

2024-2025 Summer Term

History Knowledge Organisers



Y1 Buckets and Spades

Radford Semele is in the town of Leamington Spa. Leamington Spa used to be a tiny village but it became more popular when people built baths around some of the springs (a spring is where water comes up out of the ground). Leamington Spa is called a 'spa' because of the baths that were built. When Queen Victoria came to visit, she said that Leamington Spa could be called Royal Leamington Spa.

Past



In the Victorian times, trains became a great way to travel so more people went to the beach. They would travel to the seaside to enjoy activities, such as a puppet show, walk along the promenade or to go sea bathing. The Victorians believed that the sea air was good for you and that sea bathing would make you healthy. Beaches used to be split into areas for men and women and people would be fully clothed. Beaches were also much cleaner because there weren't as many packaged foods.

Present



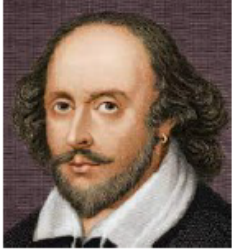
Lots of people still like to go to the seaside for a holiday. There are lots of fun things to see and do at seaside towns called attractions. There are also lots of cafes and restaurants and huts selling snacks like ice-creams, drinks and fish and chips.

Like in the Victorian times, you can still find puppet shows on some beaches and people still like to go for walks along the promenade.

Many people now also fly abroad to go for a seaside holiday!

Victorian times	When Queen Victoria ruled (from 1837-1901).	photographs	Pictures taken by a camera that can show us what life was like in the past.
past	Already happened in time.	similar	Things that are the same.
present	Happening now.	different	Things that are not the same.

Y2 Shakespeare



William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was a famous poet, playwright and actor. He wrote many plays including Romeo and Juliet and A Midsummer Night's Dream. Stratford-upon-Avon is the town where William Shakespeare was born and is buried. Shakespeare was born during the Tudor period when Elizabeth I was queen.



Shakespeare's birthplace,
Stratford-upon-Avon

Monarchs

A monarch is someone who rules over a place, like a king or queen. When William Shakespeare was born, Elizabeth I was the Queen of England! Did you know we still have a monarchy today and have a new King of England? There have been lots of famous kings and queens of England! Here are just a few:



• **Queen Elizabeth I** - Elizabeth I was Henry VIII's daughter. She reigned during what was known as the 'Tudor' period. She was a strong queen. Many people in Tudor England thought she would be weak because she was a woman but she reigned for 45 years and kept England safe from invasion. She never married or had any children so when she died the Tudor era ended.

• **Queen Victoria**—Queen Victoria reigned for 63 years! She was the first monarch to live in Buckingham Palace. The Victorian Age was named after Queen Victoria. In this time, lots of buildings, factories and new inventions were made!



• **Queen Elizabeth II** - Elizabeth II is the longest reigning British monarch. She was on the throne for 70 years and celebrated her Platinum Jubilee in 2022. Unfortunately, she died in 2022 and there was a big funeral in London to remember all of her hard work for her country.

• **King Charles III**—King Charles (Elizabeth II's son) is the current King of England! This year he will be coronated. This is a special ceremony to give him royal power and a crown will be put on his head.



Key Vocabulary

Playwright—Someone who writes plays.

Heir— A person who will inherit (get) money, property or the title of king/queen when someone else dies.

Throne— The position of the king or queen. A throne is a special chair that someone royal would sit on.

Reign— To rule over a country as a monarch.

Monarch— A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.

Year 3—Italy and the Romans

Timeline— Where the Roman Empire fits on a timeline



The Romans

Who were the Romans?

The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome and, over the centuries, conquered many lands to create a huge empire.

The Roman Army

The Romans had the best fighting army in the history of the ancient world. Roman soldiers had to be physically fit. They were expected to march up to 20 miles per day in line, wearing all their armor and carrying their food and tents. Some estimate there were well over 1 million soldiers in the Roman army.

Religion

Romans worshipped their own gods when they came to Britain and later introduced Christianity.

Daily life in ancient Roman times

Bread and water (or wine) would be served at home. Sometimes meat, fish, fruit, and other items may have been served, but not each day. Men and boys wore togas and then later tunics. Women and girls also wore tunics; however, these reached their ankles and tied near the waist. While many girls stayed home with their mothers to take care of the home, some girls were allowed to attend schools with the boys.

Inventions that help us today

The Romans invented lots of things. Their inventions and technology had an impact on many civilizations to come. They invented:

- Roads
- Toilets
- Public baths
- Central heating
- Aqueducts—bridges for running water
- Laws

Roman Leaders

Boudicca

Boudicca led an attack against the her tribe's Roman rulers. Her army was called the Britons. Eventually she and the Britons were overcome by the Romans. Boudicca is famous for standing up and fighting for her country.



Lucius Septimius Severus



Lucius Septimius Severus was Rome's first African emperor. After successfully becoming emperor, Severus began to expand the Roman Empire. He invaded many countries with his army and made them part of the empire. As he came from a simple background, he understood the lives of ordinary people and made a lot of changes to make people's lives better, especially the lives of Roman soldiers.

Vocabulary

Invalidate—to enter as an enemy, by force

Settlement—a place where people live, for example: villages and towns

Resistance—an act of resisting, opposition

Rebellion—opposition to someone in authority

Army—a large organized group of people who are armed and trained to fight on land in a war.

Power—the right to give commands, enforce obedience and make final decisions

Empire— the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country. The word comes from a Latin word, imperium, meaning government or rule.

Period—a specified amount of time

Sequence—order in which things happen

Y4—Egypt and The Sahara

Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilizations in the history of the world. It lasted for over 3000 years.



Settlements

Most Egyptians lived near the River Nile as it provided water, food, transport and excellent soil for growing food. Another way the Nile helped the ancient Egyptians was in trade. The Nile was the quickest and easiest way to travel from place to place.

Jobs and Farming

People worked very hard in ancient Egypt and lots of people, including women had a job. Most villagers were farmers. The Egyptians grew their crops along the banks of the River Nile. The fertile soil was ideal to grow healthy crops. The biggest job of all was that of Pharaoh.

Power and Leadership

Pharaoh's job was to take care of their people. Pharaoh made laws, collected taxes, and was the high priest. Pharaoh owned everything in ancient Egypt. Rameses II was known as one of the greatest pharaohs in Egyptian history. He is known for his fighting ability and for the grand structures that were built during his reign. Hatshepsut was a female pharaoh. Her son should have become pharaoh; however, he was only 3 years old so Hatshepsut became pharaoh alongside him. Many drawings or carvings showed her with a beard as all the previous pharaoh's had been men!

Ancient Egyptian Beliefs

Religion played a big part in the lives of the Ancient Egyptians. They believed in a wide variety of gods and goddesses. Many Pharaohs built large temples and statues in honour of their gods. It was very important to ancient Egyptian religious beliefs that the human body was preserved so they could use them in the afterlife.

Key vocabulary

Archaeologist— An archaeologist is someone who studies things that people made, used, and left behind. Howard Carter is the British archaeologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.

Tomb— A tomb is a place where a dead person is buried. The Pyramids of Giza are an example of a royal tomb.

Pharaoh— A ruler in ancient Egypt

Hieroglyphics— Writing made up of symbols (hieroglyphs)

Mummification— The process of preserving a body after someone has died.

Sarcophagus— A stone coffin. Inside Tutankhamun's stone sarcophagus, was a solid gold coffin.

Dynasty— Dynasties are a series of rulers from the same family.

Y5—Greece

The Ancient Greeks were an ancient civilisation that dominated much of the Mediterranean thousands of years ago. The Greeks had a huge impact on the world and our lives today! Many of their ideas are still used today.

Ancient Greek Buildings

The Ancient Greeks had a unique style of architecture that is still copied today. Greek architecture is known for tall columns and intricate detail. The main examples of Greek architecture that survive today are the large temples that they built to their gods. The most famous temple of Ancient Greece is the Parthenon in the city of Athens.



Alexander The Great

Alexander the Great was a king of Ancient Greece. He is considered one of the greatest military commanders in history. Alexander's father had built up a strong empire in Ancient Greece, which Alexander inherited. Alexander turned east to conquer more of the civilized world. He moved swiftly using his military genius to win battle after battle.

Theatre

Almost every Greek city had a theatre. The theatres were open air and built in a semi-circular shape with rows of tiered stone seating around it. All the actors were men. They wore large masks that exaggerated facial features and emotions.



Democracy

It was in Greece that democracy was born. The word democracy means "rule by the people." In a democracy the people have a say in how the government is run.

Democracy is still important to us today and is one of the five British Values. We value the importance of democracy in school by voting to elect student leaders like school councillors.

Sport

The Olympic Games began in Olympia in Greece. The Ancient Greeks have influenced Britain and the world today within sports, physical fitness and mental fitness. We still compete in the Olympics today!

Vocabulary

Civilisation- A group of people with their own way of life

Chronological- Time order

Ancient- The very distant past

BC/BCE- Before Christ/ Before common era

AD/CE – Anno Domini/ Common Era

Olympics Games– Originally, a religious festival, held in honour of Zeus. Attended by people in Greece. Now a major worldwide sporting competition

Influence- The effect of someone of something on someone or something

Legacy- Something handed down from the past

Reliability- The quality of something

Bias- Prejudice towards a certain view or opinion

Relevant- Appropriate