
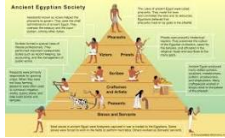










Year 3 History Knowledge Goals Summer

	<p>-First civilisation (society; government, religion, writing and art) -Ancient Egypt: situated in North Africa -Early civilization was near rivers (River Nile); to grow crops, drinking etc... The River Nile helped the civilisation to exist and be so great! -Pyramids built so long ago still standing today; used as tombs when someone important from society died they would put them in a tomb. -Ruler of Ancient Egypt was called pharaoh - the political and religious ruler of Ancient Egypt. He/ She was in charge of every aspect of life and he/she was thought like God. The pharaohs were put in one of the pyramids because it was a tomb for important people.</p>
	<p>There were six classes of society: (1) the pharaoh, or king, (2) government officials, (3) nobles and priests, (4) scribes and soldiers, (5) artisans and merchants, and (6) peasants and slaves. The pharaoh, or the king, was at the very top of the Egyptian hierarchy</p>
	<p>Menes was a legendary king of Ancient Egypt. Stories credit him with joining Upper and Lower Egypt in a single monarchy. Akhenaton was an Egyptian pharaoh. He ruled ancient Egypt from 1353 to 1336 bce. Akhenaton is remembered for changing the traditional Egyptian religion during his rule. Ancient Egyptians worshipped many different gods, but Akhenaton wanted people to worship only Aton, a sun god. Cleopatra VII was the last ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, and she also played an important part in influencing Ancient Roman politics during the latter days of Julius Caesar's reign Nefertiti was a queen of ancient Egypt. She was the wife of King Akhenaton, who reigned during 1353–36 bce. Nefertiti played an active role in religious life, and Egyptians saw her as a living goddess.</p>
	<p>Ancient Egyptians would preserve people's bodies through mummification and they were famous for their mummies. They did not only mummify people but also cats. The process took approximately 70 days, 40 of which were used during the dehydration process. The body was washed and the organs were removed (except the heart). The body was then dehydrated by covering it in natron, a type of natural salt and leaving it for 40 days. Once dehydrated cavities were stuffed with bandages or clean natron. The eyes were replaced with artificial eyes as these could not be preserved but would be needed in the afterlife. The body was coated in resin and sweet smelling oils to aid preservation. The bandaging was done very carefully to protect the body and spirit.</p>
	<p>King Tutankhamen's tomb was the only royal burial found intact in modern times. The tomb had four chambers, each filled with a huge range of objects including gold jewellery, chariots, model boats, a tiny throne and paintings. One of the most amazing items was King Tutankhamun's golden mask, which weighed ten kilograms and was found on his mummified body in the innermost coffin. The tomb of Tutankhamun was discovered in the Valley of the Kings in 1922 by excavators led by the Egyptologist Howard Carter.</p>

Year 4 History Knowledge Goals Autumn - The Benin and Maya Civilisations

 	<p>The Benin Kingdom - part of modern Nigeria in Africa.</p> <p>The Early period (900-1300 CE) - a group of small villages joined together, ruled by Ogisos. Built an impressive earthen moat around the boundaries of the kingdom.</p> <p>The Golden Age (1300-1700 CE) - The Benin Kingdom became powerful and wealthy; led successful trading - art, crafts, exotic crops. Visitors from Portugal and other European countries traded slaves.</p> <p>The Period of Decline (1700-1897 CE) - Civil wars decreased population and distracted people from making high quality trading goods and fighting well in the powerful army. European countries began to ban the Slave Trade and Benin lost one of its biggest sources of wealth. In 1897, the Benin Kingdom was taken under British rule. Independent Nigeria - in the 1960s.</p> <p>The Maya Civilisation - modern Mexico in Central America.</p> <p>Post Classic Maya (AD 900 - 1500) - The collapse of the southern lowland cities. Maya cities in the northern Yucatán continued to thrive. Later, Yucatán weakened from splitting a single united kingdom into sixteen rival statelets.</p> <p>Colonial Period (AD 1500 - 1800) - The arrival of the Spanish brought diseases, like smallpox, influenza and measles. Within a century, 90% of Mesoamerica's native population was killed off. In 1821, Mexico became independent from Spain so life got more tolerable for the Maya.</p> <p>Independent Mexico (AD 1821 - to the present) - the Mexican Revolution - in 1910.</p>
	<p>A hierarchy is a way of ranking and organising things or people.</p> <p>The Benin Kingdom - The Queen Mother had a unique position - a titled chief, with control over her own district; she was the origin of divine and political power at the top. Then, Oba (King), Uzama, Palace Chiefs, Town Chiefs, Court Officials, Craftsmen, Musicians, Common People, and Slaves.</p> <p>The Maya Civilisation - King or High Priest at the top. Then, the Council (made up of the Royal family), Nobles, Merchants and Craftsmen, Farmers, and Slaves. Maya priests controlled nearly everything in Maya daily life.</p>
	<p>The Benin Kingdom - Worshipped many Gods. They told stories about their gods and held ceremonies in their honour. Some of these ceremonies are still performed today by the Edo people. People believed that the Obas of Benin were the direct descendants of Osanobua, the creator god.</p> <p>The Maya Civilisation - Believed in many gods. Maya gods were mostly the gods of nature, including the gods of the sun and of Venus and the Maize god (maize, or corn, was their most important crop). Their religious practices included festivals and rituals to honour their gods. Such festivals were led by priests who held an especially important place in Maya society. They decided when to plant crops, when to marry, and whom to sacrifice.</p>
	<p>Benin and Maya discoveries that impacted life in modern Britain:</p> <p>The Benin Kingdom - Formed strong ties with Britain since 16th century - trading (slavery), social, political. The British Empire seized brass plaques and sculptures.</p> <p>The Maya Civilisation - the concept of '0'; football, basketball; chocolate making; health and medicine.</p>



Similarities/differences between the Romans and the Maya/Benin Civilisations.

Areas	The Romans	The Benin Kingdom	The Maya Civilisation
1.Inventions 2.Transport/roads 3.Homes 4.Food and drink 5.Leisure time 6.Gods	1. Cement, Julian Calendar, aqueducts 2. arrow-straight roads, water drainage 3. domus, villas 4.fresh seafood, meat , fruit and vegetables 5. Board games, gladiator fights 6. Jupiter, Juno, Venus	1 Brass/ivory sculptures, thumb piano 2. mule routes 3. round huts with a conical roof of thatch 4. yam, palm oil, beans, okra, melons and peppers 5. Storytelling, dance, songs 6. Olokum, Ogun, Osun	1.Maya Calendar, astronomy, rubber, chocolate 2. boats, raised roads 3. huts called 'nah' 4.maize, squash, beans and chilli peppers 5. religious ceremonies, dance, Pok-a- tok 6. Itzamna, Chaac, Ix Chel, Kukulkan.

Year 4 History Knowledge Goals Spring



Henry VII (reigned 1485–1509); Henry VIII (1509–47); Edward VI (1547–53), Mary I (1553–58); Elizabeth I (1558–1603).



Henry VIII (1509–47) was a powerful man, best known for the creation of the Church of England. He also established the Royal Navy, encouraging shipbuilding and the formation of dockyards.
 Or
 Elizabeth I - during her long reign (1558–1603), England emerged as a world power and her presence helped unify the country against foreign enemies. She was a skilful diplomat; she defeated the Spanish Armada.



Clothes displayed how wealthy a person was. Rich men wore white silk shirts, frilled at the neck and wrists (**ruffs**), a **doublet**. Rich people ate bread made from **white wholemeal flour** whereas poor people ate bread made from **rye** and even **ground acorns**. Both rich and poor drank **ale** rather than water as water was generally unsafe to drink. The **rich** jousted (tried to knock each other off horses with a pole, or lance), played chess, and amused themselves by staging short plays with musical accompaniments called **masques**. Poor Tudors were **singing, bowling, cock-fighting and dancing**. Most houses had the wooden frame, as well as a tall chimney, steep roof and an enclosed fireplace inside. The walls between the timber frames were made from **wattle and daub**. Many Tudor houses had thatched roofs. Poor Tudor houses didn't have glass windows. **John Blanke** was a royal trumpeter in the courts of Henry VII and Henry VIII and remains the only black Tudor for whom we have an identifiable image. While serving two kings, he bore witness to some of the great moments in England's history and contributed to some of the greatest spectacles of the Tudor age: royal entries, tournaments, funerals, executions, banquets, weddings, coronations, battles and sea voyages, as well as the annual grand festivities over Christmas and New Year.



It is thought that only about 10% of all Tudors lived to be beyond their 40th birthday because of the poor standard of Tudor medicine and medical knowledge.

In the countryside, villagers used herbal treatments for illnesses. For example, a Tudor 'cure' for a headache was to drink a medicine made up of a mixture of **lavender, sage, marjoram, roses** and rue or to press a hangman's rope to your head. **Rheumatism** was treated by the patient being made to wear the skin of a donkey.

In the towns and cities, **bleeding** was still a popular cure for most ills. The Tudors believed that too much blood was bad for the body and this in itself caused illnesses. Some 'doctors' used **leeches** to complete the task while others simply cut a vein.



Primary sources are important historical documents. They are written from the perspective of a participant or observer and can include letters, speeches, diary/journal entries, and manuscripts.

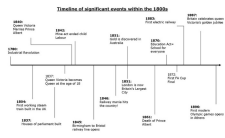



Eyewitness accounts of people, Events, Information & Facts:

- Obituary of Henry VII, - Coronation of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, - Paintings, -Henry VIII's armour, -Henry VIII's tennis racket,
- John Blanke in the Bayeux Tapestry,
- Henry VIII's Sheet Music.

Year 5 History Knowledge Goals Autumn



- The Victorian era took place **1837- 1901** when **Queen Victoria reigned**.
- The British Empire was built.
- Significant events included: **Victoria becoming queen, Marrying Prince Albert, Death of Queen Victoria, Death of Prince Albert, Education for Children, Dr Barnados, Industrial Revolution, Postage stamp, Crimean War. Royal family celebrating Christmas, The Christmas cracker. The Great Exhibition.**

 <p>Timeline of significant events within the 1800s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1830- 1847- Industrial revolution, marrying Prince Albert, Postage stamp and the invention of the christmas cracker ● 1848- Royal Family celebration Christmas ● 1851- The Great Exhibition ● 1870- Education Act
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Life was very different for the rich and poor. ● Leisure- rich people would go to the theatre, poor children would make their own toys and entertain themselves. ● William Booth started the salvation army to look after the poor of society. ● Education- Rich people would send their children to fee paying school whereas poor children would attend charity schools or work for their families until the education act in 1970.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor children were not treated well. ● Lord Shaftesbury, Dickens and Dr Barnardo key figures who brought about change for the poor and children. ● Laws were put in place to make working conditions better for all.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Charles Darwin- Came up with the theory of natural selection. ● Alexander Graham Bell- invented the telephone. ● John Snow- Discovered the cause of cholera on Broad Street in London. ● Florence Nightingale- Helped soldiers during the Crimean war and became known as the lady with the lamp. ● Mary Seacole- A Jamaican nurse that helped during the Crimean War. ● Elizabeth Anderson- The First woman to gain a medical qualification in England.