



## Stoke By Nayland Cof E Primary School

### KS2 History 4 Year Knowledge Cycle

Cycle 1				
	Chronology	Evidence	Characteristics	Key Vocabulary
<b>The Maya</b>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.  <b>Maya Writing</b>            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.</p>	<p><b>Religion</b>            -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.  <b>Upper and Lower World</b>            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.</p>	<p><b>Civilisation</b> - An organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time.  <b>Drought</b>- A long period with very little rain.  <b>Ritual</b> - A ceremony, often religious, with set actions performed in a set order.  <b>Jaguar</b> - A big cat, heavier than a leopard, with yellowish fur and black spots  <b>Scribes</b> - People paid to write things down, either as an official record or for someone else unable to write.  <b>Codices</b>- Ancient handwritten texts. Maya codices could be unfolded like a concertina. One text is called a codex.  <b>Maize</b> - Another word for sweetcorn or corn on the cob. It can be made into a dough and baked into tortillas.  <b>Cacao beans</b> - 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.</p>
<b>Roman Invasion of Britain</b>	<p>-Rome was founded in 753BC by its first king, Romulus. It grew into a rich and powerful city during the next few hundred years.            - By AD 117 the Roman Empire included the whole of Italy, all the lands around the Mediterranean and much of Europe, including England, Wales and parts of Scotland.            - Roman legend says that Romulus had a twin brother called Remus. As babies they were abandoned in the area which later became Rome. A she-wolf found and raised them, but when they</p>	<p>-The Romans did not spend all their time fighting – they were amazing architects and engineers too! They built roads and walls – things we now take for granted            - To bring water to their cities, the clever Romans built aqueducts – a system of channels and bridges – to transport water for public baths and toilets</p>	<p>- The Romans built such a huge empire and conquered new lands, thanks to their strong army. The Roman army could march up to 40km a day!            - During battle, a Roman soldier or 'legionary' first hurled his spear at the enemy, then he fought him with his sword. To protect himself, he carried a wooden shield and wore a metal helmet and armour..!            -The Romans liked to enjoy their food, often lying down on a couch while eating with their hands.</p>	<p><b>Caledonia</b> - The name used in Roman times for Scotland.  <b>Celts</b>- People living in Britain.  <b>Emperor</b>-The ruler of an empire.  <b>Iceni</b> - A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain.  <b>Legion</b> - A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers.  <b>Picts</b> - Tribes from Caledonia.</p>

	grew up, Romulus fought and killed Remus and became the first ruler of Rome!		They occasionally used a spoon, but they would never use a knife and fork. Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food, such as stork, roast parrot and even flamingo! - The Romans believed in gods and goddesses who ruled over different areas of life. For example, Neptune was the god of the ocean, and they prayed to him to protect them at sea. Temples were built to honour the gods, and people would visit them with offerings	<p><b>Roman Empire</b> - The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.</p> <p><b>Amphitheatre</b> – A large, open-air arena, usually circular.</p> <p><b>Aqueducts</b> – Raised channels carrying fresh water over long distances.</p> <p><b>Barbarian</b> – A word used by the Romans to describe the less civilised people who lived outside their empire.</p> <p><b>Cavalry</b> – Soldiers who fought on horseback.</p> <p><b>Colosseum</b> – A famous Amphitheatre in Rome. It could seat as many as 75000 people.</p> <p><b>Consul</b> – The most senior government officer in the Roman Republic. Two were elected each year. They lost powers under the emperor.</p> <p><b>Legion</b> – Division of the Roman army.</p> <p><b>Emperor</b> – A king like ruler who held supreme powers in the Roman State</p>
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<b>Ancient Greece</b>	<p>to place Ancient Greece in time</p> <p>Trojan war Olympics</p>	<p>-to locate Ancient Greece, Athens and Sparta on a map</p> <p>-to carry out research using secondary sources of written information</p> <p>to infer information from artefacts about what life was like in Ancient Greece</p> <p>to consider the utility and limitations of using artefacts in isolation from other historical sources</p>	<p>-that Ancient Greece consisted of city states</p> <p>-to identify some of the similarities and differences between life in Athens and Sparta</p> <p>Democracy Around 508 BC, democracy was introduced to ancient Athens. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the ancient Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in democracy were adult males who were citizens of Athens.</p> <p>Clear understanding of city states</p> <p>Gods and goddesses</p>	<p><b>Ancient</b> Something from a very long time ago.</p> <p><b>Civilisation</b> to describe a human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.</p> <p><b>City states</b> Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.</p> <p><b>Empire</b> A group of countries or states that is ruled by one ruler or country.</p> <p><b>Legacies</b> Things that live on after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.</p> <p><b>Democracy</b> is a system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.</p> <p><b>Primary source</b> Information and objects that come from the time being studied.</p> <p><b>Secondary source</b> Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.</p>
	<b>Cycle 2</b>			

	<b>Chronology</b>	<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>
<b>Local Study - Boudicas rebellion</b>	<p>25-30 AD Boudicca was born</p> <p>43 AD Roman invasion of Britain. Claudius was emperor of Rome</p> <p>43-45 AD Boudicca married Prastagus</p> <p>60 AD Boudicca leads rebellion against Roman occupation</p> <p>61 AD Battle of Watling Street</p> <p>61-62 AD Death of Boudicca</p>	<p>In 43CE, the Romans invaded Britain and gradually took over power from local tribes. Eleven British King surrendered without any losses, meaning they were free to be largely independent allies of the Romans. The Iceni tribe were one of these 11 allies.</p> <p>Many of the Roman parts of the town have never been dug up – they are now parkland.</p> <p>If you dig deep around Colchester then you come to a layer of ash, broken pottery, and other debris, known</p>	<p>Colchester lays claim to being the oldest recorded town in the UK.</p> <p>After Boudica’s defeat, London was rebuilt and rapidly grew into the UK’s largest town.</p> <p>The final battle at the end of the Boudican revolt is thought to have taken place on the Roman trade road now known as Watling Street. The alliance of tribes, led by Boudica, were finally brought to a halt by Suetonius’ Roman army. Although the Romans were heavily outnumbered, their greater military understanding and use of local terrain</p>	<p><b>Conquer:</b> To take control of another country and its people, usually after a war or battle.</p> <p><b>Defeat:</b> To win a war or battle against an enemy.</p> <p><b>Emperor:</b> The leader of an empire.</p> <p><b>Empire:</b> A group of countries that are ruled by one leader, king or country.</p> <p><b>Hero:</b> a person who is admired for their courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities</p> <p><b>Invade:</b> To enter a country using force.</p>

		as the 'Boudican Layer.' It is the remnants of the destruction caused when Boudica attacked the town.	allowed them to beat the tribes. The exact site of the battle along the road is unknown. Defeated by the Romans, Boudica knew that both she and her daughters would be in for a rough time. The Romans were well-known for thinking up horrible means of torture for those who rebelled against them (in order to prevent anyone else from getting ideas!) At some time in the battle (or not long after) Boudica and her daughters killed themselves with poison	<b>Rebellion:</b> An action against a leader or rules, especially when they are seen as unfair. <b>Revolt:</b> To refuse to be ruled or controlled by people in authority. <b>Tribe:</b> A group of people, often of related families, who live together. <b>Wattle and daub:</b> A mixture of sticks, earth and clay used as a building material. <b>Villain:</b> the person or thing responsible for specified problems, harm, or damage
<b>Vikings and Anglo Saxons</b>	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 Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials <b>Anglo Saxon laws and punishments</b> The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today, although the punishments were very different. These were often very brutal and would be carried in public to act as deterrents, to discourage others from committing such crimes. Stoning, whipping and exile were common punishments; as well as paying a fine (wergild), or receiving reparations in the form of hot or cold water ordeals. AD 1066 – Harold II tried to stop Harald of Norway from invading England and killed him in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.	The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven kingdoms, but by AD 878 there was just one kingdom left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle <b>Vikings</b> Farms - Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat. Houses - Walls made of stone or wood. A straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud/dung) for the inside of the walls. Jewellery - Worn to show off how rich a person was. Pagans - Vikings arrived as pagans but eventually converted to Christianity. Sagas - Vikings used rhyme to tell stories about adventures and battles against monsters.	<b>Danegeld</b> "Paying the Dane". <b>King Etherlred</b> paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in Danegeld altogether. <b>Exile</b> To be sent away. <b>Invade</b> To enter and occupy land. <b>Kingdom</b> An area ruled by a king. <b>Longship</b> A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings. <b>Outlawed</b> Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community. <b>Pagans</b> A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped. <b>Pillaged</b> To violently steal something. <b>Raid</b> A surprise attack. <b>Wergild</b> A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.
<b>Local History – History Of Stoke By Nayland Church and local families</b>	Earl Alfgar – AD948 In the tower hangs a ring of eight bells, the earliest of which was cast around 1380. The second oldest bell was cast c. 1499 by John Sturdy. Stoke-by-Nayland was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086	A Saxon minster church was founded at <b>Stoke-by-Nayland</b> by Earl Alfgar, who died in AD 948. The present parish church of St Mary probably stands on the site of that Saxon church. brass to Katherine Molyneux, Duchess of Norfolk and grandmother two queens; Catherine Howard and Anne Boleyn, both married to Henry VIII and both beheaded. Near the priest's door in the chancel is a brass to Sir William Tendring (d. 1408), whose generosity helped pay for the 15th-century enlargement of the church. door is carved as a tree of Jesse, a highly imaginary family tree of Christ, with figures representing saints outlined within decorative wooden arches wall monument to Sir Francis Mannock, 1st Baronet of Giffords Hall, who died in 1634 Swein of Essex	The first feature of St Mary's that you see is the tower, standing high above rows of attractive timber-framed cottages. The tower stands 120 feet high, so it is no wonder that you can see it long before the body of the church comes into view behind The Maltings on School Street. The tower is a statement of the wealth and power of the medieval wool merchants who built the church and is one of Suffolk's finest 'wool churches'. It was begun in the 14th century and enlarged and embellished in the 15th century when the wool trade reached its zenith, with a sizeable contribution from the Howard family, Dukes of Norfolk.  The earliest part of the church is St Edmund's Chapel, built around 1318, and the south porch, erected around the same time. The porch vaulting is superb, with carved bosses punctuating the	<b>Tower</b> Height of the tower indicated wealth <b>Saxon Minister</b> – Earl Alfgar one of the founders of the Saxon church <b>Parish</b> – an area surrounding the church <b>Brass</b> – Engraved memorial <b>Priests door</b> – Entrance to the church through the chancel <b>Chancel</b> – space around the altar <b>Tree of Jesse</b> original use of imagery in family trees <b>Monument</b> Structure to remember an important person or people <b>Wealth</b> abundance or money and possessions <b>Wool Church</b> A church primarily funded by rich merchants funded by the medieval wool trade <b>Vaulting</b> self supporting arch <b>Bosses</b> – protrusion of wood sculpted into an image or object <b>Priests chamber</b> place for the priest to prepare

vaulting, which supports a parvise, or priest's chamber, over the arch.

**Cycle 3**

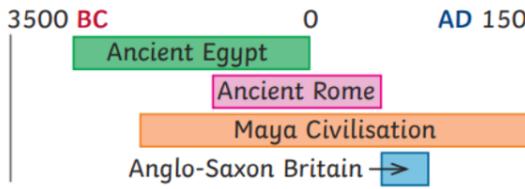
	<b>Chronology</b>	<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Characterisitcs</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>
<b>The Tudors</b>	<p>1485 Henry Tudor is crowned King Henry VII.            1509 Henry VII dies. His son, Henry VIII becomes King.            1534 Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.            1547 Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI becomes King aged 9 years old.            1553 Edward VI dies and the throne is given to Lady Jane Grey (Edward's cousin once removed) for just 9 days before Mary I takes the throne.            1558 Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I is Queen of England.            1588 The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.            1603 Queen Elizabeth I dies ending the Tudor reign.</p>	<p>Ordinary Tudor houses were made from a framework of wooden beams with wattle and daub (sticks and twigs mixed with clay and dung) attached between the frame. The wattle and daub was painted white leaving the beams exposed. In poor Tudor houses, chimneys were just a hole in the roof to let out smoke. Windows were made from animal's horns or paper.            Wealthy Tudor houses were built from bricks in a symmetrical formation. Chimneys were tall and ornate. Windows were a sign of wealth so rich Tudors had as many windows as possible            William Shakespeare was a famous poet, playwright and actor of the Tudor times. He wrote many plays including Romeo and Juliet and A Midsummer Night's Dream which were performed at the Globe Theatre in London.            Philip II of Spain sent the Spanish Armada to England in 1588. England and Spain were at odds with each other due to religious reasons and England had helped rebels attack Spanish treasure fleets. 130 ships, 30 000 troops and 2500 guns were sent to attack England but they were quickly defeated by the English navy.</p>	<p>Henry VII The first Tudor King to reign 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 heir to the throne. 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 heir to the throne) 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 reigned 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. Food was seen as a sign of wealth.            Bread, butter, cheese, eggs, fish and meat were usually on the menu along with potage (a vegetable broth thickened with oats.)            Meat could include beef, pork, lamb, rabbit, pheasant, deer, goose, wild boar and pigeon. Henry VIII often ate swan and seagull.            Water was not used as a drink as it was thought to be unsafe.            People, including children, would drink weak ale instead.            Tudor clothing was lavish. Wealthy Tudors' clothes would be decorated with gold and jewels. Middle class Tudors' clothes were much plainer and poor Tudors would wear simple, loose fitting cotton clothes.</p>	<p><b>Heir</b> A person who will inherit the throne when the current King or Queen dies.  <b>Monarch</b> A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.  <b>Reign</b> To rule over a country as a monarch.  <b>Throne</b> The position of a king or queen.  <b>The Age of Exploration</b> A time when European nations began exploring the world. Also known as The Age of Discovery. This was from the 1400s to 1600s.</p>
<b>Victorians</b>	<p>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 typhoid.            1864 Children under 10 can no longer work as chimney sweeps.</p>	<p>Key Inventions:            1800s- Railway Network            1838- Photography            1840- Penny Black Stamp            1843- Christmas Cards            1852- British Pillar Post Box            1852- Public Flushing Toilet            1863- London Underground Railway            1872- The Penny Farthing Bicycle            1876- Telephone            1879- Electric Bulb</p>	<p>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 A period of huge change in Britain between 1750 and 1900.</p>	<p><b>arithmetic</b> Learning about maths and numbers.  <b>industry</b> A group of companies that all produce the same thing.  <b>Industrial Revolution</b> A time of major change in the way products were made.  <b>Invention</b> A new thing that someone has made.  <b>Livestock</b> Farm animals.  <b>Migrate</b> Move to a different area to find work or better living conditions.  <b>Reign</b> To control a country.  <b>Rural</b> The countryside.</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p>1885- Petrol Motor Car  1895- X-rays</p>	<p>Before the Industrial Revolution, Britain was a rural country, most people lived off the land with livestock.  People began to realise that coal and steam could be used to power factories, large machines, flour and cotton mills. This reduced the time it took to make something and increased the amount that could be made and so the Industrial Revolution began.  Huge factories were built and towns expanded. People would migrate to the towns attracted by reliable work and pay from the factories.  Houses for workers were built closer to the factories.  Better transport links helped boost trade by transporting people and goods quickly and cheaply all across the country.  Workhouses</p>	<p><b>Revolution</b> A big change in something.  <b>Typhoid</b> A bacterial infection that can spread throughout the body.</p>
<p><b>Post – 1066 – WWII</b></p>	<p>September 1, 1939 Germany invades Poland  September 3, 1939 Britain and France declare war on Germany (start of WW2)  January, 1940 Rationing introduced across the UK  May to June, 1940 Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe  5 July, 1940 Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins) Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance  December 7, 1941 The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies  June 6, 1944 D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans  April 30, 1945 Adolf Hitler commits suicide  May 7, 1945 Germany surrenders &amp; victory in Europe is declared the next day  August 1945 Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima &amp; Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people  September 2, 1945 Japan surrenders signalling the end of WW2 12 July,  1954 Rationing ends in the UK</p>	<p><b>How did it start?</b> The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and annexed Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to annex the Sudetenland (an area of Czechoslovakia) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia, followed by Poland on 1st September. Britain, France and Poland had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.  <b>Evacuation</b> During World War II, over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities, were evacuated from the cities to the countryside, where it was believed they would be safer from bombing. All evacuees had to take their gas mask, ration book and identity card. When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them. Evacuation happened in waves, beginning on 1st September 1939. Other waves occurred at the start of the Battle of Britain and at the start of the Blitz.</p>	<p><b>Role of Women</b> Before the war, most women stayed at home and didn't go out to work. Those who did work were paid less than men and were generally restricted to 'women's jobs', such as nursing or working as a shop assistant. However, when men were called up for active service, women were needed to do jobs such as making weapons, driving buses and trains or working in engineering or shipbuilding. Some joined the armed forces themselves. After the war, many women lost their jobs. However, their experiences led them to campaign for equal working rights and pay so that they could carry on leading more independent lives  <b>The Holocaust</b> Many Jews were sent to concentration camps where they were forced to work like slaves. Many died through infection, starvation or exhaustion. Others were sent to death camps where they were killed in gas chambers. This form of mass killing is called genocide.  <b>Rationing</b> Supply ships were targeted by German bombers and it was necessary to conserve as much food as possible. Rationing meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of foods. Ration books were issued, with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed. Shopkeepers would remove or stamp the coupons when they were used. People were also encouraged to 'Dig for Victory' and grow as much of their own food as possible. Petrol, soap, clothing and timber were also in short supply.</p>	<p><b>Allies</b> Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))  <b>Evacuee</b> Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place (normally from the cities to rural areas)  <b>Black out</b> System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes  <b>Rationing</b> The controlled distribution of scarce resources (mainly food &amp; clothing)  <b>Air raid shelter</b> A building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes  <b>Anderson Shelter:</b> Made of corrugated iron. Usually at the end of the garden  <b>Morrison Shelter:</b> Metal cage used inside the house. Could double as a kitchen table  <b>Trenches</b> A long, narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire or attack  <b>Axis</b> Countries which fought on the German side (including: Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia (1939-1941))  <b>Nazi</b> Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933.  <b>Symbol</b> = swastika  <b>Blitz</b> Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol &amp; Nottingham  <b>Holocaust</b> Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis  <b>Fascism</b> Right wing political view associated with not allowing opposition and total control by a dictator.</p>

Clothing ration books were issued and people were encouraged to 'make do and mend'

**Blitzkrieg** Translated as 'lightning war'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe  
**Luftwaffe** The German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)  
**Enigma** A machine used by the Nazis to send coded messages

**Cycle 4**

	<b>Chronology</b>	<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>
<b>Stone Age to Iron Age</b>	 <p>5000 BC ← Stone Age   Bronze Age   Iron Age → AD 500            Ancient Sumer   Ancient Egypt   Roman Britain</p> <p>3000 BC The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place. Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished. 2500 BC 'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery. 2100 BC Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools. 1800 BC The first large copper mines are dug. 1200 BC 'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop. 800 BC Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze. The first hillforts are constructed. AD 43 The Romans invade Britain.</p>	<p><b>Stonehenge</b> -A very famous, prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. Building started around 5000 years ago. It is thought to have been used for ancient astronomy, religious ceremonies or places of healing. Some of the stones were brought from Preseli Hills in South Wales - 240 miles away! Originally, this monument was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. Huge stones were then added in different stages. What we see today are enormous stones placed in a circular and horseshoe pattern.</p> <p><b>Skara Brae</b> In 1850, a Stone Age village thought to have been built around 3000 BC was discovered on Orkney, off the North coast of Scotland. It provided evidence that the Stone Age people were beginning to settle down, making homes and farming rather than constantly moving around. The remains of eight circular houses were discovered. These houses contained a fire pit in the middle, beds built into the walls and a set of stone shelves called a dresser. The roofs were possibly made from a timber or whalebone frame covered in seaweed, animal skin or grass. It is believed that the original village was added to later with larger houses being more rectangular. Carved patterns can be found on the walls of one of the buildings.</p>	<p><b>Stone Age</b>  <b>Palaeolithic</b> - around 3,000,000 BC. Early humans used simple stone tools with sharp edges.  <b>Mesolithic</b> - around 10,000 BC. Humans were hunter-gatherers and constantly on the move in order to stay safe and warm.  <b>Neolithic</b> - around 4500-2400 BC. Farming developed and villages were built.  <b>Hunter gatherers</b> - Weapons such as stone axes, spears, bows and arrows were all used to hunt for food. Horse, deer, hares, seabirds, fish were all eaten. Every part of the animal was used including bone marrow and the skin for clothing. Seeds, berries, nuts, eggs and insects were also gathered.</p>	<p><b>Bronze</b> A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.  <b>Alloy</b> A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.  <b>Bone marrow</b> The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.  <b>Earthwork</b> A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.  <b>Celt</b> A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes. The word 'Celt' comes from a Greek word.  <b>Sacrifice</b> To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.  <b>Tribe</b> A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.  <b>Iron</b> A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.</p>
<b>Ancient Egypt</b>	 <p>3500 BC   0   AD 1500            Ancient Egypt   Ancient Rome   Maya Civilisation   Anglo-Saxon Britain →</p>	<p>The Rosetta Stone, discovered in 1799, was written in hieroglyphs and two other languages, including ancient Greek, which linguists (language experts) could still read. Linguists translated the hieroglyphs by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all the text into modern language.</p>	<p>-Hieroglyphs were written by scribes, who had to go to a special school to learn how to write. -- Almost all scribes were men, although there is some evidence of female doctors being able to read hieroglyphs in medical texts. Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and tombs. They were also used for counting crops and animals so that the right taxes could be taken. The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was</p>	<p><b>BC</b> Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC.  <b>AD</b> Used to show that a date is after the year 0. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.  <b>Irrigation</b> A system of canals or channels Egyptians dug to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would reach naturally.  <b>Silt</b> Fine particles of soil, clay or sand carried and left by water.  <b>Hieroglyphics</b> A system of writing that used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.'</p>

			used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.	<p><b>Cartouche</b> An oval shape in which the names of kings and queens were often written in hieroglyphics to show that they were special.</p> <p><b>Pharaoh</b> A ruler of ancient Egypt. Pharaoh were believed to be a god-like, living version of Horus.</p> <p><b>Amun</b> Created all things. Usually invisible unless mixed with another god, e.g. as Amun-Ra.</p> <p><b>Horus</b> God of the sky.</p> <p><b>Thoth</b> God of wisdom. Believed to have invented hieroglyphics and to keep a record of all knowledge.</p> <p><b>Ma'at Goddess of truth.</b> Pharaohs promised to follow Ma'at and be fair and honest.</p> <p><b>Isis</b> Queen of the goddesses.</p> <p><b>Osiris</b> God of the dead.</p> <p><b>Hathor</b> Goddess of love, music and dance.</p> <p><b>Anubis</b> God of mummification. Weighed the hearts of the dead against Ma'at's feather. If your heart was lighter, you would live forever.</p> <p><b>Sekhmet</b> Goddess of war, fire and medicine.</p>
<b>Britain Settlements – Anglo Saxons and Scots</b>	<p>AD 396 - 398: Picts, Scots and Saxons constantly raid Roman Britain.</p> <p>AD 410: Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes make their way from Germany and South Denmark.</p> <p>AD 450: The Anglo Saxons began to settle alongside the Britons.</p> <p>AD 500: By AD 500, the seven kingdoms had been created.</p> <p>AD 597: St Augustine helps missionaries spread the word about Christianity. King Ethelbert converts to Christianity.</p> <p>AD 731: Bede completes the Ecclesiastical History of English Peoples.</p> <p>AD 789: The Vikings begin to raid Britain.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Anglo Saxon migration</p>	<p>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 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. One Irish monk, Columba, was successful in introducing Christianity to Scotland</p>	<p><b>Angles</b> Tribes from modern day Denmark.</p> <p><b>Christianity</b> A religion based on the teachings of Jesus.</p> <p><b>Missionary</b> A person from a religion sent to spread the faith.</p> <p><b>Pagan</b> A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.</p> <p><b>Picts</b> Tribes originally from Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.</p> <p><b>Romans</b> The Romans invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BC.</p> <p><b>Saxons</b> German – Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD.</p> <p><b>Scots</b> People from Ireland, who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters</p>

History is taught for a half term block every term