

YEAR 3 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE



Ancient Egypt

- When it was & a sense of how long ago.
- Where it was & an appreciation of the River Nile.
- Afterlife (mummification, tombs & pyramids)
- Who is Tutankhamen and an appreciation of his importance in History (discovery of his tomb).
- Who is Cleopatra and know she was the last pharaoh before the Romans took over.
- Invention of hieroglyphics as a form of communication
- The Egyptians worshiped many gods and goddesses these could be human or part human part animal.

Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age

- The stone-age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe.
- The stone-age was followed by the bronze –age period. This is when humans started to use metal.
- Cave paintings and settlements are used by archaeologists to understand how Stone Age man lived, worked and used art to tell stories.
- The bronze-age period is when humans started to use metal.
- During the early Stone Age, people lived in caves, gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.
- The iron-age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming.
- During the Palaeolithic Age (old stone age), man gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.
- During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the stone-age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.
- What was Skara Brae and where is it
- Who built Stonehenge and why (Bronze age religion, travel, transport)



YEAR 4 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE

Romans

- Use of BC and AD to understand when the Roman Empire was, including when they invaded Britain.
- Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire through invading other lands.
- Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- To understand why the Roman Army was so successful. What was life like for a soldier?
- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins, straight roads, laws and a legal system and introduced coins
- Roman soldiers were strong and tough. They had to carry their equipment such as tents, weapons, cooking pots as well as wearing their armour.
- Emperor Hadrian built Hadrian's wall across northern Britain which helped the Romans defend their occupied land.

Ancient Greeks

- When and where the Ancient Greeks lived.
- Who was Alexander the Great and what did he do?
- Greece was divided into city-states (polis) that each had their own laws and way of life, but that all spoke the same language. Two of the most well-known city states are Athens and Sparta.
- In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society along with science, language and maths.
- Athens had a democratic government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain.
- The first Olympic games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia.
- Religion was very important in ancient Greece. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology.

YEAR 5 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE



Anglo-Saxons

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and, Jutes. They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th century. Scots invasion from Ireland to north Britain now known as Scotland
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land became 'England'.
- For a long time, England was not one country, Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land. These kingdoms became some of our counties today.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other, and attempted to bring about law and order to the country.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.
- The way that the Anglo-Saxons lived in villages rather than cities like the Romans.

Vikings

- The Vikings sailed from Scandinavia to raid different parts of Britain. Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore so they could not be easily seen.
- King Harold Hardrada, the last Viking King of England, died at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066.
- Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes.
- Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and settled in England to become farmers.
- Vikings were pagans and worshipped many of the Norse Gods and Goddesses. They often raided monasteries, looting gold.
- The most important Viking British city was York or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.

Ancient Islamic Civilisation

- Know where and when the Early Islamic Civilisation existed
- Identify significant events from the history of Early Islamic Civilisation
- The House of Wisdom housed a library and attracted scholars from around the world who translated texts from the classical world into Arabic.
- In 762, the newly-founded city of Baghdad became the capital of the Muslim world.

- Islamic scholars and inventors adopted the Hindi symbol for zero and style of numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.) which we still use today.
- By the 8th century Islamic scholars were using paper rather than parchment or papyrus for their writing.
- Until 1258, Baghdad was the world centre of culture and learning, with the period being known as the Golden Age of Islam



YEAR 6 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE

World War II

- World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries – the “Allies” and the “Axis“. Major Allied and Axis countries
- Adolf Hitler, together with the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe. Invaded Poland.
- How the War started and why
- Who Alan Turing was and the impact he had on the war
- The Battle of Britain was the first military campaign fought solely in the air.
- Both the allies and the axis powers used propaganda posters to boost the morale of people at home and those fighting. It was also used to decrease the morale of the enemy.
- The US didn't join the war until 1941, when Japan attacked the United States - at their Naval Base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.
- The atomic bomb, dropped by the US on Hiroshima was known as 'Little Boy' and is the only nuclear weapon used in battle. It ended the war.

Crime and Punishment

- Romans – Society was made up of the very rich but also very poor slaves. This resulted in conflict and therefore crime. As slavery was legal, running away from an owner was considered a crime. Major crimes would be punished by crucifixion, sent to fight in arenas or having molten lead poured down your throats.
- Anglo Saxons – Britain was not ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They invaded as many different tribes and each took over different parts of Britain. The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty or crimes were either executed or punished with fines. If they ran away, they became 'outlaws' and anyone could hunt them down – unless they hid in a church.
- Tudors – Large gaps between rich and poor meant crime was very common. Public executions were huge events with families, food stalls and people queuing for hours to get a good spot. These included beheadings, hangings, burning, pressings and boiling alive.
- Victorians – Anyone accused of a crime would be put in a 'lock-up' until they could see a magistrate who would decide whether they could be released or if they needed to be sentenced by a judge. Court rooms were created where victim and the accused could defend themselves and the death penalty became less common with a limited number of hangings.
- New Millennium / Modern Times – Crime ranges from physical (theft, assault, drink and drugs etc) to digital crime (fraud). Prisons now work hard to help rehabilitate people so that they do not reoffend and technological advances have meant catching criminals can be used by identifying fingerprints and DNA.