.

Complex reservoir creations, water filtration and purification systems.

Unlike early civilisations in Britain, Mayan cities were not all by rivers, The Maya developed complex reservoir systems to support life away from rivers.



Maya Hieroglyphs

The Mayan system of writing contains more than 800 characters, including some that are hieroglyphic and other phonetic signs representing syllables. The hieroglyphic signs are pictorial—i.e., they are recognizable pictures of real objects—representing animals, people, and objects of daily life.



Portable Knowledge – What we need to remember

Maya achievements include the science of astronomy, calendar systems and hieroglyphic writing.

They built elaborate cities using stone.

They had complex reservoir creations, water filtration and purification systems.

They used cocoa to make chocolate.

Core Vocabulary

Decline – To become less

Authentic– original

Continuity – uninterrupted and continuous

History Knowledge Organiser

Year 6

Autumn (ii)

How has monarchs power been reduced?

Substantive Knowledge – The monarchs' powers have reduced over time making them de jure rather than de facto

The monarchy has survived due to its response to public opinion (and revolutions in other countries formally with monarchies) and a reduction in the monarch's power.

Queen Victoria had few powers as monarch, her power was de jure rather than de facto.

Queen Victoria acceded to the throne in 1837 and oversaw the British Empire during its peak — at one point ruling over one-quarter of the world's landmass. She married Prince Albert in 1840, and had nine children who all married into royal or noble families throughout Europe making her the Grandmother of Europe.

However, Queen Victoria did not have ultimate power ; she accepted the advice of her seventh prime minister Benjamin Disraeli, whose political advice she relied on. She approved of his imperialist policies, which established Britain as the most powerful nation in the world.



Direct political power moved away from the monarch during Victoria's reign establishing a modern precedent that the monarch should remain impartial in political debates. Her role as queen was much more symbolic than directly powerful over the Government and this was crucial for the relative stability of nineteenth-century British politics. During the late 1860s, other nations in Europe were facing violent nationalist movements and the threat of revolution. Parts of Queen Victoria's Britain were dissatisfied with their political and economic situations, but sustained domestic peace was one of the achievements of the Victorian age, setting Britain apart from the war-torn European continent.

The Significance and Impact of The British Empire and The Commonwealth

In the 16th Century, Britain began to build its empire – spreading its rule and power beyond its borders through a process called 'imperialism'. This brought huge changes to societies, industries, cultures and the lives of people all around the world.

Empire is a term used to describe a group of territories ruled by one single ruler or state. Empires are built by countries that wish to control lands outside of their borders. Those lands can be close by or even thousands of miles away.

Throughout history, empire builders have introduced new people, practices and rules to their 'new' lands and used its resources for their own gain, at the expense of the indigenous people – the people that inhabited the land first. This process is called 'colonialism'. This is what the British Empire also did.



Many of the streets we walk on today were paid for by the Slave Trade.

Countries taken into the Empire often lost land and raw material. Slavery was a negative of the Empire.

Far from standing alone during WW2, as the war spread across the globe, Britain relied on the people, land and resources of its Empire to continue fighting. After WWII, (1939-1945), Britain was weakened, had less money and was less interested in its empire. Also many parts of the empire contributed troops and resources to the war effort and took an increasingly independent view. This led to a steady decline of the empire after 1945. The Commonwealth formed in 1931.

Key Events In Queen Victoria's

The Penny Postal System revolutionised communications in the UK. Before the Penny Post, letters were paid for by the recipient. The high costs were sometimes as much as a day's wages, causing many recipients to refuse their messages.

The Penny postal system was simple. Anyone could send a letter to anywhere within the UK for a penny. This new method was accessible for both the wealthy and the poor and significantly improved the communication of Britain. In 1839, 76 million letters were posted in the United Kingdom. By 1849, this amount had doubled to 347 million messages.

The Great Exhibition and The Crystal Palace 1851

The **Industrial Revolution** was largely funded by the British Empire and goods from its colonies; it was a time when the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops and homes to large factories. This change meant that people (including children) moved from rural areas to big cities in order to work and goods were manufactured more quickly.

The Great Exhibition, also known as the Crystal Palace Exhibition, was an international exhibition held in London in 1851 and the first in a series of exhibitions of culture and industry that were popular in the 19th century. Its prime motive was for "Great Britain [to make] clear to the world its role as an industrial leader". Technology and moving machinery were popular, especially working exhibits. Visitors could watch the entire process of cotton production from spinning to finished cloth. Scientific instruments included electric telegraphs, microscopes, air pumps and barometers, as well as musical and surgical instruments.

Elizabeth Fry

Elizabeth Fry began working for prison reform, campaigning for the segregation of men and women, female matrons for female prisoners, education and employment (often knitting and sewing) and religious instruction for prisoners.

Portable Knowledge – What we need to remember

The monarch's power is de jure rather than de facto.

The British Empire brought riches to the U.K. However, this was at the expense of other countries and their people.

The Victorian times were a period of great contrast with poor people, including children, being exploited in factories. However, the introduction of free, compulsory education for children between the ages of 5 and 10 happened in 1870.

The British Empire funded the Industrial Revolution which, in turn, strengthened the Empire.

Elizabeth Fry was a female Victorian prison reformer. Queen Victoria gave her money to support the cause.

Core Vocabulary

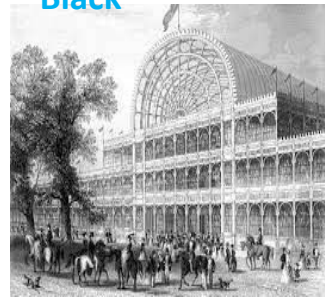
Empire – A group of countries ruled by a single monarch

Revolution – Dramatic and wide reaching change

Commonwealth – an international association of countries which were once in the British Empire



The Penny Black



The Crystal Palace



Elizabeth Fry