

Essential Knowledge

History

Half term	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
1	<p><u>Understanding the World</u> Where Am I? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - who they live with. - where they live (village/town/country) - that Triangle School is in Triangle, Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire, England. - Schools are long standing buildings built from stone. - where in the world they are (England, Europe). 	<p><u>Change over Time</u> How have toys changed? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Victorian children would not have had as many toys as modern children. - Typical Victorian toys included train sets, dolls/doll's houses, rocking horses, toy soldiers. - Poorer families had home made toys such as peg dolls, spinning tops and skipping ropes, - Modern toys are more typically made from plastic and children have a lot more of them. - Victorian toys were made from different materials like tin, wood, cloth, wax, papier-mache, clay, glass and porcelain. 		<p><u>Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age</u> How have the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age impacted on our present life? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre-historic comes from 'pre-history'. - Pre-history means a time before written records exist and we have to depend on interpretation of clues that were left behind. - The Stone Age covers more than 3 million years. - In the Stone Age, tools were made out of stone. - Hunter gatherers survived in the Stone Age by hunting some foods (animals, using tools) and gathering other foods (such as seeds, nuts, grains). - Stone Age cave art has been discovered in France and other countries. - Stone Age art was created using paint made from natural pigments 	<p><u>Anglo Saxon settlement and struggle for Kingdom of England with the Vikings</u> How and why did the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings invade Britain? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Anglo-Saxons were tribes called the Angles, Saxons and Jutes and came from Scandinavia (Denmark) and northern Germany. - They settled in Britain between AD 410 (after the Romans left) and AD 1066. - Some Briton who escaped retreated mainly to Wales and Cornwall. The rest of Britain was divided into seven new kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Sussex and Wessex. - Alfred was the King of Wessex. He was a successful king who pursued cooperation with the invading Vikings. - England became split between Danelaw, which 	<p><u>Achievements of Earliest Civilisations</u> What were the achievements of the Ancient Egyptians? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ancient Civilisations included Ancient Egypt, Ancient Sumer, Indus Valley and Shang Dynasty. These civilisations all had things in common such as their society, culture, way of life and location next to rivers. - Ancient Egyptian civilisation began around 3100BC along the banks of the River Nile in Egypt, North Africa. - The fertile agricultural land alongside the River Nile provided sources of food, water, energy, reeds to make paper, mud for building bricks, transport/travel, irrigation for crops including flax to make clothes, and a trade route. - Ancient Egypt had a hierarchical society, with the Pharaohs at the top seen as being as important as gods, down to slaves at the bottom. Different people within the hierarchy had different jobs, including 	
2	<p><u>Understanding the World</u> Does everyone celebrate Christmas? To know:</p>	<p><u>Changes in National Life</u> What is a Monarchy? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament has elected members 	<p><u>Significant People</u> What does it take to become an explorer? To know:</p>				<p><u>Extending chronological knowledge beyond 1066 – WW1</u> Why was World War 1 significant? To know:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diwali is a Hindu celebration. - Hannukkah is a Jewish celebration. - Christmas is celebrated by Christians. - That modern Christian traditions include putting a tree up, having a meal and giving presents but that in the past they did not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that represent the public and make decisions for us. - The Prime Minister represents the party in charge in Parliament and is a leader in our country. - A Coronation is a celebration ceremony that happens when there is a new King or Queen - King John agreed to the Magna Carta in 1215. - The Magna Carta established the law, limited the king's power and allowed the wealthy landowners to have a say. - The only time when there was no King or Queen in Britain was when the country was a republic (1649 – 1660) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A significant person has done something that people remember them for. - Ibn Battuta was born in Africa around 700 years ago. - He was a Muslim - He travelled in a time where many people did not travel widely. - He travelled through Africa, India and Asia. - Felicity Aston lived more recently (born 1977) - She was the first woman to cross Antarctica alone (over 1000 miles) using her own strength and skis with no use of machines or kites to help. - Christopher Columbus was European and lived almost 600 years ago. - He sailed a wooden sailboat west across the Atlantic Ocean looking for a new way to get to China and India and found 'The Americas'/'The New World'. - People already lived in The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - and other natural substances. - Archaeologists and historians have to make deductions about stone age objects that have been found as there are no primary written sources. - Skara Brae is a well-preserved Stone Age village on one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland. - It was discovered in 1850 and archaeologists have worked on it since then to find out about the lives on Stone Age people including their homes. - Stonehenge is a pre-historic monument in the South of England. - It is made of large stones, which historians think may have served different purposes. - Historians are not sure about the purpose of Stonehenge but there are different theories, including a Druid's temple that is aligned with the movement of the sun. - Bronze is an alloy made from copper and tin, made by melting them down and combining them to make a new, stronger metal. - The use of bronze for tools, weapons, armour and building materials began in Britain around 2100 BC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - was under Viking control, and Alfred became King of Wessex, Kent and Mercia. - Alfred organised for important documents to be translated from latin, so that more people would be able to read. - He gave money for the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to be written to record important events in Anglo-Saxon history. - He introduced new laws to keep his kingdom stable and minted coins to grow the economy. - Many areas, towns and villages in Britain are named after the Anglo-Saxons who first settled here. - The Anglo-Saxons chose to live in small villages rather than the larger towns that the Romans had established, which were often set up by clearing away a part of a forest. - They lived in family houses which were built around a central hall where the village chief lived. - Houses were made from wood with straw thatched roofs. - Anglo-Saxons were highly skilled craftsmen and women who created jewellery, ceramics, sculptures and wall paintings and tapestries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - viziers, nobles, priests, craftsmen and farmers. - The Ancient Egyptians believed in many Gods and religion was important to them. They believed in an afterlife, which to access you would be judged on the deeds you did in your life in a ceremony called the weighing of the heart carried out by some of the gods. - Ancient Egyptians built some very special structures called pyramids, used as burial chambers for the Pharaohs. Slaves were involved in building the pyramids and many artefacts were placed in them. - Tutankhamun was a young Pharaoh who ruled from 1333 – 1323 BC. His tomb was discovered after a long search in 1922 by the British archaeologist Howard Carter. It was a significant find as it had not been previously robbed like many of the other pyramids, and contained many artefacts that have helped us to understand about this time period. - The Ancient Egyptians believed you would need your body in the afterlife, so more important/wealthy people were mummified to preserve their bodies. - The process of mummification has steps including removing the organs (except the heart), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World War 1 was the first major war between multiple countries. - It has also been known as the First World War or the Great War. - The war began on 28th July 1914 and ended on 11th November 1918. - George V was king of Britain throughout the war. He reigned from 1910 to his death in 1936. - Many countries fought in the war on one of two sides: Central Powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey; or Allies - France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan and the United States (from 1917). - Before WW1, a series of defence pacts were made between different European countries. This pact meant that if one country declared war on another, other countries would be forced to enter the war too. France, Britain, Ireland and Russia formed a pact. Germany made a pact with Austria-Hungary. These pacts were in place long before the start of the war but this is why these groups of countries ended up fighting against each other. - The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, in 1914 triggered a
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			<p>Americas, so Columbus did not discover it for the first time but he did set up contact between Europe and America.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We recognise that explorers have done something new, difficult or memorable. - We commemorate their achievements through things like naming buildings or places after them, statues, their face appearing on things like stamps/coins or having a special day. - It takes qualities like bravery, resilience, strength and persistence to be an explorer, along with being able to use equipment to navigate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Bronze Age lasted for around 1500 years. - 'Grave goods' are surviving objects/artefacts that were found in some of the Bronze Age graves that archaeologists have dug up. - We are able to make deductions about Bronze Age people's lives from these goods eg. how wealthy they were. - The Iron Age in Britain started around 800 BC. - It followed the Bronze Age after iron began to be used for making weapons and tools as it was stronger than bronze and easier to work with. - The Iron Age continued in Britain for about 800 years until the Romans invaded in AD 43. - The Iron Age people lived in farming communities in hillforts. - Hillforts allowed hundreds of people to live together in a village where they could live off the land. - Iron Age farmers grew crops and vegetables, kept geese, goats, pigs, cows and sheep. - Some people worked as potters, carpenters and metalworkers. - Men and boys trained as warriors. They had to be prepared to fight at any time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very few Anglo-Saxons could read or write, but they told stories to their friends and family about brave warriors and their adventures. Beowulf is an example of these stories. - The early Anglo-Saxons were Pagans but over the course of approximately one hundred years, they were converted to Christianity. - A Roman monk called Augustine was sent by the Pope in Rome in 597AD - he converted King Ethelbert of Kent to Christianity soon after his arrival. Ethelbert was baptised and became the first Anglo-Saxon Christian king. - Anglo-Saxons had no prisons but did have laws and punishments, many of which were carried out in public as a deterrent for others. - Wergild was a compensation system used to settle disputes. It would be paid if someone was killed and the amount depended on how important the victim was. - Different parts of the body had a wergild value eg. if you lost a finger in a fight, your attacker would have to pay you compensation. - The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rubbing the skin with wine, salt and oil, and wrapping the body in linen fabric with amulets and a Book of the Dead to take with them in the next life. The mummy would then be put in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin) and placed in a tomb. - Not everyone in Ancient Egypt could read and write. Those that could write were called scribes. Hieroglyphics were used as a form of writing and communication. - Being able to write down and communicate ideas, culture and traditions over time contributed to their success as an enduring and powerful society. - The Rosetta Stone is an important artefact discovered in 1799. It has an inscription in hieroglyphs and two other languages – ancient Greek and Demotic, a more common Egyptian way of writing. It took linguists 20 years to translate the hieroglyphs by comparing the languages. We can now read the hieroglyphs found on many other artefacts, including on cartouches, to find out about different aspects of Egyptian life. - Inside the pyramids have been found artefacts connected to death such as sarcophagi and canopic jars, as well as jewellery, vases and pottery. The walls of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chain of events that started WW1. - Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for the death of Franz Ferdinand, although he was actually murdered by a member of the terrorist group Black Hand. - Austria-Hungary threatened war unless Serbia agreed to a set of harsh demands. - Germany sided with Austria-Hungary and Russia backed Serbia. - In July/August 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia and Germany declared war on Russia and France. - When the German troops travelled through Belgium, to fight with France, Britain decided to declare war on Germany. - In the UK, men were asked to fight for their country in the war. 54 million posters were displayed showing Lord Kitchener (the Secretary of State for War) pointing his finger at anyone passing by. 8 million letters were sent to men aged 18 - 41 to ask them to join the army. 20,000 speeches were given by military spokesmen across the country to persuade men to join up. - In the first weekend of the war approximately 3000 men a day signed up, by the end of 1914, over 1 million men had enlisted.
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We can tell from artefacts that living in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age was very different to our present life but with some similarities eg people wanted a home, people obtained and cooked food, people decorated things and made art. 	<p>Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. - By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain. - Ethelred became king in AD 978 as a young boy. He known as 'The Unready' because he was believed to be 'unwise' or 'badly advised'. - He paid Viking invaders to go away like King Alfred had done many years earlier – this was called Danegeld by the Normans and it means 'paying the Dane'. - The Vikings learnt that if they kept raiding Britain they would keep getting paid. By 1012, 22,000kg of silver had been given to the Vikings in Danegeld. - The Vikings were known as raiders as they came, took what they could, then went home again. - They later decided that the milder climate and rich natural resources made Britain an attract place to settle, went on to capture more places and many made Britain their permanent home, integrating with the local 	<p>the pyramids were sometimes painted with messages, prayers and stories.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government wanted as many men as possible to join the army willingly but in 1916 a law was passed to say men had to join whether they wanted to or not. This was called conscription. - Trenches were long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived. They were very muddy, uncomfortable and the toilets overflowed. - On one side were the Allies' trenches and on the other were the Central Power's trenches. In the middle was no-man's land, which soldiers crossed to attack the other side. - During the war, many different weapons were used. Cannons and guns were used the most. Many new weapons were invented, including 'Big Bertha', a 48 ton gun capable of firing a shell over 9 miles. It took 200 men to assemble the gun. - World War One ended on 11 November 1918, when Germany surrendered to the allies. - Delegates from 32 countries met in Versailles in June 1919 and signed a peace settlement called the Treaty of Versailles. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles punished Germany for their involvement in starting World War One.
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					<p>people and merging traditions and customs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Vikings typically used natural resources to make their houses - stone or wood for the walls, a thatched (straw) roof and wattle and daub (stick and mud/dung) on the inside walls to keep in heat.- Most Vikings wore clothes made from wool or linen. Men wore trousers and tunics which were fastened at the waist with a leather belt. Women wore long sleeved linen dresses under a woollen apron type dress.- Craftspeople made a range of jewellery, leather and bone items, some of which were highly decorated.- Earlier Vikings were pagans and worshipped many Norse gods. Over time, they converted to Christianity and their festivals merged such as Yuletide becoming Christmas.- Vikings wrote using characters from an alphabet called the Futhark. The individual letters were called runes and there were 16 in total. They were made of straight lines as these were much easier to carve into stone and rock.- 1042AD, Edward the Confessor became king of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Versailles conference was led by David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson: the leaders of the UK, France and America, often known as the 'Big Three'.- No Germans were invited to the conference while decisions were made, but they were expected to agree to and sign the treaty. This later made some Germans come to resent the treaty.
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					<p>England after he was invited to return to Britain from exile in Normandy. He ruled until his death in 1066AD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Edward was the son of King Ethelred the Unready. He was known as 'The Confessor' because he led a very religious life and he was a kind and thoughtful king. - He built Westminster Abbey. - Edward died in 1066 and Harold, the son of the Earl of Wessex, became king. - Harold tried to fight off an invasion from William, Duke of Normandy, who thought that he should have been king. - The Battle of Hastings in 1066 is a significant event in British history. - It ended when Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow. His troops retreated and William and his soldiers were victorious. - William of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror, was crowned the new king of England on 25th December 1066AD – this was the end of Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule. 		
3							<p><u>Extending chronological knowledge beyond 1066 - WWII</u></p>

								The Battle of Britain – a turning point?
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To know:

- The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and annexed Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to annex the Sudetenland (an area of Czechoslovakia) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia.
- On September 1st, 1939, Hitler invaded Poland; Britain, France and Poland had made a pact to support each other so Britain and France declared war on Germany two days later. The Polish army fought hard, but within weeks, Poland had fallen and its lands split and shared between Germany and the Soviet Union.
- After Poland had fallen, Hitler mounted an attack on Denmark and Norway to the north to secure the natural resources they had, which he needed to continue mass production of war vehicles. During this time, very little fighting was conducted between Britain and France (the allies) and the German Reich. Months passed without

							<p>an invasion attempt by the allies, leaving Germany ample opportunity to further increase their attack force on the Western front. Hitler stationed a large army filled with powerful tanks on the border of Belgium, the Netherlands and France.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- On May 10th, 1940, Nazi Germany invaded the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, which were all taken by the Germans within weeks. The overwhelming German force took advantage of weak spots in the allied defence of Belgium and France. The allies were overrun and were evacuated en masse from the beaches of Dunkirk. As allied troops scrambled to escape back to mainland Britain, Hitler's motorised troops and tank units continued their aggressive attack towards Paris.- By 22nd June, 1940, France's capital city had fallen to German control and the French Government signed a peace treaty.- By June 1940, the German Reich, its allies and aligned states controlled most European land and Britain was preparing to defend itself against a German naval invasion.- By appeasing Hitler in September 1938, Britain had gained another 12 months to prepare for war. Following the declaration in September 1939, the next six months
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							<p>were known as the 'phoney war' as no military action took place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Government had put plans into place in recognition of the dangers that lay ahead, including starting a programme to build new warships, spending money informing people about rationing, blackouts and gasmasks, organising a Ministry of Supply to ensure overseas supplies continued, meeting with trade unions to ensure they agreed on wartime working regulations and wages.- There was a major fear that many civilians' lives would be lost due to German bombing of British cities. The Luftwaffe was a big military threat. It was feared that there could be a million casualties – a million coffins were ordered in case.- During 1937, the Air Raid Wardens Service was created, and by 1938, 200,000 people had joined. By September 1939, it had changed its name to the Air Raid Precautions (ARP), and 1.5 million were enrolled.- The Home Guard were volunteers who were armed and trained to defend the British towns and cities if the German forces successfully landed. It was operational from 1940 until 1944, and composed of 1.5 million local volunteers.- Conscription was introduced to cope with the demands of
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							<p>war. The Military Training Act of April 1939 made it compulsory for men aged between 20 and 22 to join the armed forces. In September 1939, the National Services Act made it compulsory for men aged between 18 and 41 to join. By the end of 1939 over 1.5 million men had been brought in to join the British armed forces. From these numbers over 1.1 million were placed into the British Army, and the rest were split between the Royal Navy and the RAF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Battle of Britain began when the Luftwaffe made their first bomber attack on British ships in the Channel in July 1940. It lasted for many months afterwards as Germany continued to bomb Britain.- In August 1940, they began mass bomber attacks on airport runways, airfields, harbours, aircraft factories and British Radar stations.- During the following three months (until 31st October), Britain's Royal Air Force lost 792 planes and over 500 pilots were killed. Towards the end of this period, the number of raids began to decrease as the German air force realised they could not easily defeat the Royal Air Force.- Eventually, the British were able to fight off the German air force and win the Battle of Britain. Even though the Germans had more planes
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							<p>and more pilots, the British had the advantage that they were fighting on home territory and they also had radar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Radar was a key part of winning the battle; it allowed Britain to know when and where the Germans were going to attack, which means they could prepare and organise their own planes to defend against them.- September 15, 1940, is known as Battle of Britain Day because the Germans launched their largest attack yet. However, the British shot down a number of German planes and showed the Germans that they would not be defeated.- The Battle of Britain was a turning point for WW2. Britain's win prevented a German invasion and gave its allies a base to plan a counter-attack. It was also the first defeat of Hitler's military forces in WW2 and was a big boost of morale for the British public and military. Germany's invasion plans had to be postponed, which gave Britain and its allies more time to plan a defence and attack.- Britain's win of the Battle of Britain also led to the Blitz campaign. Since the Luftwaffe was defeated during daylight, they decided to attack during the night instead. They shifted their targets from primarily Air Force bases to towns and cities, which then
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							<p>led to a mass evacuation of women and children from urban areas to the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The main planes used by the Royal Air Force were the Spitfire MK and Hurricane MK. It was the first battle in history that was fought almost entirely in the air using aeroplanes.
4	<p><u>Understanding the World</u> Do you live in a castle? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That a castle is much bigger than a house. - That Kings and Lords in the past lived in castles. - That castles are built from stone and are strong in construction to keep out enemies. - That castles are built on vantage points for defence. - That a castle would not be suitable as a structure to build for a normal home because of its size and construction. 			<p><u>Roman Empire and its impact on Britain</u> What did the Romans do for us? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That the Roman Empire began in Rome, Italy, in around 753BC. - Rome started as a city and increased in power, beginning to conquer other places, like Greece and Spain until in 27 BC, Rome became an empire under the leadership of Emperor Augustus. - The Roman empire came to an end in 476 AD. - The Roman army was powerful, well organised and advanced. Its soldiers were paid professionals and able to defeat other armies much bigger than it. - Before the Romans invaded, Britain did not have one overall ruler or king. Many people lived in tribes, each one ruled separately by warrior kings. There were violent wars between the tribes. 			<p><u>Contrasting non-European society</u> What was the impact of the Ancient Maya on the world? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Maya civilisation came into being around 2000 BC and cities such as El Mirador became large and powerful from 300 BC onwards. - By around AD 900, cities in the rainforest were abandoned and people moved up north to the highlands of Guatemala and the Yucatan. This was because there was an extensive drought in the area that lasted a long time and people needed to move out of the rainforest - Cities like Chichen Itza were still thriving in AD 1000 and the Maya civilisation was still in existence in AD 1500. - Mesoamerica refers to an area where a number of societies had been formed before the Spanish arrived in

				<p>Many people lived in hill forts to protect themselves from attack.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Roman Empire expanded across Europe and its territory included Gaul (the Roman name for France), which was governed by Julius Caesar. The Romans had heard about Britain (Britannia), and Caesar wanted to invade. - It took more than one attempt before the Romans were successful in their effort to invade Britannia. - In AD43 Emperor Claudius successfully invaded, although the Romans never took control of the whole of Britain. - The Roman army included Septimius Severus, Rome's first African emperor. - Boudicca was the wife of the ruler of a Celtic tribe called the Iceni. - Boudicca led a rebellion against the Romans but was defeated. - Romans were concerned with protecting their newly acquired land, so they built forts and walls for defence and long, straight roads so that soldiers could quickly and easily march from one place to another. - They also built towns with large houses for wealthy people and many 			<p>the 16th century. It covers Mexico and the northern parts of Central America. The Maya lived in the south east of this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Today, the area the Maya used to live in spreads over 5 countries: Mexico (southern Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula), Belize, Guatemala, a small area of west Honduras and the very north of El Salvador. - It was due to the arrival of the Spanish in the 16th century that their ancient cities fell to ruin. - Religion was an integral part of the ancient Maya culture. They believed in and worshipped a number of different gods, many of whom had overlapping roles and names. They believed that the gods had a good side and a bad side and that they could help or hurt them. Some had human form, some took the form of an animal and some were a phenomena of nature. The Maya would dance, sing and sometimes make offerings of blood to the gods to demonstrate their respect and loyalty. Stone carvings show rulers and nobles giving blood sacrifices, believing that the gods gave their own blood to create humans, so on special occasions the rulers would return the favour by offering their blood to the gods.
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				<p>different buildings to keep people entertained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not everybody in Roman Britain lived in the same type of housing. - The housing might be a roundhouse, villa, insulae or domus, depending on the wealth, status of the owner and the building's location. - We can find clues about Roman life through surviving building materials, the remains of the foundations of some houses, water pipes and decorative features like mosaics that have survived over time. - There are a number of well-known sites with Roman remains in Britain for example Hadrian's Wall. - A pastime was to visit the public bathhouses to bathe, exercise, eat and drink, spend time with friends and conduct business. - Inside the bathhouse were both hot and cold rooms with water or steam, rooms for being massaged or for exercising. - The Romans had a lot of impact on Britain, including through roads and infrastructure, buildings and town centres, religion, laws, legal system, taxes and government. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priests were very important in Maya society as it was believed that they could communicate directly with the gods. The priests were responsible for leading rituals of worship and sacrifice, and telling the people what the gods wanted them to do. They would tell the people when to plant crops, who to marry and what sacrifices they should make. - During festivals, the priests would dance, sing, bang drums and make lots of noise on the steps of the temples while wearing brightly coloured clothing and headdresses containing the feathers of exotic birds. This ritual dance was thought to scare away demons and demonstrate the priest's power and authority to the gods. - The Maya people believed that the earth, which they called the Middleworld, was large and flat and resting on the back of a creature (like a turtle or crocodile). On the Middleworld grew a tree whose branches reached up into the heavens (the Upperworld) and whose roots grew down into Xibalba (the Underworld) which was guarded by gods of death who looked like jaguars. - The Maya believed that after they died, their souls would travel through a series of caves and tunnels to Xibalba (which means 'place of fear') but the rulers and noblemen
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							<p>believed there was a chance of them getting to the Upperworld.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Historians have discovered a lot about the Maya gods from carvings and codices (Maya books). The books were made of the bark from fig trees. One book is called a codex and the plural is codices. The codices were written by professional scribes and contained information about astronomy, gods, war and history. Rather than having separate pages, the codices unfolded like a concertina. Unfortunately, when the Spanish arrived and set to conquer the Maya, their priests burned as many Maya codices as they could find as they considered them to be the work of the devil. Three genuine Maya codices remain, and they were discovered 'hiding out' in Europe. These codices are named after the places they are kept. The Dresden Codex: part of the Royal Library collection in Dresden, Germany. The Madrid Codex: Housed in the Madrid Archaeological Museum, Spain. The Paris Codex: Housed in the National Library of Paris, France. A fourth codex, the Grolier codex, was discovered in the 1960s, but historians cannot decide if it is real.- Cacao trees sprout cacao pods directly from their trunks. The pods are then opened to reveal the cacao beans inside. The Maya were using these beans to make a chocolatey drink from as far back as the fourth century AD. It was bitter tasting, often
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							<p>laced with chilli or vanilla and other spices. The drink was enjoyed by the rich and noble members of society with the cacao beans being highly valued and used as a form of currency later on in Maya history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Maya word for chocolate is Kakaw. The Maya used chocolate in religious ceremonies, and they also mixed them with herbs to make medicines.- The Maya had an advanced trade system consisting of short, medium, and long trade routes.- The Maya did not use "money" in the modern sense. They traded things like jade, gold, copper, obsidian, highly decorated pottery, ritual items, and also subsistence items such as food, clothing, tools, basic pottery and salt.- The Maya had a good understanding of numbers and they developed a complex number and counting system which was advanced for their time. They were one of only two cultures in the world to develop the concept of zero and this allowed them to develop a place value system where a zero could act as a place holder in large numbers. This enabled the Maya people to distinguish between numbers like 23 and 203, where the placement of the zero determines the value of the digit 2 as 200. This is a very important concept which many civilisations did not understand until much later than the Maya.
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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American explorer and travel writer, John Lloyd Stephens and British artist, Frederick Catherwood are credited with re-igniting interest in the ancient Maya civilisation from 1839 onwards. The ruins and lost cities of Mesoamerica had been explored and recorded earlier in history, but detailed documentation by Catherwood brought attention back to the Maya and their fascinating civilisation. - Frederick Catherwood produced many detailed drawings of what he and Stephens had discovered in Copan. He used a camera lucida which uses mirrors and prisms to superimpose the image to be drawn around. This helps to produce drawings that are accurate in proportion and perspective. Several years later, Catherwood used a technique called lithography to produce prints of his work. Numerous archaeological expeditions of the Maya region were launched following the work of Stephens and Catherwood.
5		<p><u>Local History</u> Why do we go to school?</p> <p>To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangle had some poor children and some better off children in 1890. - Many poor local children worked in the mills around here. 	<p><u>Life in different time periods</u> How has nursing changed?</p> <p>To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Florence Nightingale was a white, British nurse born in 1820. - She went to Turkey during the Crimean War to nurse wounded soldiers 		<p><u>Local History</u> How did Halifax change in Victorian times?</p> <p>To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 'Victorian' period refers to the time in Britain when Victoria was the queen (1837 to 1901). - Queen Victoria is our current Queen's great-great grandmother. 	<p><u>Ancient Greece</u> What is the legacy of the Ancient Greeks?</p> <p>To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ancient Greeks lived in Greece and the countries that we now call Bulgaria and Turkey. - The Ancient Greece empire spread over Europe as far as France in the East. - The Greek Empire was most powerful between 2000 BC and 146 BC 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our school building was smaller in the 1890s. - The Reverend Bean was Vicar of Sowerby [1852-1895] - He was important in the building of Triangle Infants' School and helped look after the children here. - When he died, Triangle School was called The Bean Memorial School for a while after him. - Margaret Mcmillan worked in Yorkshire in the 1800s - She identified that conditions for children were not helping them get an education because they were tired/hungry/dirty from working in the mills. - Margaret campaigned to the government to make changes to the laws so that children had to attend school, have a meal and a bath. - Some children became ½ timers, where they went to school and worked - It became law that children had to get an education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - and manage other nurses there. - She realised that nursing was taking place in unhygienic and crowded conditions and the wounded soldiers were not being fed properly, so more of them died than needed to. - She pleaded to the British government to send supplies and improve conditions there which resulted in fewer deaths. - After the Crimean War, she set up a training school for nurses to try and improve nursing as a profession. - Mary Seacole was a mixed-race Jamaican-British nurse (Jamaican mother, Scottish father). - She wanted to go nurse alongside Florence in the Crimean War but was refused due to the colour of her skin. - She travelled there at her own expense and set up a 'British Hotel' where she nursed injured soldiers. - Alongside traditional nursing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Victoria was the second longest reigning monarch after Queen Elizabeth II, reigning for more than 63 years. - The Victorian era was a period of rapid change and innovation, in part due to the influence of the Industrial Revolution. - During the Industrial Revolution, Britain changed from being a mainly agricultural society to a society based on larger scale manufacturing in mills and factories. The invention of the new equipment was called mechanisation, with one of the most important inventions being the steam engine. - Halifax grew from being a small market town (population 6,000) to a much larger town (population over 25,000) with 24 mills by 1850. - The mills produced textiles and provided employment for many local people. Some of the mill owners became very rich, but many of the workers remained poor as conditions for workers were not regulated as they are now. - John Edward Wainhouse owned the Washer Lane Dyeworks, which he had inherited from his uncle in 1854. The Dyeworks were causing pollution so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ancient Greeks developed new ideas for government, science, philosophy, religion, and art and their influence over these things is still important today. - Democracy is a form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled. Around 508 BC, democracy was introduced to ancient Athens. - Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the ancient Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in democracy were adult males who were citizens of Athens. - The first recorded Olympic Games was in 776 BC, in Olympia. The event was part of a festival to honour the Greek god, Zeus. - Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because ancient Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms. - Events at the games included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing. - Some of the evidence about the Games comes from paintings discovered on pottery. - Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of city states. There were often battles between 	
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			<p>methods she also used herbal remedies learned from her mother.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modern nursing involves caring for a patient holistically as well as administering medicines and monitoring patients. - Herbal remedies, hygiene practices and good training for nurses are all things that have improved modern medicine and can be seen today in our hospitals 		<p>he decided to build a chimney, which would be connected to the Dyeworks by an underground flue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wainhouse sold the dye works before the chimney was completed so decided to turn it into a tower instead. Wainhouse Tower was finished in 1875. Wainhouse had a conflict with his neighbour, Sir Henry Edwards, over water rights which led people to think that Wainhouse had built the tower in order to overlook Edwards' land next door to it. - John Fielden, was born in Todmorden in 1784. He took over his family textile business which became very successful in Victorian times. - Fielden was a Quaker and his religious beliefs made him want to help improve conditions for his workers. - He paid his workers fair wages and argued for the introduction of the minimum wage, saying it would be good for the country's economy as people would have more money to spend. - He was also concerned about conditions for children and campaigned for children's working hours to be capped at 10 hours a day. 	<p>these city states but sometimes they would join together against a common enemy. Important city states of ancient Greece included Athens and Sparta, and they had different traditions and society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Battle of Marathon took place in 490BC. The Persian King Darius, led an army to the city of Marathon, near Athens. The Athenian army was outnumbered so they sent a runner, Pheidippides, to run to ask for help from the Spartan army. Pheidippides ran for 2 days and 2 nights, covering 240 km. He delivered the message, but the Spartans were in the middle of a festival so said they would help afterwards. Pheidippides ran back to deliver the message that the Athenian army would have to hold back the Persians until the Spartans arrived. The Athenian army fought in a battle formation that pushed back the Persians - Pheidippides ran to Athens to spread the news of victory, however, after delivering the message, he died. The distance of a modern day marathon is inspired by Pheidippides' run. - The Greeks believed that gods and goddesses watched over them. They were like humans but lived forever and were more 	
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			<u>Event beyond living memory</u>				

6

What happened in London in September 1666?

To know:

- We know about the Great fire of London because Samuel Pepys, who worked for the Royal Navy and as an MP, kept a detailed diary of the decade 1660-1670.
- There are also secondary sources such as paintings of the fire.
- On the night of 2nd September 1666 the fire started in Thomas Farriner's bakery shop on Pudding Lane.
- London in Stuart times had many houses built out of wood and straw, very close together. It had been a very long, dry summer.
- There was no fire service then – people tried to put out the fire themselves with leather buckets.
- It was a windy night which helped the fire spread quickly.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to try and stop the fire from spreading further.- King Charles II ordered London to be rebuilt using brick or stone and with wider streets.- Architects like Christopher Wren helped to plan the rebuilding.- London now has wider, safer streets for better access in emergencies- St Paul's cathedral is a famous building that was destroyed by the fire, designed by Sir Christopher Wren and re-built, and still stands today.				
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