

# Autumn Term

## History Knowledge Organisers



## Y1 Myself, My School and My Village

How have toys changed over time?	
<b>How long have toys existed?</b>	Toys have existed for thousands of years. They were made out of the materials that were available at the time. Even stones and string have been made into toys.
<b>What were toys made of during the Victorian age?</b>	Toys were mainly made of wood, paper and metal during the Victorian age.
<b>What toys did Victorian children play with?</b>	Rich Victorian children played with toys such as clockwork trains, rocking horses, tea sets and dolls. Poorer children played with homemade toys such as peg dolls, wooden boats and rags stuffed with sawdust to make balls or toy animals.
<b>What are modern toys made from?</b>	Modern toys are mainly made of plastic. This is because it is usually safer and easier to make things with.
<b>How are modern toys different?</b>	Many modern toys use electricity to work. Computers and consoles were invented in the 20th century.

How have schools changed over time?	
<b>How long have schools existed?</b>	Schools have been in Britain for over a thousand years.
<b>Were schools always free?</b>	Until the Victorian times, schools were not free and not many children attended them. Children from wealthy families were usually taught by a governess at home. Some boys would be sent to school from the age of ten. Children who were not from wealthy families often wouldn't have any education and would have to work instead. In Victorian times they became free.
<b>How were schools different in Victorian times?</b>	In the past, boys and girls often had separate entrances into the school building and separate playgrounds. In the past, desks were in rows. They were fixed to the floor and couldn't be moved. Classrooms were very busy and could have over 100 pupils in a class. In the past, children used slates and chalk to write instead of paper. Schools in the past didn't have electricity so there were no lights. Gas lamps would be used instead, which meant the classrooms could be quite dark.
<b>How are modern schools different?</b>	Today, most classes in schools have around 30 children. They often have different areas for learning and tables are often in groups. Also, they are often filled with displays to support children with their learning and much more technology like interactive boards and iPads.



### Vocabulary

the past	Things that have already happened.
the present	Things that are happening now.
the future	Things that will happen in the future.
timeline	Something to show events in a certain time.
modern	Something from present times.
ancient/old	Something from the past.

## Y2 Fire and Light

### The Great Fire of London

The Great Fire of London happened in 1666. The fire started in Pudding Lane in the King's Bakery. Some people think the ovens were left on and this started the fire. The fire spread quickly and destroyed a lot of London. The houses were close together and most were made from wood so this helped the fire spread.

Fire services never used to exist so people had to try and put the fire out! They used buckets filled with water but were unable to battle the flames. The Duke of York (the future King James II) ordered that houses be destroyed using gunpowder ahead of the fire to stop the fire from spreading even further. This plan succeeded and by Thursday, the fire had been extinguished.



### Guy Fawkes and The Gunpowder plot

Guy Fawkes was born in 1570 in York, England. He joined a group that wanted to use gunpowder to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London, killing King James I and his government. 'The Gunpowder Plot' group was led by Robert Catesby.

King James had different religious beliefs to Guy Fawkes and his group. They felt that the King was treating them unfairly.

King James wanted to celebrate because he survived the planned attack. He officially made the 5th of November Bonfire Night in Britain. Straw dummies were burned to show that no one could get away with hurting the king.

### Samuel Pepys

Samuel Pepys (pronounced Peeps) (1633 – 1703) was a famous diarist and writer. Much of what we know about this time comes from Pepys' diary. He recorded the spread of the fire, people's reactions to it and what he did.



### Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 and died in 1910. She became a nurse and helped soldiers who were hurt in the war. She is known as the 'Lady of the Lamp' because she carried a lamp with her when she checked on her patients in the night. She is famous because she changed the way hospitals look after patients and she changed the way that people thought about nurses. In the past nurses were not trained and people thought only male doctors could look after patients. She opened a nursing school called the 'Nightingale Training School for Nurses'.



### Vocabulary

**chronological order**– In time order, starting with the oldest to the most recent event. Timelines are made in chronological order.

**era/period**– A length of time.

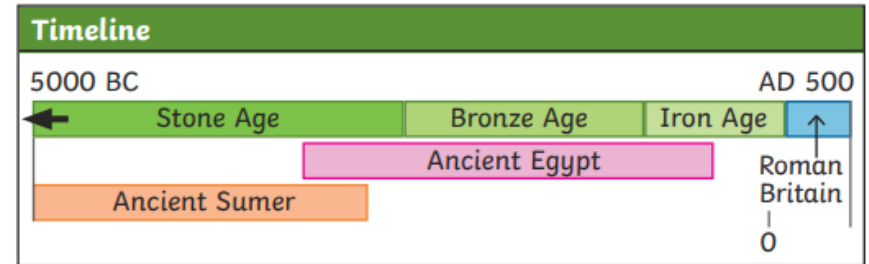
**treason**– A crime that betrays the king/country.

**traitor**– A person who betrays someone or something.

**Gunpowder Plot**– A failed attempt to blow up King James I and parliament.

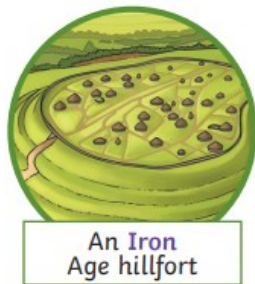
## Y3 Stone Age to Iron Age

The Stone age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when Stone tools were first used. The Bronze age is the name given to the period which followed when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for making tools and weapons. The Iron Age followed and refers to the name given to the period when iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools. The Stone Age began 4 million years ago.



### Hillforts

People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered



### Druids

Druids were the priests of the tribes we call 'Celts'. Their job was to communicate with the more than 400 gods that the people of the tribes believed in. They believed the gods lived in nature. The Druids sacrificed food, precious objects

### Stonehenge

Stonehenge is one of the worlds most famous monuments, previously used for religious ceremonies, although is unsure what the exact purpose of the monu-



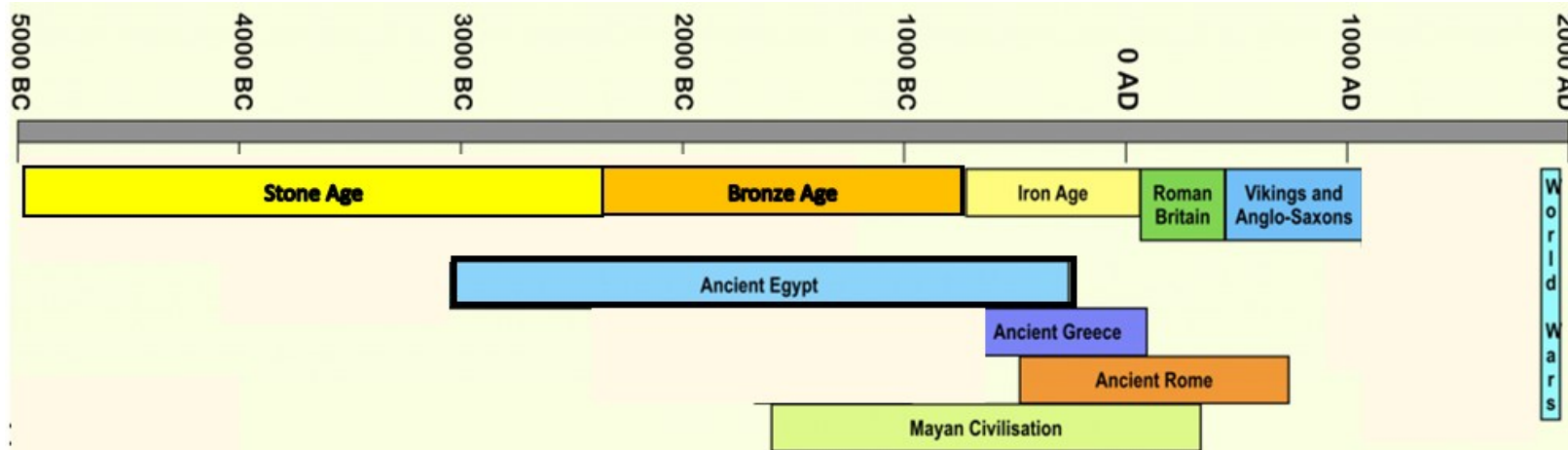
### Skara Brae

Found on the Orkney Islands off the north of Scotland, Skara Brae is a prehistoric village. Archaeologists estimate it was built and occupied between 3000BCE and 2500BCE. The village is older than the pyramids and Stonehenge, in fact!



prehistoric	Before records began
hunter-gatherer	Someone who hunts animals and gathers wild food to eat.
Celt	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.
hillfort	A defended settlement built on hilltops.
wattle and daub	A mixture of animal dung, clay and straw
bronze	A type of metal made from copper and tin to make it harder and more durable.

## Y4 Anglo-Saxons, Scots and Vikings



### The Romans Leave Britain

By c. AD 410, the last of the Romans had left Britain. This made Britain vulnerable to invasion. The warriors that invaded became known as the first Anglo-Saxons. Most of Britain was divided into seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. The Picts and Scots were a constant threat without Roman

### Vocabulary

<b>Picts</b>	Tribes originally from Scotland who were often feared.
<b>Scots</b>	People from Ireland who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters.
<b>invade</b>	To enter and occupy land
<b>settle</b>	To make a permanent home somewhere
<b>conversion</b>	Changing beliefs to another
<b>primary source</b>	First-hand account of an event
<b>secondary source</b>	Created by someone who did not see the event first-hand
<b>BC / BCE</b>	Before Christ / Before the Common Era
<b>AD / CE</b>	Anno Domini (in the year of the Lord) / Common Era

### Anglo Saxon Life

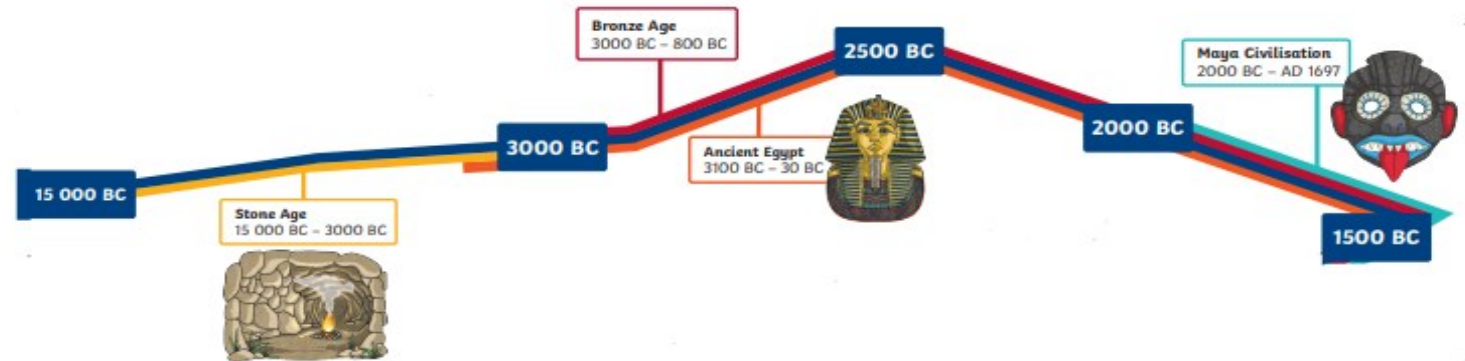
- Anglo-Saxon children had to grow up very quickly. By the time they were ten, they were seen as an adult. Girls worked in the home. Boys learned the skills of their fathers. Only a few girls and boys learned to read and write. The Saxon's were farmers, fishermen, craftsmen and soldiers.
- Anglo-Saxons houses were huts made of wood with roofs thatched with straw. There was only one room where everybody ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends.
- Anglo-Saxons made their own clothes out of natural materials.
- The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain as Pagans, worshipping many gods but many

### Village Raids and Viking Invasion

- The Vikings came from the area of the modern Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden).
- The Vikings came to Britain looking for items to steal and trade and land that they could take and claim as their own.
- Two of the most important raids by the Vikings were on Lindisfarne and York. The Vikings first raid was on the holy island of Lindisfarne and its monastery in 793.

## Y5 Rainforests and Mayans

The Mayans were an ancient Stone Age civilisation who lived in Mexico, in Central America, just north of South America. They often lived in rainforests. The Mayans are considered to be one of the more advanced Stone Age civilisations because they used the rainforest effectively.



### Everyday life

**Buildings and homes:** The Maya built pyramids, temples, palaces, walls, houses and more. They often decorated their buildings with stone carvings, statues, and paint. Mayan houses walls made of stone or mud.

**Craft:** They were very good at using feathers for costumes and shells for wind musical instruments in ceremonies and warfare.

**Food and farming:** Through farming, they grew maize and ground it into flour to make a tortilla-type of bread. They also gave the world chocolate, which they drank flavoured with chillis. The Mayans also used cocoa beans as a form of currency and created a good trade system.

**Numbers and writing:** The Maya developed a complex number and counting system that was advanced for their time. They were one of only two cultures in the world to develop the concept of zero. Maya scribes also wrote books, called codices. Only priests and noblemen would know the whole written language.

**Impact on us today:** The Mayans have helped shaped our lives today in many ways: they created a calendar system and developed writing as a form of communication, they were skilled farmers and grew a range of crops for food, they developed many ways to create buildings- they did this without tools and they created trade routes and developed a currency.

### Religion

The 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.

### Vocabulary

**hieroglyphics**- Writing consisting of pictures, like those also used by the Ancient Egyptians.

**civilisation**- An organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time

**culture**- Culture is a word for the 'way of life' of groups of people, meaning the way they do things.

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

**cacao**- Seeds from small tropical American tree from which cocoa / chocolate is made

## Victorian Warwickshire

### Timeline

Tudors (1465-1603)

Stuarts (1603-1714)

Georgian (1714-1837)

Victorian (1837-1901)

Edwardian (1901-1910)

### The Industrial Revolution

There was a period of huge change in Britain between 1750 and 1900. 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 and large machines. 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

#### Workhouses



Workhouses were huge buildings built for very poor people to live and work. Jobs for men included working the field, breaking stones and chopping wood. Jobs for women included laundry, sewing and scrubbing the floors. Food was very basic including bread, porridge (gruel), watered down milk and occasionally meat and potatoes. Children had reading, writing, arithmetic and religion lessons. Girls' education was learning to sew, knit and how to be a servant. In 1930, workhouses were closed for good.

#### Social class



The social classes of this era included the Upper class, Middle class, and lower class. Those who were fortunate enough to be in the Upper class did not usually perform manual labour. Instead, they were landowners and hired lower class workers to work for them, or made investments to create a profit. There was a big difference between rich and poor in Victorian times. The Upper Class was in a powerful position giving them authority, better living conditions, and other facilities. Rich people could afford lots of treats like holidays, fancy clothes, and even telephones when they were invented. Servants or kitchen staff lived in servants' quarters in their houses.

#### Victorian Leamington

Queen Victoria granted the title of Royal Leamington Spa to the town in 1838, recognizing its status as a major spa town.

During the Victorian Period, wages rose and entertainment became more popular including circuses. Sam Lockhart's elephants were very popular and he became a world famous elephant trainer. You may still see links to elephants known as 'The Three Graces' around Leamington Spa today.

There were also developments in the Victorian times which we can still see today including Victoria Park, which was opened to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee!

#### Vocabulary

Industrial revolution	A period of major changes in the way products are made. Previously, people made products by hand mostly in their own homes or in small workshops. During the Industrial Revolution, many factories were built. Labourers began making large numbers of things using machines powered by engines.
empire	A group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruling power
workhouse	Workhouses were large buildings where poor people who had no home or job lived. People would do jobs around the workhouse in order to stay there to have a roof over their heads.
monarch	A person who reigns over a country or empire.