



# History Knowledge Navigators

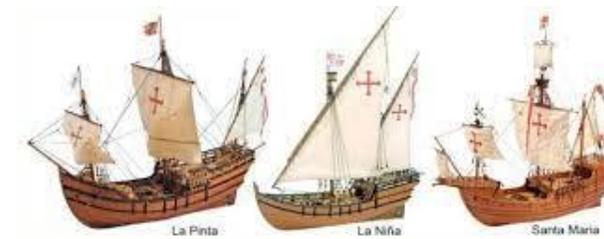
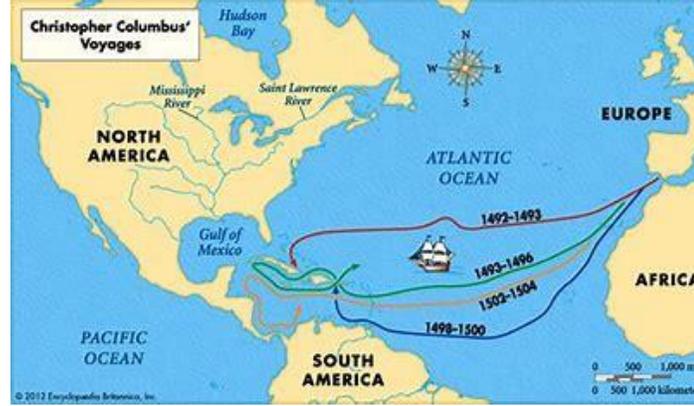
Year 1



# Christopher Columbus

## Key Facts

- Christopher Columbus was an Italian sailor and explorer who discovered a way to sail from Spain in Europe to the Americas.
- Columbus set sail from Spain on his voyage and was hoping to find a way to India and China.
- He discovered the Americas instead.
- Columbus returned home with gold, plants and animals.
- European sailors and explorers wanted to go to the Americas to find wealth and colonize.
- Civilisations that had existed in the Americas for centuries, before Columbus arrived, were almost completely destroyed by war, disease and slavery.
- A Viking called Leif Erikson landed in the Americas before Columbus.



## Talking Points

- Why do you think the Americas became known as the 'New World' to Europeans?
- How do you think Native American people felt about people coming over to live on their land?

## Vocabulary

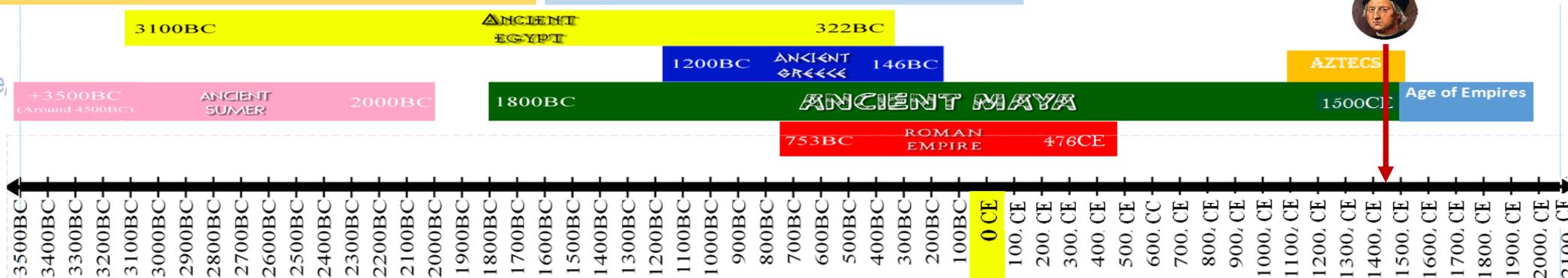
- Explorer** - Someone who travels to places in order to discover what is there
- Civilisations** - Organised groups of humans with their own culture
- Centuries** - periods of one hundred years
- Disease** - Illness
- Legacy** - Something left behind after death
- Colonised** - Settled
- Trade** - To buy or exchange goods
- Slavery** - someone made to do things for no money against their will.

## Challenge

- True or false? Columbus is the most important explorer to travel from Europe to the Americas.
- Do you think that people moving to new places and building settlements is a good thing?



- 1451: Born in Genoa, Italy
- 1492: Set sail on his first voyage, looking for a route to Asia
- 1502: Made his last voyage
- 1504: Returned to Spain
- 1506: Died





# The Gunpowder Plot



## Talking Points

- How do people today remember the plot?
- How can artefacts help us learn more about the Gunpowder Plot?

## Key Facts

- The Gunpowder Plot was a plan to kill King James I in 1605.
- The conspirators were Catholic and the King was Protestant, and they felt he was treating them unfairly.
- Guy Fawkes was a member of the group of conspirators behind The Gunpowder Plot.
- He was the conspirator who stayed with the gunpowder to light it.
- The plan failed when Fawkes was caught in the cellars beneath parliament after Lord Montague received a warning letter.
- The failed plot made matters worse for Catholics in England.

## Vocabulary

**Houses of Parliament** - The buildings where the British parliament does its work

**Conspirators** - People planning something in secret

**Persecuted** - Treated cruelly and unfairly

**Centuries** - Periods of one hundred years

**Government** - People who run a country

**Treason** - The crime of betraying your Country



## Challenge

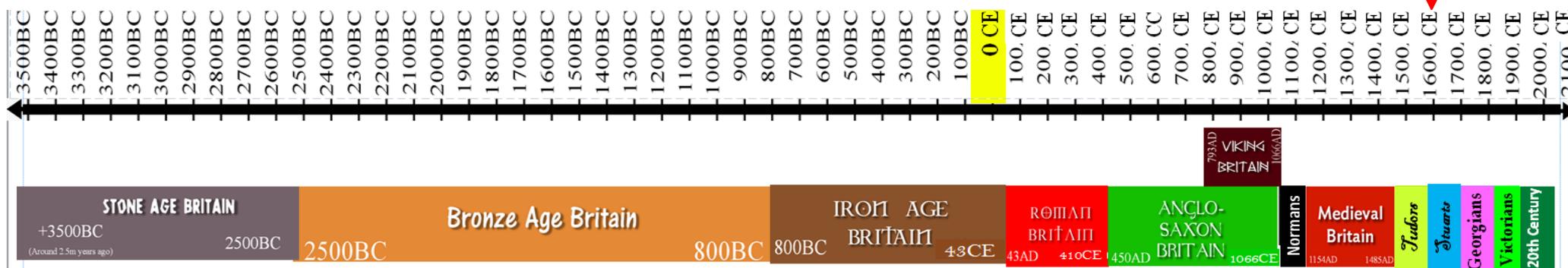
- Did King James and Guy Fawkes see the event the same way?
- Are confessions a useful source of evidence to tell us about the plot?



- 1603: Queen Elizabeth I died  
 1603: King James I became king  
 1604: Conspirators first met  
 November 1605: Plot discovered  
 January 1606: Conspirators tried and executed for treason



Main events

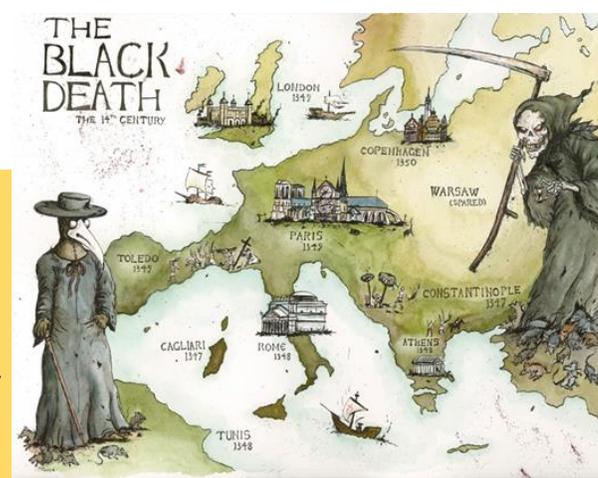




# The Plague (Black Death)

## Key Facts

- The plague is an ancient disease that can be carried by rats and spread by fleas that have become infected after biting rats.
- There have been many cases of plague but in the 1300s it spread across Europe killing more than 25 million people both rich and poor.
- People with the Black Death had black patches on their skin, fever, chills and felt weak.
- People tried to help by making remedies and giving food to those isolate.
- Victims were buried in mass graves.
- Travel and exploration across Europe in the 1300s brought trade, money and materials to different countries but meant people spread the Black Death quickly across Europe.
- Eyewitness accounts, diaries, chronicles and reports can be used to tell us about the plague.
- Samuel Pepys diary gives us information about the outbreak in London in 1665.



## Talking Points

- How did people at the time think the plague was being spread?
- Why were people not allowed to leave if their house had a white cross painted on it?



## Vocabulary

**Ancient** - From a long time ago.

**Outbreak** - When a disease suddenly starts again.

**Centuries** - Periods of one hundred years.

**Eyewitness** - By someone who saw the events.

**Chronicles** - Accounts or records.

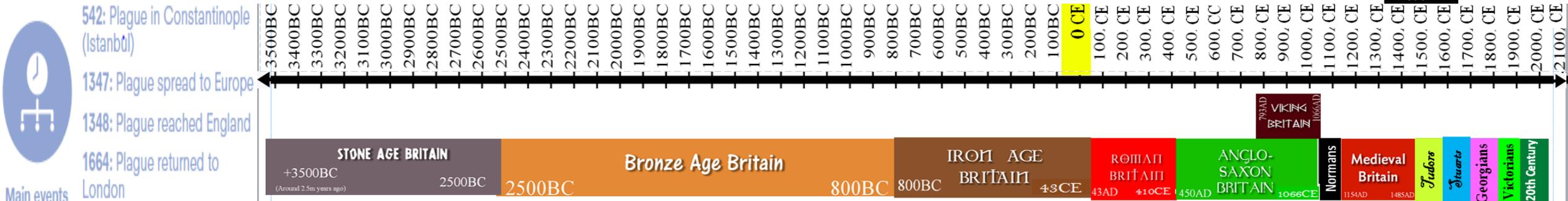
**Recount** - An account of an event.

## Challenge

- Why might the Great Fire of London have helped stop the spread of the Black Death in 1665.
- What other locations in Western Europe experienced the plague in the 1300s?



Black Death

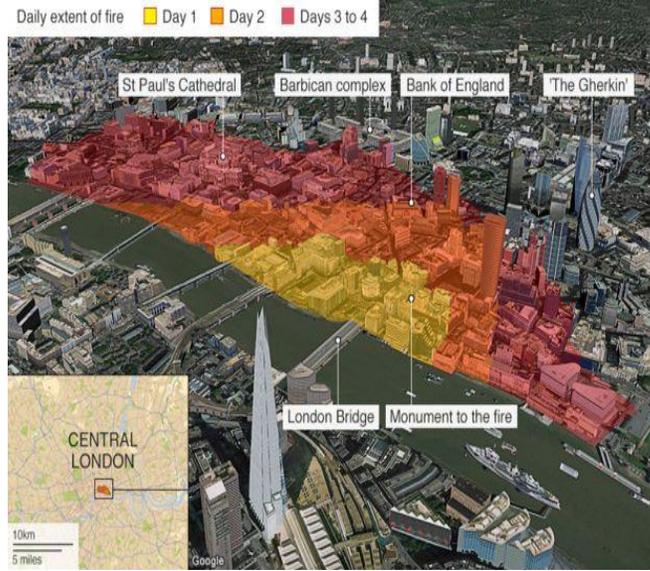




# The Great Fire of London

## Key Facts

- London is the capital city of England.
- The Great Fire of London started in the early hours of the morning of 2 September 1666, in a baker's shop on Pudding Lane.
- The fire destroyed more than 13,000 houses and buildings in the city, including 87 churches and the famous St Paul's Cathedral.
- The way houses were built, the lack of an effective and organised firefighting service and the weather in the days before, all played their part in this terrible event.
- Samuel Pepys was an eyewitness to the fire and wrote a recount of the fire in his famous diary.
- King Charles II ordered the city to be rebuilt with brick and stone.
- Christopher Wren drew the plans to rebuild St Paul's Cathedral



## Talking Points

- Why did the Great Fire of London get so big and spread so quickly?
- Why did the King want the city to be rebuilt in stone?



## Vocabulary

- Decades** - Periods of ten years
- Congested** - Crowded and blocked
- Flammable** - Easily set on fire
- Architects** - People who design buildings
- Eyewitness** - A person who was at an event and describes it to others
- Extract** - A short passage

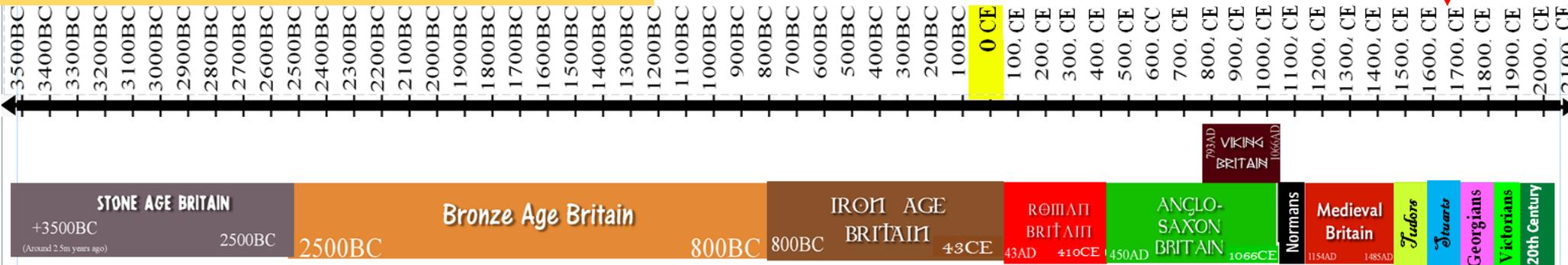
## Challenge

- Find evidence that the fire helped to stop another outbreak of the plague.
- Discuss the effect that the fire had on people's daily lives.



Main events

- 2 September 1666: Fire broke out in a bakery on Pudding Lane
- 3 September: People started to leave the city, many by boats on the Thames
- 4 September: The fire was so great it could be seen as far away as Oxford
- 5 September: Wind died down and fire stopped spreading





# Florence Nightingale

## Key Facts

- Florence Nightingale was born into a wealthy family in Italy.
- She trained as a nurse in Germany and then moved to England before travelling to Crimea to be a nurse in the Crimean War.
- The Crimean War began in 1853 and was between the Russian and Ottoman Empires (which modern day Turkey made up a part of)
- Great Britain and France were allies (friends) of the Ottoman Empire and sent soldiers to help them fight against Russia.
- Florence was shocked to find that the poor, insanitary conditions were the cause of many wounded soldiers dying.
- She improved the conditions for soldiers by training nurses and showing them how to prevent infections.
- Florence Nightingale is often called 'The Lady with the Lamp' because she was known to carry an oil lamp when she checked the soldiers at night.
- The book Florence Nightingale published was called 'Notes on Nursing'.



## Talking Points

- Compare the conditions inside a hospital during the Crimean War with the conditions you would see today.
- How did Florence Nightingale's book help make nursing a respected profession.



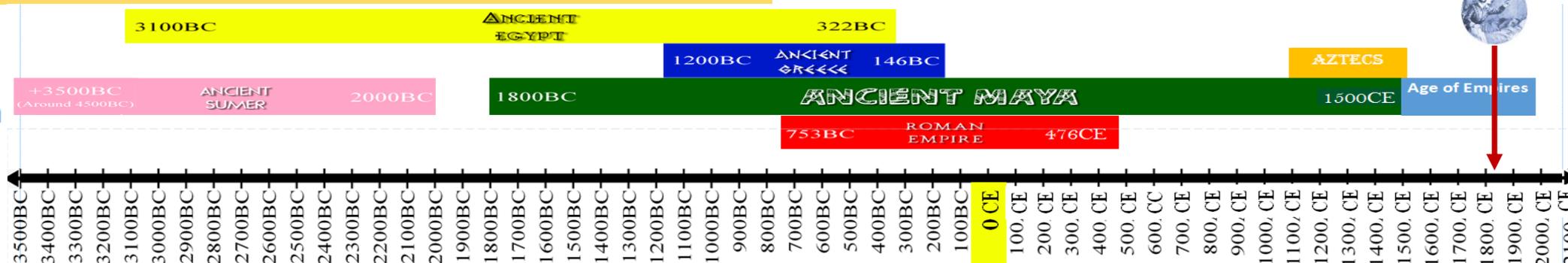
## Vocabulary

- Insanitary - Unclean
- Significant - Important
- Improved - Made better
- Conditions - How good or bad a place is
- Legacy - Something left behind after death
- Influential - Makes people take notice

## Challenge

- Investigate the history of the Ottoman Empire
- Suggest some reasons why Florence Nightingale's parents did not want her to become a nurse. Have those attitudes changed in modern times?

- 1820: Born
- 1851: Trained in nursing
- 1854: Britain joined the Crimean War
- 1860: Published Notes on Nursing
- 1910: Died



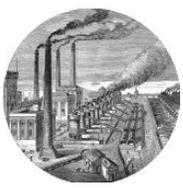
Main events





# History Knowledge Navigators

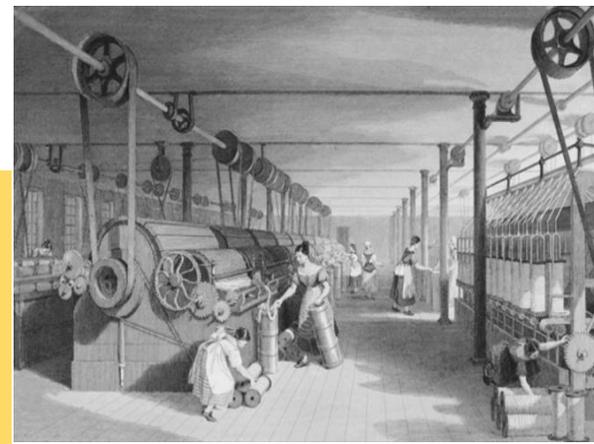
Year 2



# The Industrial Revolution

## Key Facts

- The Industrial Revolution began in the 1760s.
- Before the Industrial Revolution most people worked in small communities mainly doing farm work.
- The Industrial Revolution caused a lot of people to move to cities to get jobs in factories.
- The Middle Class (people who owned businesses or factories) became wealthier during this period .
- The Agricultural Revolution meant that food could be made faster and cheaper
- Food need to be produced faster and in different ways because the population was growing quickly.
- The Industrial Revolution began in England and spread across Europe and to the United States and Japan.



## Talking Points

- Why did textiles cost less to buy as a result of the Industrial Revolution?
- How and why did the population of Manchester change so much?

## Challenge

- Investigate what life was like for children in Britain during the Industrial Revolution.
- Do you agree? The migration of people into towns and cities was a good thing.

## Vocabulary

**Significant**:- Important  
**Trading** - Buying and selling  
**Products** - Things that have been made  
**Population** - Number of people in a place  
**Produced** - Made  
**Agricultural** - To do with farming and keeping animals  
**Poverty** - Not having enough money to meet basic needs

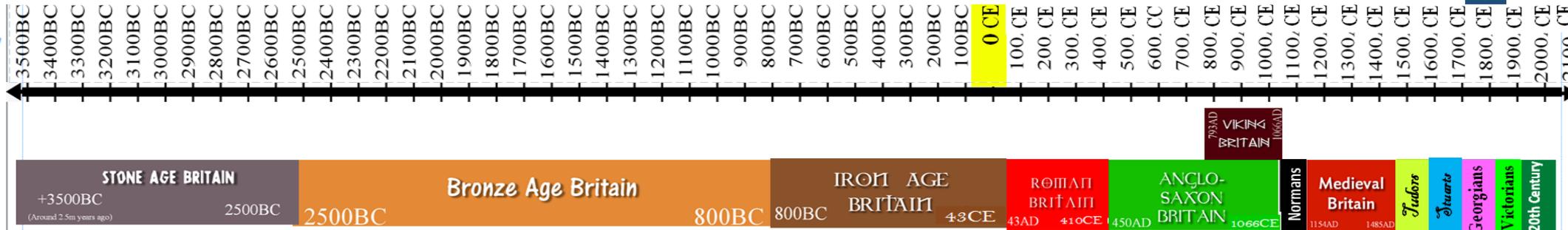


1764: James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny

1765: James Watt invented the steam engine

1801: Population of Manchester was 70,000

1840: Population of Manchester was 250,000



Main events



# The First Flight

## Key Facts

- The Montgolfier brothers invented the hot air balloon in Ardèche, France.
- The Wright brothers (Wilbur and Orville) flew the first engine-powered aircraft in North Carolina in the USA
- The Wright brother flight was in 1903 and lasted 12 seconds.
- Charles Lindbergh flew solo across the Atlantic.
- Millions of people travel on passenger aircraft every day between cities across the world.
- The aeroplane has made the world a smaller place, making living, working and sharing cultures and ideas easier.



## Vocabulary

**Achievement** - Something done successfully after lots of effort

**Sustained** - Continued

**Discoveries** - Things that have been found for the first time

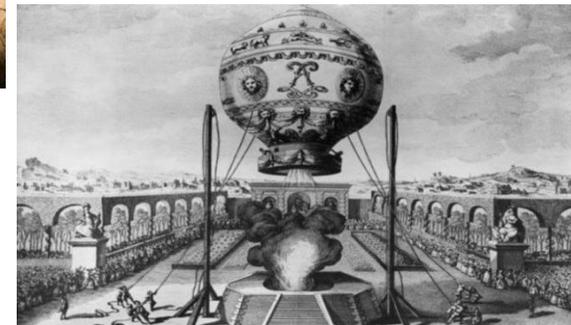
**Ancient** - Of or from a long time ago

**Centuries** - Periods of one hundred years

**Influential** - Makes people take notice

## Talking Points

- What do we mean when we say the aeroplane has made the world a smaller place?
- What are the differences between aeroplanes today and those from the past?



## Challenge

- Discuss how this invention has affected civilisations that were many miles apart.
- Investigate other famous explorers who used aeroplanes as a mode of transport.



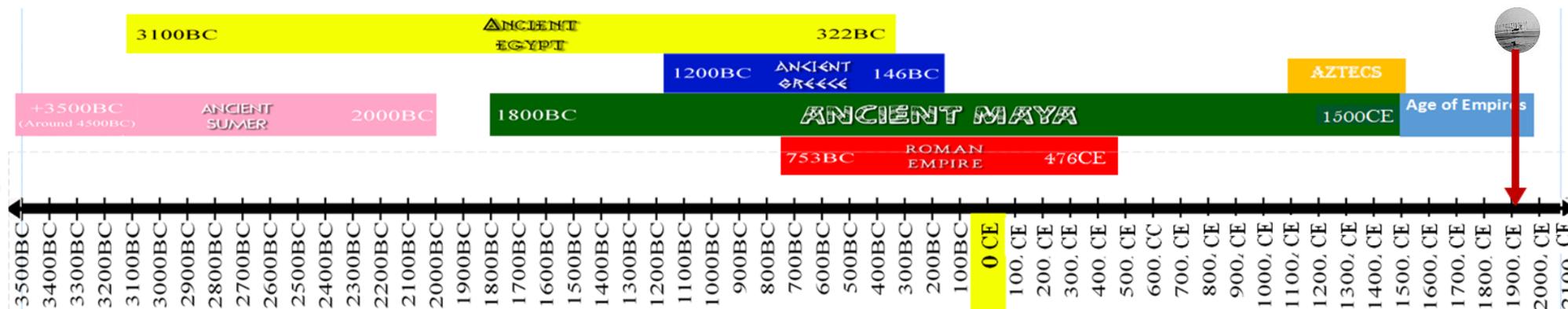
Main events

1783 Montgolfier brothers invented the hot air balloon

1903: First powered flight

1905: Wright brothers flew their aeroplane for 38 minutes

1927: Charles Lindbergh flew solo across the Atlantic Ocean





# Queen Elizabeth II

## Key Facts

- Elizabeth was born on 21 April 1926 in Mayfair, London
- Queen Elizabeth II's children are Prince Charles, Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward
- Queen Elizabeth II does not control the British government but travels all over the world visiting charities, celebrations and public events.
- The Queen welcomes important visitors to Britain, including the leaders and rulers of other countries.
- Queen Elizabeth II is the Head of the Commonwealth, which is a group of 53 countries across the globe
- The Queen is the leader of the Church of England.
- Henry VIII was the first monarch to be leader of the Church of England
- The Queen continues to follow royal traditions started by Queen Victoria.
- She started giving her Christmas message on the television in 1957.



## Vocabulary

- Monarch** - The king or queen
- Coronation** - Ceremony at which a king or queen is crowned
- Decade** - A period of time that lasts ten years
- Government** - People who run a country
- Political** - How power is used in a country
- Tradition** - A custom that has existed for a long time
- Nation** - A large group of people from a certain place

## Talking Points

- How is Queen Elizabeth II like other famous kings or queens?
- What are the main changes to take place in Great Britain during Queen Elizabeth II's reign?
- What has the main religion of England changed to since Tudor times?

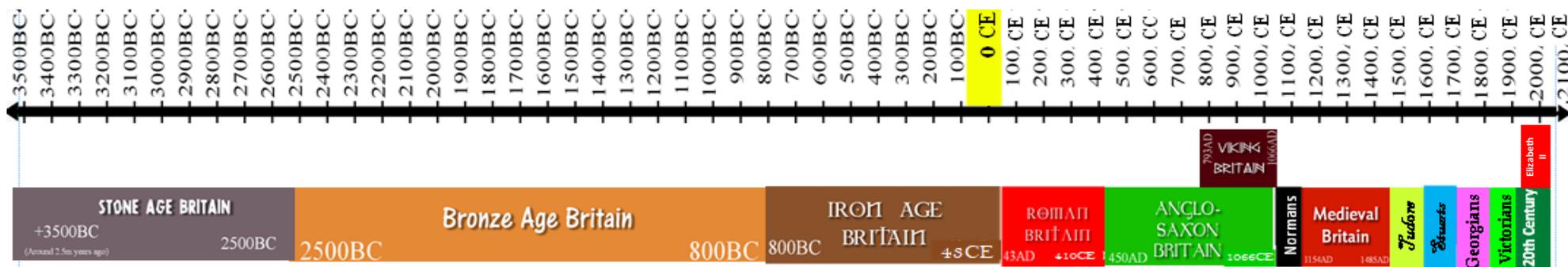


## Challenge

- Investigate the Commonwealth nations.
- True or false? The monarchy in Britain has always been popular with the people.



- Main events**
- 1926: Born
  - 1952: Became queen
  - 1953: Coronation at Westminster Abbey
  - 2012: Celebrated her diamond jubilee
  - 2015: Became the longest reigning monarch in Britain





# Rosa Parks

## Key Facts

- Rosa Parks was an American activist who was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white passenger on a bus.
- This happened in the USA in the 1950s when segregation like this was common.
- When Rosa Parks was arrested it started a huge protest and many people and boycott of the buses in Montgomery.
- The protests eventually brought about a change in the law and segregation on buses was stopped.
- The civil rights movement in the United States began during the 1950s and was a struggle for black people to be treated the same as white people.
- Rosa Parks' actions and arrest were shared in newspapers and reports across the world and shocked both black and white people around the world.



## Talking Points

- What sources of evidence could be used to find out more about Rosa Parks and what life was like for black people in the 1950s in the USA?
- Why did people want their protests to be peaceful?

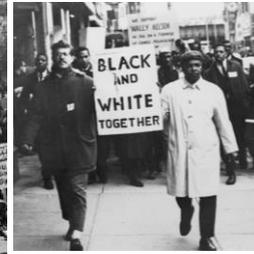
## Vocabulary

**Activist** - A person trying to bring about change

**Law** - A set of rules  
**Segregation** - Keeping people apart because of their gender, race or religion

**Significant** - Important  
**Legacy** - Something left behind after death

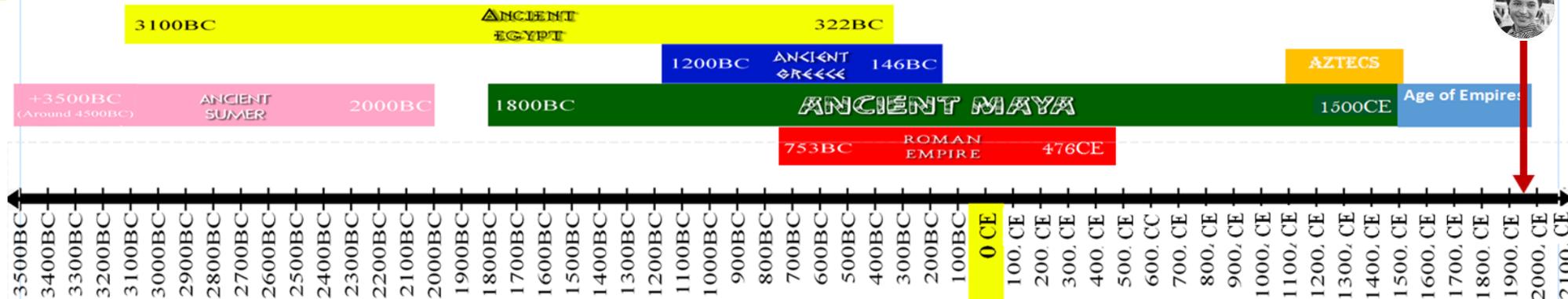
**Boycott** - Refusal to use or buy something



## Challenge

- Investigate the civil rights movement in America.
- Do you agree? Conflict doesn't always have to involve violence.

- 1913: Born
- 1955: Arrested in Montgomery, Alabama
- 1956: Law changed in Montgomery
- 1964: Civil Rights Act became law
- 2005: Died



Main events



# Neil Armstrong

## Key Facts

- Neil Armstrong will always be remembered for being the first man to step on the Moon.
- Scientists at NASA wanted to be the first to visit the Moon but also wanted to learn as much about it as they could.
- Armstrong was the commander of the spacecraft Apollo 11 which flew to the moon.
- The astronauts who went with him were Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins.
- The name of the landing site on the Moon was Tranquility Base.
- Armstrong and Aldrin spent almost three hours walking on the surface of the Moon collecting samples of Moon rocks and carrying out experiments.
- The astronauts left a US flag and a plaque saying 'Here men from the planet Earth first set foot upon the Moon'.



Talking Points

- Why was flying to the Moon considered a breakthrough event?
- Why was the landing site called Tranquility Base?



Vocabulary

**Commander** - Person in charge of a military operation  
**Breakthrough** - Successful for the first time  
**Plaque** - Stone/metal tablet with writing on  
**Exploration** - Search of an unfamiliar area  
**NASA** - National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Challenge

- Which two nations were trying to send a man to the Moon in the 1960s.
- Do you agree? Exploration of space is an important and worthwhile thing to do.



Main events

1930: Born

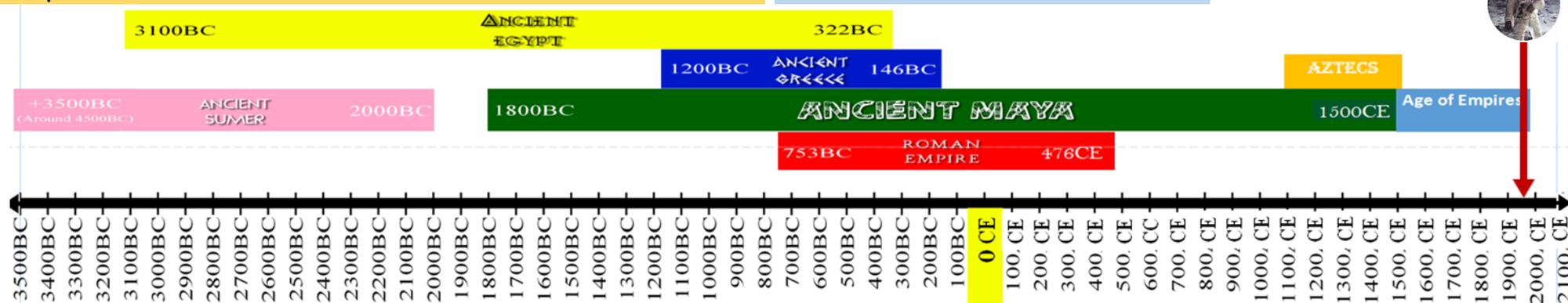
1949: Joined the US Navy

1952: Joined NASA

1966: Took his first flight into space

20 July 1969: Became the first man to walk on the Moon

2012: Died





# History Knowledge Navigators

Year 3



# The Stone Age

## Key Facts

- People lived on a diet of fruits, seeds, grasses and wheat and then meat when they had developed weapons to hunt with
- People who have to move around to find food are called hunter-gatherers
- The Stone Age is split into three periods: The Palaeolithic, The Mesolithic and the Neolithic,
- Skara Brae is a well preserved Stone Age village in the Orkney Islands, Scotland
- The Oldowan toolkit is the name given to the oldest known stone tools used by early humans.
- The Lascaux cave paintings were a significant discovery because of how much they told archaeologists about early Stone Age culture and society.



## Vocabulary

- Ancestors** - Relatives from long ago
- Nomadic** - Travelling from place to place
- Communal** Shared by a group of people
- Historical sources** - Things that give information about the past
- Archaeologists** - People who study the past by examining remains and objects
- Scavenging** - Searching for something
- Migrate** - Move from one place to another
- Predators** - Animals that kill and eat other animals
- c.** - Around

## Talking Points

- Why did humans change from hunter-gatherers to permanent settlers?
- What sources of evidence are there to tell us about the Stone Age?



## Challenge

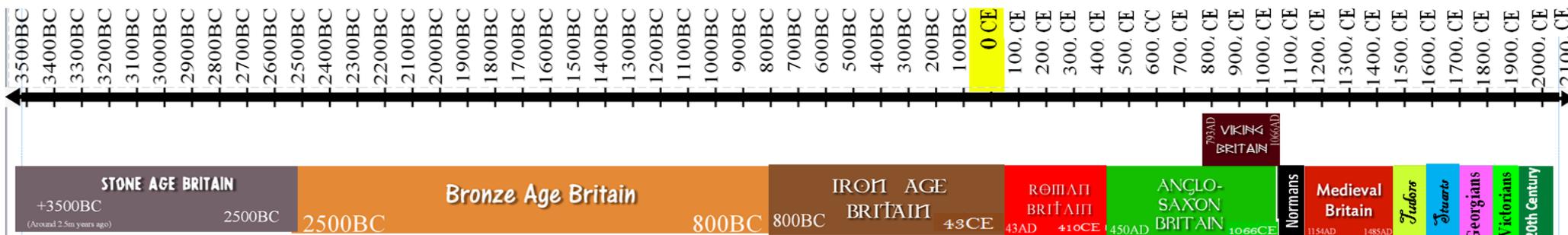
- Investigate Stonehenge.
- Why do we use the word 'probably' when trying to explain what life was like during the Stone Age period?

c.15000 BCE Lascaux cave paintings created

c.3000 BCE: Stonehenge first built

c.1930 CE: Oldowan toolkit identified

1940 CE: Lascaux caves discovered



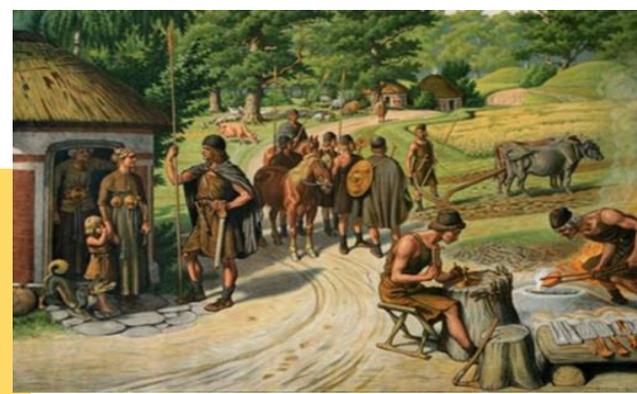
Main events



# The Bronze Age

## Key Facts

- The Bronze Age was significant, because a lot of important developments of how people lived took place in it.
- Bronze Age barrows were different to Stone Age burial mounds.
- The objects buried in barrows give historians important clues about the time period.
- Bronze Age people began to travel great distances to trade and create settlements bringing their customs and beliefs with them.
- The Beaker people were from central Europe and brought Bronze Age technology to Britain.
- Stonehenge, was built over many hundreds of years with work beginning in the late Stone Age, around 3000 BC, and the last changes made in the early Bronze Age, around 1500 BCE.
- As well as being the first to make bronze, The Sumerian civilisation are known for many other significant developments.
- Bronze jewellery was worn by the wealthiest and most powerful people in Bronze Age societies, as a symbol of their status.



## Vocabulary

- Societies** - People living together in organised groups
- Ancient** - From a long time ago
- Trade** - Buy, sell or exchange goods
- Custom** - A traditional way of doing something
- Hoard** - A secret store of valuable items
- Archaeologists** - People who study the past by examining remains and objects
- Preserved** - Kept in its original state
- Communal** - Shared by a group of people

## Talking Points

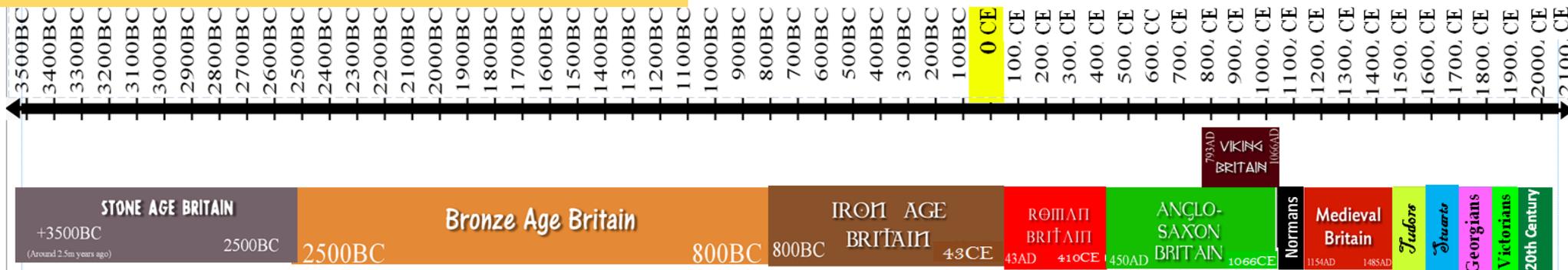
- How do artefacts help explain the past?
- Which island became a centre for trade during the Bronze Age?



## Challenge

- Do you agree? The Bronze Age started at the same time across the world.
- Prove that the Beaker people had a significant impact on culture in Britain.

- Main events**
- c.6000 BCE: Humans began extracting and using copper
  - c.3300 BCE: Bronze Age began in Sumer
  - c.2100 BCE: Bronze Age began in Britain
  - c.1700 BCE: Nordic countries in Northern Europe and China, in Asia, entered the Bronze Age



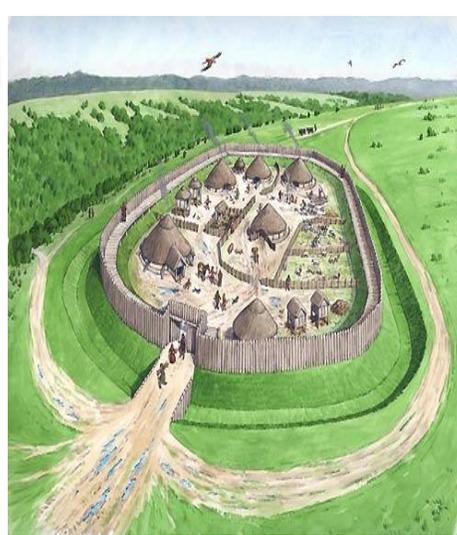


# The Iron Age



## Key Facts

- The huge changes that the use of iron brought to farming and conflict made the Iron Age significant.
- During the Iron Age, a group of people called the Celts travelled across Europe to trade but many settled in Britain.
- The Celts were excellent farmers and, by increasing the land that they could farm, were able to produce more food than they needed which they kept in granaries.
- Iron Age people, such as the Celts, also kept livestock (goats, sheep, pigs and cows) and developed techniques like smoking and salting to preserve food.
- The development of iron weapons is significant because it gave the Celts, from Europe, a big advantage in battle.
- Iron Age hill forts were designed to provide protection to villagers and local farmers and to keep enemies out.
- Landowners became wealthy and powerful, while the poor had to work hard in the fields in Iron Age society.
- A blacksmith is someone who works with iron and steel and they became significant because they were relied upon to make tools and weapons.
- Iron Age Celts believed in many different gods and the druids (priests) believed in immortality (life after death).
- Celtic language and culture is still present today, particularly in parts of Ireland, Wales and Scotland. This is the Celts' legacy.



## Talking Points

- Why do settlements need to be fortified and why is a hill a good place for a fort?
- What are the similarities and differences between the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age societies?



## Vocabulary

**Conquest:** -conquering (taking control of) a country or group of people

**Legacy** - Something left behind after death

**Ore** - A rock that metal comes from

**Civilisations** - Organised groups of people with their own culture

**Fortifications** - Buildings, walls and ditches built to protect a place

**Inhabited** - Lived in

## Challenge

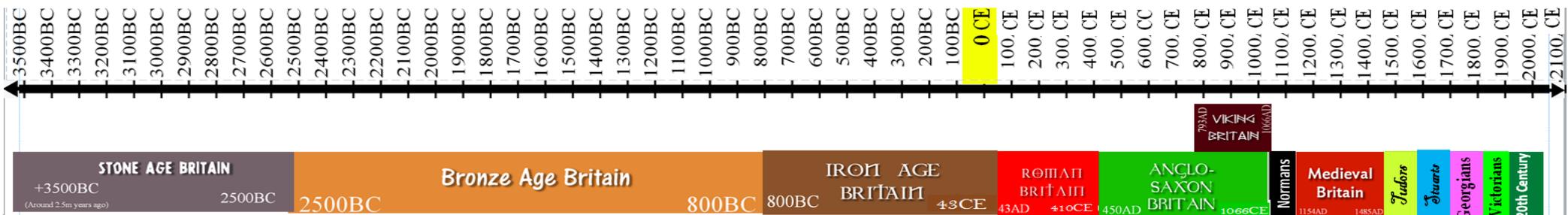
- Investigate significant hill fort sites in Britain.
- Recommend some significant artefacts from Iron Age Britain that help us understand what life was like for different sections of society.



c.800 BCE: First hill forts built in Britain

c.500 BCE: Celts arrived in Britain

43 CE: Second Roman invasion of Britain marked the end of the Iron Age





# Ancient Egypt



## Talking Points

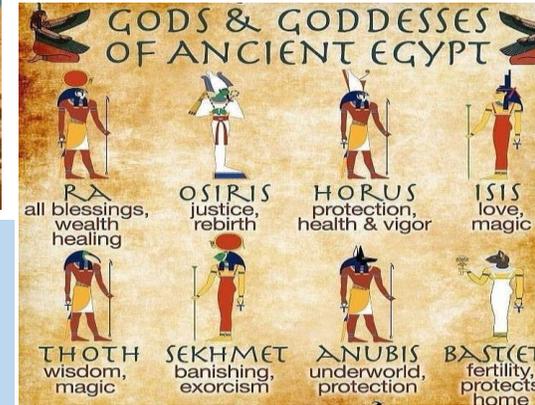
- Why were the pyramids built so large?
- What do Egyptian tomb paintings tell us about daily life in this time period?
- Compare Ancient Egyptian burials and those of the Stone Age and the Bronze Age

## Key Facts

- Ancient Egypt was home to some of the most influential inventions and discoveries in history.
- The Ancient Egyptians built their homes near the River Nile, where they could grow crops on the fertile land using irrigation.
- The Egyptians created systems for writing (including hieroglyphics) and mathematics and used paper (papyrus) to write about religion, astronomy and medicine.
- Egyptians believed in immortality and created complicated burial rituals, including mummification and removing internal organs and putting them into Canopic jars.
- When pharaohs died, their bodies were embalmed and these mummies were put into a sarcophagus and buried in pyramids and magnificent tombs.
- The Egyptians were very skilled builders whom built obelisks (pointed stone pillars) to remember the achievements of pharaohs or to worship the gods.
- Ancient Egyptian civilisation continued until the death of Cleopatra VII in 30 BCE when Egypt fell to the Roman Empire
- There are lots of Egyptian artefacts to provide evidence and help us understand how people lived in Ancient Egypt.

## Vocabulary

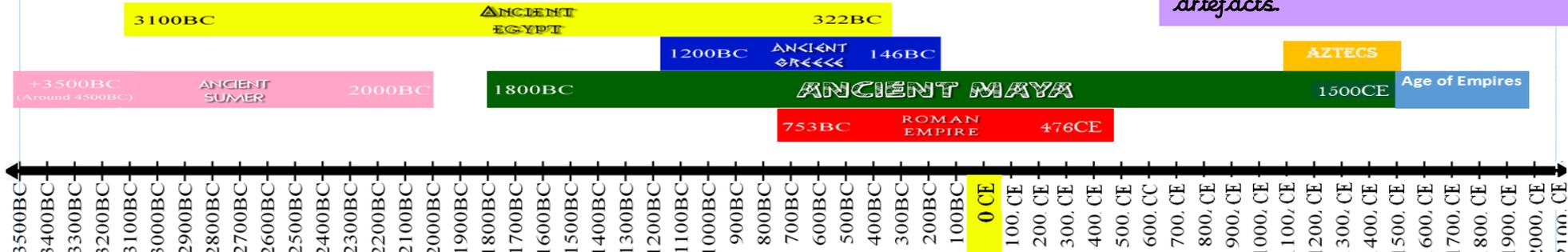
- Immortality** - The ability to live forever
- Rituals** - Religious services that follow set patterns
- Archaeologists** - People who study the past by examining remains and objects
- Sarcophagus** - Decorative container for a body
- Mummy** - Preserved body
- Afterlife** - A life some people believe begins when you die
- Embalmed** - Preserved with special substances
- Pharaoh** - King or queen



## Challenge

- Investigate Ancient Egyptian gods and their influence on Egyptian daily life.
- Suggest reasons why most tombs and pyramids were robbed of all their treasures and artefacts.

- c.2600 BCE: first known obelisks built
- c.2560 BCE: Great Pyramid at Giza completed
- c.2200 BCE: end of the pyramid era
- c.1460 BCE: Hatshepsut's 'unfinished obelisk' abandoned



Main events



# History Knowledge Navigators

Year 4



# The Roman Empire



The Roman Empire in 117 AD, at its greatest extent

## Key Facts

- Julius Caesar first invaded Britain in 54 BCE
- Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC
- Britain was first conquered by the Romans in 43 CE by Emperor Claudius.
- In 27 BC, Octavian took power and this marked the beginning of the Roman Empire
- Emperor Hadrian ordered a great wall to be built to separate Roman Britain from Scotland to stop Picts raiding the South
- Queen Boudicca led the Iceni tribe against the Romans.
- The city of Rome was founded after a tale of two brothers; Romulus and Remus.
- Latin (the language of Ancient Rome) is still a part of all European languages, including English.
- By the fourth century CE, Romans had embraced Christianity and it had become the Empire's official religion.
- By the end of the fifth century, Rome had been attacked on several different frontiers with civil war and political turmoil at home so were finding it difficult to hold their vast empire together.

## Vocabulary

- Frontiers:** - Borders between countries
- Territory:** - Land controlled by a ruler
- Constitution** - A system of laws and rules
- Dictator** - A ruler with total power over a country
- Assassinated** - Killed for political reasons
- Economy** - How money and trade is organised
- Emperor** - Man who rules an empire
- Mosaics** - Pictures made from pieces of tile
- Architects** - People who design buildings

## Talking Points

- What happened at Pompeii?
- Why did people enjoy watching violent events at the Colosseum?
- Can you explain the changes in how the Roman Empire was governed?

## Challenge

- Investigate how far the Roman Empire spread.
- Investigate some famous Roman buildings like the Colosseum.

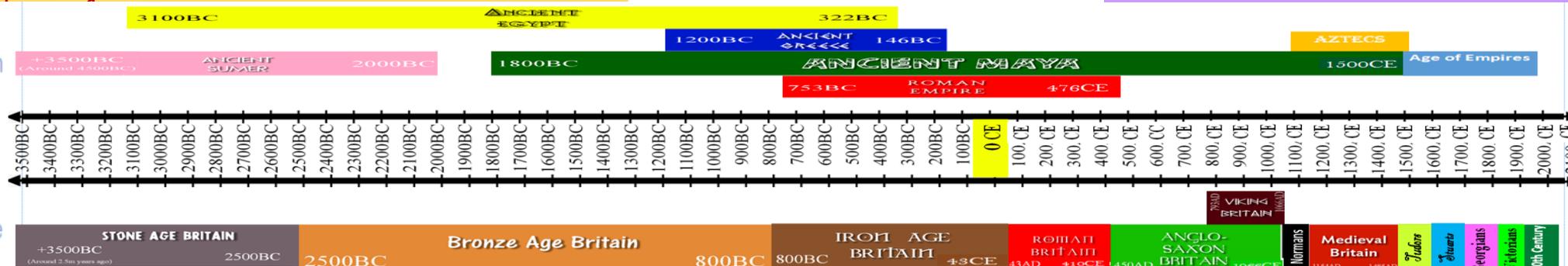
753 BCE: Founding of Rome

575 BCE: Rome ruled by Etruscan kings

509 BCE: Rome became a republic

27 BCE: Augustus became Emperor and leader of the Empire

476 CE: Fall of Rome



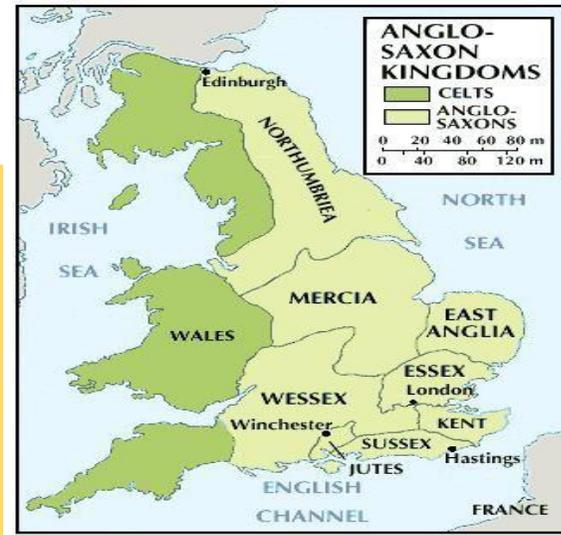
Main events



# The Anglo-Saxons

## Key Facts

- The Celtic tribes in Britain who had lived in harmony with the Romans came under attack from northern tribes (the Picts and Scots) so they asked the Anglo-Saxons to protect them, in return, for land they could settle on.
- The Angles and the Saxons came from what is now Northern Germany and the Jutes came from Denmark.
- By the beginning of the seventh century, there were seven major Anglo-Saxon kingdoms including Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex and Kent.
- The Anglo-Saxons wrote some of England's earliest works of literature, including the epic poem Beowulf.
- The Anglo-Saxons had pagan beliefs until Saint Augustine of Canterbury arrived from Rome and started to convert the Anglo-Saxon kings and their people.
- The Vikings began raiding and then attempted a total conquest of Anglo-Saxon Britain.
- In 878, Alfred the Great, the king of Wessex led a fightback against the Vikings which ended with their defeat in 954 when their king, Eric Bloodaxe, was killed.
- The Anglo-Saxons ruled large parts of England until 1066, the year that England was conquered by William the Conqueror after his victory at the Battle of Hastings.
- Lots of knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons comes from the evidence found at Sutton-Hoo, a traditional ship burial site



Talking Points

- What were the similarities and differences between the Anglo-Saxon invasions of Britain and the Roman ones?
- What was the the Anglo-Saxon heroic code?



Vocabulary

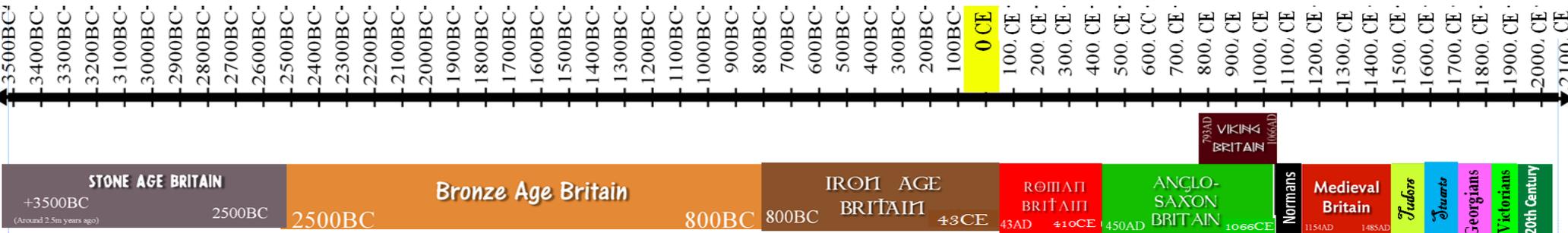
**Descendants** - Relatives from later generations  
**Conquered** - Took control of by force  
**Allegiance** - Support of a person or group  
**Medieval** - The period of European history between 476 CE and 1500 CE  
**Legacy** - Something left behind after death  
**Christianisation** - Conversion to Christianity  
**Pagan** - Relating to religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions

Challenge

- Investigate how many Anglo-Saxon kingdoms there were. What do you notice?
- Investigate the battles of Edington and Stamford Bridge. What made them so significant?

**Main events**

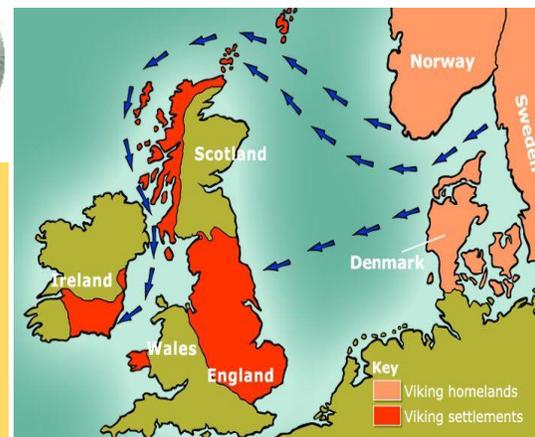
- 410: Roman army left Britain
- 597: St Augustine brought Christianity to Britain from Rome
- 601: King Ethelbert of Kent converted to Christianity
- 793: Monastery at Lindisfarne raided by Vikings
- 927: Kingdom of England created



# The Vikings

## Key Facts

- Vikings were originally from Scandinavia but established many trading colonies across Northern Europe.
- The Vikings were excellent traders and sailors and very good at navigation.
- The Viking explorer who discovered North America was called Leif Eriksson.
- Viking invaders named *Yorvik* (now *York*) the Viking capital of England.
- Although great sailors and explorers, it is as fierce warriors and raiders that Vikings are often remembered for.
- The Vikings' raiding strategy was effective for lots of reasons, but speed and surprise were two of the most significant.
- The raids were so successful that soon much of the north and east of England was under Viking rule (also called *Danelaw*).
- Churches and monasteries were prime targets for Viking raids (such as *Lindisfarne* in 793 CE) as they had lots of gold and silver ornaments and little in the way of defences.
- Vikings worshipped many gods including *Odin* (God of War) and his son *Thor* (God of Thunder).
- Warriors who fought bravely in battle would be carried to *Valhalla* - the Viking warrior heaven.



## Talking Points

- Can you compare and contrast a famous Viking ruler with a famous Anglo-Saxon one?
- What is the difference between a raid and a Conquest?
- How were Viking beliefs different from Christian beliefs?

## Vocabulary

- Scandinavia:** - Norway, Sweden and Denmark
- Explorers** - People who travel to a new place to discover what is there
- Evidence** - Proof, information showing whether something is true
- Raid** - Enter a place to steal something
- Colonise** - Go and live somewhere and take control of it
- Navigation** - Finding a way around
- Descendant** - Relative from later generations

## Challenge

- Investigate famous battles between the Vikings and the Anglo-Saxons. Use historical language to help present your information.
- True or false? The Vikings never adopted Christianity while they were in England.

793: Vikings attacked the holy monastery of Lindisfarne

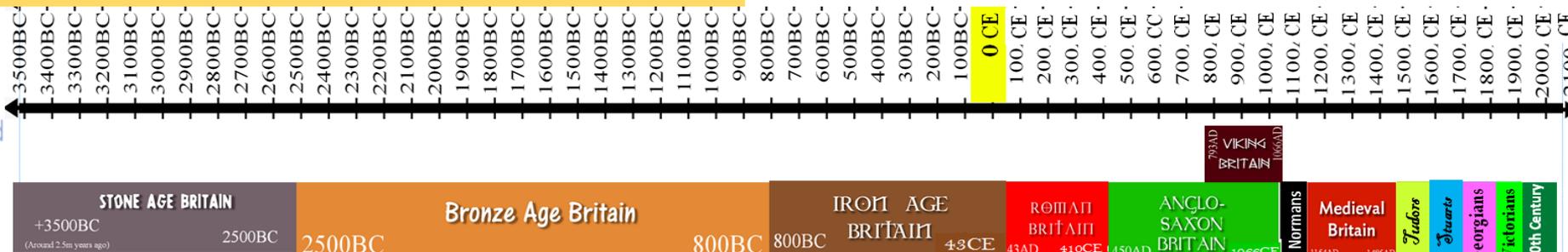
867: Viking invaders named *Yorvik* (now *York*) the Viking capital of England

886: England divided into Viking and Anglo-Saxon kingdoms

954: Last Viking king of *Jorvik* (*York*) killed in battle

1066: Harold Hardrada, King of Norway defeated by King Harold at the Battle of *Stamford Bridge*

1066: King Harold defeated by William at the Battle of *Hastings*



Main events



# History Knowledge Navigators

Year 5



# The Ancient Greeks

## Key Facts

- Pottery can be used to date archaeological sites and to ask questions about everyday Greek life.
- Famous Greek myths and legends (like Theseus and the Minotaur) told stories about gods, heroes and how the universe was created and can be found on many of the artefacts from this time.
- Famous Greek epics have influenced writing, storytelling and literature for almost three thousand years and are a valuable source of evidence about Greek life.
- The Ancient Greeks held athletic competitions near Mount Olympus which inspired the modern Olympic Games.
- Athens was famous for its great thinkers, art, architecture and philosophy and has been very influential in many of today's societies.
- Athenians invented democracy, a system that allows citizens to vote on important matters.
- The Parthenon, in Athens, is a temple to the goddess Athena and has influenced architects, designers and artists to this day.
- Ancient Greeks, like Pythagoras, Archimedes and Hippocrates made some of the most significant discoveries in mathematics, science and medicine



## Vocabulary

**Democracy:** - A system of government in which people choose who is in charge by voting in elections

**Citizens** - People who belong to a place

**Philosophy** - Study of how people think and live

**Civilisations:** - Organised groups of humans with their own culture

**Demigods:** - Less important gods, usually half god, half human

**Amphoras** - Two-handled narrow necked jars for oil or wine

**Lekythos** - Flasks with a narrow neck

**Friezes** - Decoration high on a wall



## Talking Points

- Are Homer's Iliad and Odyssey reliable sources of historical evidence?
- Can you provide an overview of the Trojan War and the Siege of Troy?
- Using historical sources can you compare and contrast Ancient Greek religion with Ancient Roman religion?
- What is a city-state?

## Challenge

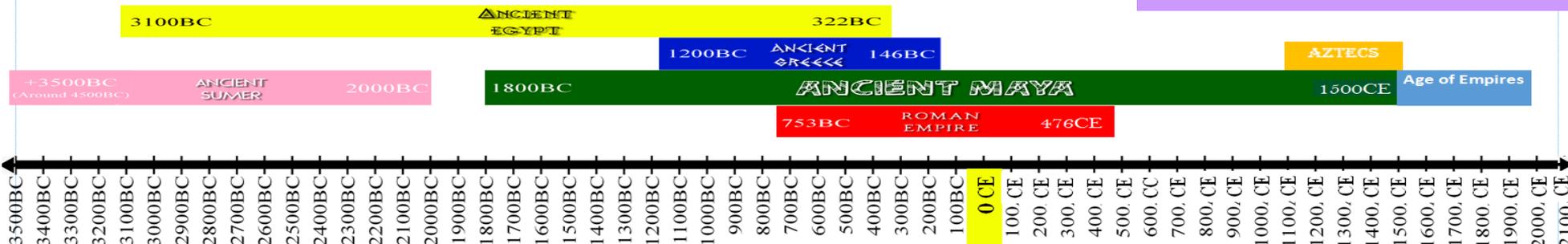
- Do you agree? The Trojan War was a myth not an historical event.
- Do you agree? All historical sources are a type of propaganda.

776 BCE: First Olympic Games

480 BCE: Athenians defeated the Persian army at the Battle of Salamis

431-404 BCE: The Peloponnesian War (Athens defeated by Sparta)

146 BCE: Greeks defeated by the Romans at the Battle of Corinth



Main events



# The Aztecs

## Key Facts

- As the Aztecs improved their agricultural and trading skills, their society grew in influence and size, spreading into areas ruled by other communities who either traded with the Aztecs or were conquered by them.
- Warfare was an essential part of Aztec life and boys started learning to fight at a young age.
- Most Aztecs were farmers and built intelligent systems of irrigation and grew floating gardens on lakes, called chinampas.
- Trade was very important in Aztec society and they produced a wide range of goods which were traded in market places.
- Art was a significant part of daily life for the Aztecs and one of the most important art forms was textiles which were an indicator of social status.
- The Aztecs believed in many different gods including Huitzilopochtli, a sun god and the god of war.
- The great cities of the Aztec empire all featured large stepped pyramids at their centre where religious ceremonies were performed, including human sacrifice.
- Spanish conquistadors, led by Hernán Cortés, defeated the Aztecs and built Mexico City over Tenochtitlán although the ruins of Tenochtitlán can still be seen in Mexico City today.
- After the Spanish had taken control, they quickly built new Christian churches and began converting the local people to Christianity



## Talking Points

- What comparisons can be made between Aztec settlements with settlements in Britain during the same period?
- What are the similarities and differences between the conquest of the Aztec people with the Roman conquest of Britain?

## Vocabulary

- Conquistadors** - Spanish conquerors
- Mesoamerican** - Historical region including parts of modern-day Mexico and Central America
- Irrigation** - Supplying land with water
- Chinampas** - Islands created for growing crops
- Textiles** - Things made of cloth
- Ceremonies** - A formal event where special things are done
- Conquered** - Taken control of by force
- Captives** - People who have been taken prisoner



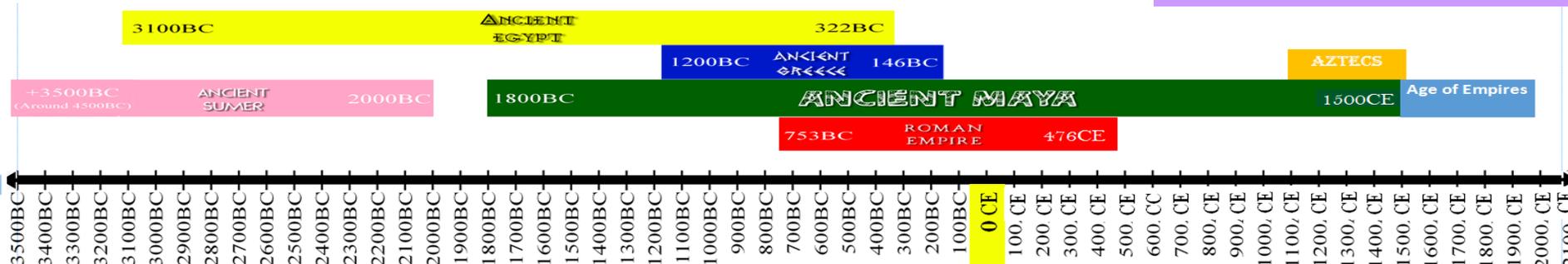
## Challenge

- Write a chronology of the history of Tenochtitlán from its founding to modern times. What has changed? What has stayed the same?
- Investigate the conquistadors and their impact on South American civilisations.



Main events

- 1325: Early Aztecs built a large temple in Tenochtitlán and began to build a great city there
- 1502: Montezuma II became the ninth Aztec king
- 1519: Conquistador Cortés arrived from Spain
- 1521: Tenochtitlán destroyed





# The Tudors

## Key Facts

- Tudor rule began at the end of a violent 30-year civil war called 'The War of the Roses' that had a terrible impact on England.
- In the Tudor era, people would revolt over taxes, land ownership and religion.
- The Tudor monarchs had to cope with the constant threat of invasion which led to significant military developments.
- Henry VIII built a powerful navy, which included the famous Mary Rose and large artillery forts across the south coast of England.
- The Elizabethan era, is sometimes called England's Golden Age as it was so significant.
- New overseas trade routes and growth in agriculture brought peace and prosperity, allowing England to flourish, and explorers led to the colonisation of the New World.
- Sir Walter Raleigh was one of the Elizabethan period's most famous explorers and adventurers.
- The Renaissance movement was a period of cultural and artistic development.
- In 1534 the Pope had refused to allow Henry to remarry but Henry remarried anyway and named himself the head of the Protestant Church of England.
- This started the English Reformation, which divided Catholics and Protestants even further, in Britain and Europe.



Henry VII



Henry VIII



Edward VI



Lady Jane Grey



Mary I



Elizabeth I

## Talking Points

- What comparisons can be made between the reigns of different Tudor monarchs?
- Why was it significant that Elizabeth I died without an heir?
- Compare and contrast Tudor pastimes with Greek pastimes.

## Vocabulary

- Monarch** - The king or queen of a country
- Legacy** - Something left behind after death
- Reformation** - Changes to the Catholic Church that led to the setting up of the Protestant Church
- Heir** - Someone who will inherit a title or property
- Rebellion** - Violent action to change a country's political system
- Parliament** - A group of people who make or change laws
- Civil war** - A war fought between people who live in the same country

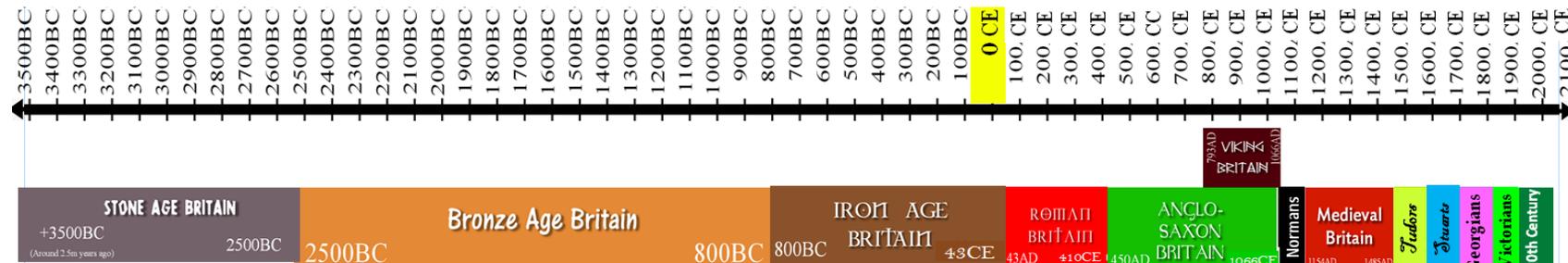
## Challenge

- Investigate the Spanish Armada and Phillip II's claim to the English throne.
- True or false? The Tudors were the first English royal dynasty to establish trading colonies. Justify your answer.



- 1485:** Battle of Bosworth Field; Henry Tudor became Henry VII
- 1534:** Henry VIII made supreme head of the Church in England
- 1588:** England defeated the Spanish Armada
- 1603:** Elizabeth I died and James Stuart became king

- 1485-1509:** Henry VII's reign
- 1509-1547:** Henry VIII's reign
- 1534:** Henry VIII formed the Church of England
- 1547-1553:** Edward VI's reign
- 1553-1558:** Mary I's reign
- 1558-1603:** Elizabeth I's reign





# History Knowledge Navigators

Year 6



# The Victorian Era

## Key Facts

- The Victorian era is the name given to the period of Queen Victoria's reign and was a time of significant technological, scientific, economic and social change.
- Many children lived in terrible poverty and worked in mines and factories but more children attended school towards the end of the era.
- Victorians wanted to learn more about the world around them and new learning in science often challenged religious beliefs and ideas.
- The lives of the rich and the poor were very different in Victorian times.
- The middle classes changed the way that politics worked by wanting more representation in parliament.
- Some of Britain's most famous authors, such as Charles Dickens, Thomas Hardy and the Brontë sisters, were writing during the Victorian era.
- Towns and cities became overcrowded with houses, factories, mills, mines and workshops bringing pollution which had significant effects on people's health.
- Many Europeans settled in newly discovered places but some countries, like Britain, also sent armies and officials to govern these new territories.
- Not all Victorian exploration was about trade and conquest as much of the world was still 'undiscovered'.
- Christian missionaries travelled far and wide, seeking out people to adopt the Christian faith.



British Empire in 1900

## Vocabulary

- Empire** - A number of nations controlled by one country
- Poverty** - Being extremely poor
- Revolution** - Important change
- Workforce** - People available to do a job
- Economy** - The wealth a country gets from business and industry
- Parliament** - A group of people who make or change laws
- Missionaries** - People sent to a foreign country to teach about their religion
- Raj** - British rule in India

## Talking Points

- What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on political and social organisation in the 19th century?
- Can you explain whom the 'middle classes' were?
- Can you explain some of the consequences, positive and negative, of Britain's empire?

## Challenge

- Investigate reforms in health and education during the Victorian era.
- Do you agree? Settlements and colonies are the same thing.

1837: Victoria became queen

1838: Slavery abolished in the British Empire

1845-9: Irish potato famine

1854: Britain went to war in Crimea

1859: Charles Darwin published 'On the Origin of Species'

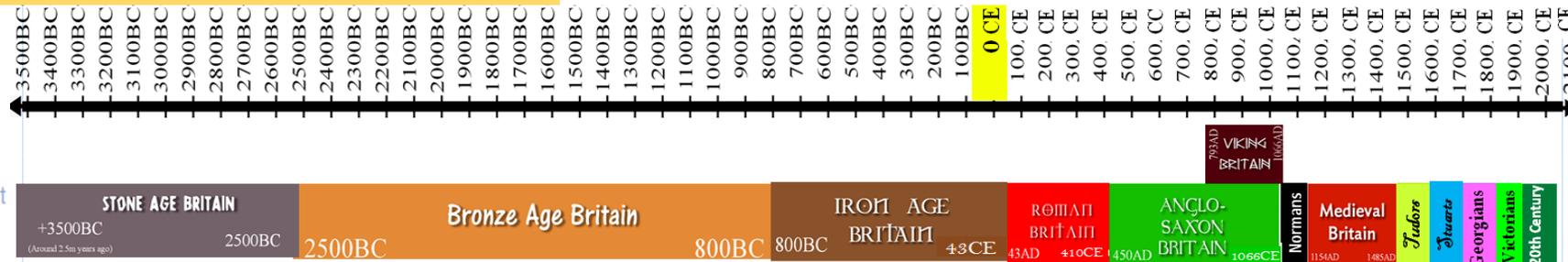
1861: Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, died

1867: Antiseptic first used

1880: Education became compulsory until the age of ten

1897: Women's suffrage movement grew

1901: Victoria died



Main events

# The Second World War

## Key Facts



### Who Fought in World War II?

ALLIED POWERS	AXIS POWERS
United Kingdom	Nazi Germany
France	Japan
Soviet Union	Italy
United States	

Many other countries were involved, but these were the major ones on each side.

### Talking Points

- What sources of evidence can be used to find out more about the Second World War?
- Why was propaganda a characteristic feature of the Second World War?



### World War 2 battles to investigate:

- Fall of France, May - June 1940
- Battle of Britain, July - October 1940
- Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941
- Battle of Midway, June 1942
- Battle of Stalingrad, July 1942 to February 1943
- Battle of Kohima, April - June 1944
- Normandy (D-Day Landings), June to August 1944
- Battle of the Bulge, December 1944 - January 1945

### Vocabulary

**Decades** - Periods of ten years  
**Evacuation** - Removal to a place of safety  
**Propaganda** - Communication used to influence the opinions of others  
**Blitz** - When a city (like London) was bombed heavily  
**Atomic** - Power that is produced by splitting atoms  
**Holocaust** - The deliberate mass murder of Jews and political prisoners by the Nazis  
**Rationing** - Limiting the amount of food, water or fuel

### Challenge

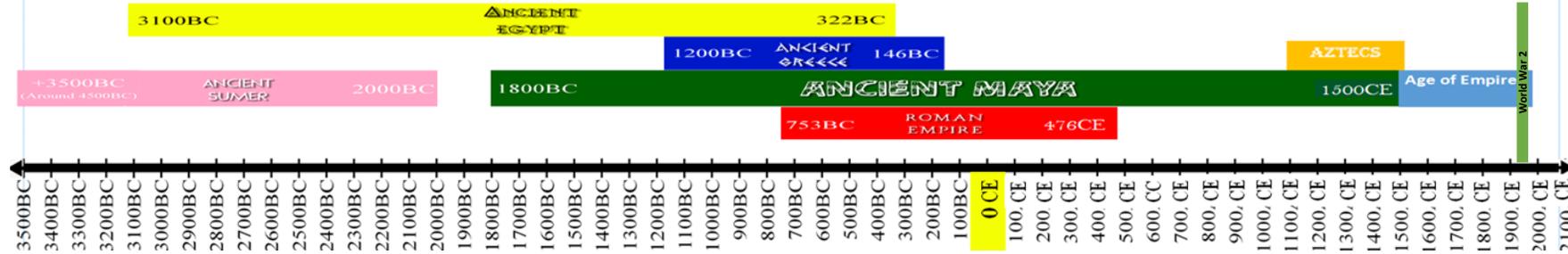
- Investigate Winston Churchill.
- Using multiple sources of evidence, including maps, investigate the evacuation of British forces at Dunkirk.

- After the First World War, Hitler and the Nazi party had come to power promising to rebuild the German army and was soon invading parts of Europe.
- Britain and France agreed to help Poland if it was invaded so when Hitler 's army moved into Poland the Second World War began.
- The Battle of Britain, was one of the most critical stages of the whole war which the RAF won this battle at great cost
- In Britain, daily life changed completely as a result of the war with the use of rationing and children being evacuated to the country during the Blitz.
- Many major towns and cities had to be rebuilt after the German bombing raids and in the years after the war there was the introduction of a free National Health Service (the NHS).
- Pearl Harbor was attacked by the Japanese and brought the United States into the war in 1941.
- The Second World War saw the first use the atomic bomb when the US dropped them on two Japanese cities to end the war.
- Over 50 million people died, including six million Jews in the Holocaust ,during World War 2
- After World War 2, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and The United Nations were created which brought most of the countries of the world together, with a shared commitment to avoid another global war at all costs.



Main events

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1939: Germany invaded Poland                     | 1943: German army defeated at Stalingrad, Russia               |
| 1939: Britain and France declared war on Germany | 1944: D-Day: allied invasion of France                         |
| 1940: British forces evacuated from Dunkirk      | 1945: Hitler committed suicide, Germany surrendered            |
| 1941: Hitler invaded Russia                      | 1945: Japan surrendered after the USA dropped two atomic bombs |
| 1941: The USA entered the war                    |  |
| 1942: Mass killings began at Auschwitz           |  |





# Explorers

## Vocabulary

- Achieve** - Succeed in doing something after lots of effort
- Significant** - Important
- Resources** - Things people need
- Civilisations** - Organised groups of humans with their own culture
- Expanded** - Grew bigger

## Key Facts

- Exploration often happened as civilisations expanded.
- Rulers wanted to make their kingdoms bigger, for safety or for riches and power.
- One way to do this was to colonise neighbouring lands, often violently through conflict and war.
- Not all exploration was done through conflict.
- The Age of Exploration, or Age of Discovery, was a period of massive European exploration of the world.
- Between the 15th and 17th centuries, large amounts of European ships searched for new trade routes and partners.
- The desire to spread religious beliefs was another significant reason why groups of people travelled to new places.
- Missionaries are people on a religious mission, especially ones sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country.
- Exploration drove the advancement of technology from navigation equipment to means of transport.



## Leif Eriksson

A Norse explorer from Iceland. He is thought to have been the first European to have set foot on continental North America.



## Roald Amundsen

A Norwegian explorer of polar regions. He was a key figure of the period known as the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration.



## Zheng He

A Chinese explorer who led seven great voyages on behalf of the Chinese emperor. These voyages travelled through the South China Sea, Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Red Sea, and along the east coast of Africa.



## Amelia Earhart

An American aviation pioneer and author. She was the first female aviator to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. She set many other records and wrote popular books about her flying experiences.



## Christopher Columbus

An Italian explorer and navigator who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean, opening the way for the widespread European exploration and colonization of the Americas.



## Sir Edmund Hillary

A New Zealand mountaineer, explorer, and philanthropist. On 29 May 1953, Hillary and Sherpa mountaineer Tenzing Norgay became the first climbers to reach the summit of Mount Everest.



## Captain James Cook

A British explorer, navigator, cartographer, and captain in the British Royal Navy, famous for his three voyages between 1768 and 1779 in the Pacific Ocean and to Australia in particular.



## Neil Armstrong

An American astronaut and aeronautical engineer, and the first person to walk on the Moon. He was also a naval aviator, test pilot, and university professor.

## Talking Points

- What is the difference between migration and exploration?
- Why have most explorers in history have been men. Find out more about famous female explorers.

## Challenge

- Research Marco Polo's famous book about his travels. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using this as a source of evidence?
- Francis Drake is described as a great British explorer. The Spanish described him as a pirate. What do you think?



Main events

1000: Leif Eriksson became the first European to reach North America

1405: Zheng He sailed from China to India

1492: Christopher Columbus sailed to the New World

1770: James Cook (Captain Cook) reached the coast of Australia

1911: Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole

1932: Amelia Earhart flew solo across the Atlantic

1953: Sir Edmund Hillary reached the summit of Mount Everest

1969: Neil Armstrong walked on the Moon

