



Preston Grange Primary School
History Curriculum

Nursery Overview

Autumn 1	<p>Passage of time – sequencing daily routine.</p> <p>Discussion around growing up. What can we do now that we could not do as a baby?</p> <p>Engage in joint attention with adults for short periods of time</p> <p>Recognise themselves and name family</p>
Autumn 2	<p>Christmas story/traditions/past and present.</p> <p>Continue to develop positive attitudes and the differences between people.</p>
Spring 1	<p>Reading traditional tales.</p> <p>Show interest in different occupations</p>
Spring 2	<p>Describe and enact some of the roles of community figures</p>
Summer 1	<p>Finding about animals that are extinct (dinosaurs)</p> <p>Looking at differences in how the beach and seaside might have looked in the past.</p> <p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.</p>
Summer 2	<p>Work alongside adults imitating their actions</p> <p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.</p> <p>Talk about things that have already happened and things that are going to happen.</p> <p>Generate simple stories inspired by props.</p>

Reception Overview

Autumn 1	<p>Know that children were babies in the past. Know that adults were children in the past.</p> <p>Know that they and the adults they know can remember things from the past.</p> <p>Narrate the pattern of the school day using now, next, after playtime, after lunch, before home time etc.</p>
Autumn 2	<p>Describe family Christmas traditions.</p> <p>Name some special buildings in our community and explain how they are used in celebrations.</p> <p>Notice the change in day length and discuss day / night daily activities.</p>
Spring 1	<p>Describe and re-enact traditions from Chinese New Year celebrations.</p> <p>Narrate the pattern of the week using today, tomorrow, and yesterday.</p>
Spring 2	<p>Identify similarities and difference between babies and 4 year olds and describe how people change in the first 4 years of life.</p> <p>Identify similarities and difference between 4 year olds and adults. Describe how people grow up and change.</p> <p>Describe some difference between farming now and in the past.</p>
Summer 1	<p>Make links between texts.</p>
Summer 2	<p>Using language linked to sequencing and time e.g. before, then, next, now, first, finally</p> <p>Engage in games where different participants have different roles.</p>

KS1 and KS2 Overview










Year	Unit 1	Unit 2
1	<u>Toys through the last 100 years</u>	<u>Grace Darling</u>
2	<u>Great Fires</u>	<u>Transport in the Past</u>
3	<u>Stone and Iron Age Britain</u>	<u>Ancient Egypt</u>
4	<u>Roman Empire and Britain</u>	<u>Local History Study of North Tyneside</u>
5	<u>Anglo-Saxons and Vikings</u>	<u>Early Islamic Civilisations</u>
6	<u>Post 1066 Study: World War Two</u>	<u>Ancient Greece</u>



Knowledge Organisers

Year 1

Timeline	Key Words		Key People		Sources
1920- Steiff teddy bear invented	past	gone by in time and no longer existing.	Eddy Goldfarb 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creator of over 800 toys. ● Born in 1921 ● Best known for inventing ker-plunk and talking teeth. 	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/articles/zbs2 Victoria and Albert Museum of Childhood and Pollock's Toy Museum - London Museum artifacts
	present	existing or occurring now.			
	Living memory	during a time that can be remembered by people who are still alive			
1956- the first Lego set was made	play	An activity that helps us to have fun or relax.	Ole Kirk Christiansen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inventor of Lego ● Born in 1891 ● Created the first Lego set in 1956. 	
	invention	The creation of something new.			
	Modern technology	new tools, machines and materials, like electronics or plastic.			
	Toy	An object for a child to play with.			<u>Enrichment</u> Bring a toy to school day. Discovery museum- toys




<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Key Words</u>		<u>Key People</u>		<u>Sources</u>
1815 - Grace Darling born	monarch	Someone in charge of a state eg. king, queen, emperor	William Darling 	Grace's father -A lighthouse keeper who lived on Longstone lighthouse	Grace Darling teachers pack Film about grace Darling Paintings of Grace
1824- RNLI formed	ruler	A leader/someone in charge	Grace Darling 	Lived in The Longstone Lighthouse with her parents - Along with her father, helped rescue passengers and crew from the Forfarshire wreck	
1842 - Grace dies	queen	A female ruler	Queen Victoria 	Reigning monarch at the time of the rescue. Wrote to Grace to congratulate her.	
	voyage	A long journey involving travelling by sea or space			
	trade	Buying and selling goods			
<u>Enrichment</u> RNLI visit  					



Knowledge Organisers

Year 2

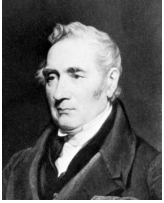


Year 2 Great fires

<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Key Words</u>		<u>Key People</u>		<u>Sources</u>
2nd September 1666 - Great fire of London started.	church	A building used by Christians for worship.	Samuel Pepys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of parliament. Wrote a diary about the fire of London. Born in London. In Seething Lane in the City of London, there is a statue of Samuel Pepys. Shareholder in Royal Adventurers into Africa in 1663. As well as profiting from the slave trade through his business investments he had Africans among his household, including a cook whom he called Doll. 	Samuel Pepys diary Newspaper reports (GFN) Plaques in churches Church records Art work Magic Grandad DVD 'The history bloke' film clips.
1660 Samuel Pepys diary started.	explosion	A violent shattering or blowing apart of something.			
6th September 1666 - Great fire of London ended.	communication	The sharing information by speaking, writing.			
6th September 1666 - Great fire of London ended.	monarchy	A form of government with a King or Queen leading.			
6th September 1666 - Great fire of London ended.	civilisation	When humans have organisations and culture.			
6th October 1854 - Great fire of Newcastle started.	River Tyne	A river that flows through Newcastle and meets the sea between Tynemouth and South Shields.			
6th October 1854 - Great fire of Newcastle started.	River Thames	A river which flows through London	Thomas Farriner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was a baker. The Great Fire of London started in his bakery in Pudding Lane. 	
7th October 1854 - Great fire of Newcastle ended.	Quayside	The edge of a quay, near the water.			
7th October 1854 - Great fire of Newcastle ended.	Fire breaks	Something which stops the spread of fire, such as a strip of open space in a forest.	Charles II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King of Great Britain and Ireland. Ruled from 1660 - 1685. 	
Present Day.					

Enrichment

'That history bloke'
 Quayside visit.
 Fire station visit
 or visiting fire fighters.



Year 2 Transport

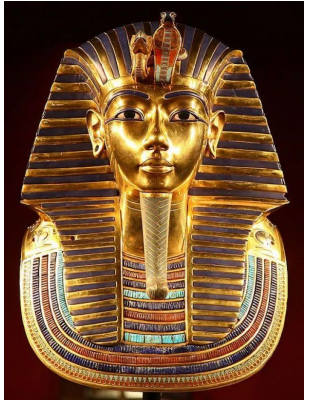

<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Key Words</u>		<u>Key People</u>		<u>Sources</u>
1781 - George Stephenson born.	Steam train	A train that is powered by a steam engine.	<p data-bbox="956 178 1217 264">George Stephenson</p> 	<ul data-bbox="1255 178 1671 592" style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in Wylam • Inventor and engineer • Worked in the mines • Invented Geordie lamp • Inventor of the Rocket • Father of the railways 	<p data-bbox="1748 142 1854 164">Artwork</p> <p data-bbox="1748 199 1854 221">Images</p> <p data-bbox="1748 257 1854 307">Railway Museum</p> <p data-bbox="1748 342 1854 364">Artefacts</p> <p data-bbox="1738 392 1903 414">Video clips</p> <p data-bbox="1700 449 1903 471">Online resources</p> <p data-bbox="1738 506 1864 556">Eyewitness accounts</p>
1814 - George Stephenson built first locomotive 'Blucher'.	mining	Digging valuable material from the ground e.g. coal, gold, iron			
1815 - George Stephenson invented 'Geordie' safely lamp.	pit	A large deep hole dug to get coal from underground.			
1829 - George Stephenson built the Rocket.	iceberg	A large floating piece of ice floating in the sea			
1829 - George Stephenson built the Rocket.	locomotive	A powered railway vehicle used for pulling trains			
1848 - George Stephenson died.	Geordie Lamp	A miners lamp used to prevent explosions, invented by George Stephenson.			
1848 - George Stephenson died.	engineer	People professionals who invent, design, build, and test machines.	<p data-bbox="956 635 1217 671">Edward Smith</p> 	<ul data-bbox="1255 635 1671 878" style="list-style-type: none"> • Captain of the Titanic. • Died on the titanic. • Ignored the warnings of icebergs. 	<p data-bbox="1700 778 1903 813"><u>Enrichment</u></p> <p data-bbox="1709 849 1893 928">Railway museum-visit or visitors</p>
1848 - George Stephenson died.	Astronaut	an individual who has flown in outer space.			
1912 - Titanic built, maiden voyage and sank. Hour by hour timeline.			<p data-bbox="956 1078 1217 1156">Neil Armstrong</p> 	<ul data-bbox="1255 1078 1671 1235" style="list-style-type: none"> • America astronaut • In 1969 became the first man to walk on the moon. 	
1963 - Helen Sharman born.					
1991 - Helen Sharman visits space.					



Knowledge Organisers

Year 3




<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Key Words</u>		<u>Key People</u>		<u>Sources</u>
<p>10000 BC Palaeolithic Era</p> <p>6000 BC Britain becomes an island</p>	Palaeolithic	The early Stone Age beginning with the earliest chipped stone tools.	<p>Neanderthal</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our closest extinct human relative. • Their skulls were large around the middle of their face, with angled cheekbones and a huge nose. • They were shorter and stockier than us. • They were skilled hunters. • They were the first species to bury their dead and occasionally mark the burial with flowers. 	<p>Artefacts and sources e.g. Lascaux cave</p> <p>Skara Brae site</p> <p>Stonehenge</p>
<p>4000 BC Mesolithic Era</p> <p>4000 BCE Adoption of agriculture</p>	Mesolithic	The middle Stone Age.			
<p>3000 BC Skara Brae built</p> <p>3000 BC Stonehenge started</p>	Neolithic	The new Stone Age; the final division of the Stone Age period when the first developments of farming appeared.			
<p>2300 BC Neolithic Era</p> <p>2300 BC Bronze working introduced</p>	source	An object, picture, writing or material which tells us something about history.			
<p>1500 BC Villages and farming</p>	Homo sapiens	Latin "wise man". The species that all living human beings belong to.	<p>Homo sapiens</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earliest remains from 90,000 years ago. • Earliest remains in Europe from around 35,000 years ago. • Sudden development of art. E.g. Lascaux caves 	<p><u>Enrichment</u></p> <p>Rising Sun Country Park Stone Age Day</p>
<p>800 BC Ironworking introduced</p>	Bronze	An alloy made by combining tin and copper.			
<p>43AD Romans successfully conquer Britain</p>	Iron	A strong metal made by smelting iron ore (rocks).			



<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Key Words</u>		<u>Key People</u>		<u>Sources</u>
7500 BC First settlers in Nile Valley	pharaoh	A King or Queen.	<p data-bbox="908 135 1110 164"><u>Tutankhamun</u></p> 		<p data-bbox="1651 135 1903 592">Artefacts e.g. Coin with portrait of Cleopatra, account of Howard Carter in tomb, Tutankamun mask and agriculture in Egyptian art.</p> <p data-bbox="1671 635 1883 763">Remains of tombs and pyramids</p>
3500 BC First use of hieroglyphic symbols	hieroglyphics	The formal writing system used in Ancient Egypt, using pictures and symbols.			
2650 BC First pyramid is believed to have been built.	mummy	A deceased human or animal whose skin and organs have been preserved so the body does not decay further.			
2520 BC The Great Sphinx (body of a lion, head of a human) is believed to have been built.	pyramid	Pyramid shaped structures, usually built as tombs for pharaohs.			
1336 BC Tutankhamun becomes pharaoh.	sarcophagus	A stone coffin, typically adorned with a sculpture or inscription.			
51 BC Queen Cleopatra's reign begins. She is the last pharaoh of the ancient Egypt period.	tomb	A large vault, usually underground, for burying the dead.	<p data-bbox="927 792 1091 821"><u>Cleopatra</u></p> 		<p data-bbox="1671 949 1883 992"><u>Enrichment</u></p> <p data-bbox="1671 1035 1883 1320">Visit to the Great North Museum to explore the Ancient Egyptian artefacts</p>
1922 AD Howard Carter discovers Tutankhamun's tomb.	monarchy	Where a king or queen rules a country. The Egyptian pharaohs were viewed as the way the Gods communicate with the Egyptians.			
	agriculture	Growing food and raising animals for food. The Nile valley was particularly fertile and a lot of A.E. shows farming.			
	slavery	When one person owns another. This was common in Ancient Egypt. Slaves were bought and sold regularly but evidence shows that slaves did not build the pyramids.			



Knowledge Organisers

Year 4

Timeline	Key Words		Key People		Sources
43 AD Claudius leads first successful invasion of Britain.	empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single ruler.	<p data-bbox="954 125 1070 158"><u>Hadrian</u></p> 	<ul data-bbox="1209 125 1676 625" style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman emperor from 117 to 138 AD. • Built Hadrian's Wall marking the northern edge of the Roman empire. • He spent most of his reign (twelve out of twenty-one years) traveling all over the Empire visiting the provinces, overseeing the administration, and checking the discipline of the army. • Hadrian was the first emperor of Rome to be openly gay. Hadrian was in love with a man named Antinous. When he drowned in the Nile he founded a city near the river called Antinopolis after his love. 	<p data-bbox="1715 168 1895 189">BBC History:Romans</p> <p data-bbox="1727 211 1883 275">BBC - Battlefield Britain: Boudicca Revolt 61AD</p> <p data-bbox="1715 297 1889 339">BBC Horrible Histories Boudicca</p> <p data-bbox="1715 361 1895 382">Vindolanda tablets</p> <p data-bbox="1721 411 1889 468">Segedunum website</p> <p data-bbox="1715 475 1895 596">https://segedunumromanfort.org.uk/learning</p>
60AD Boudicca led rebellion	Iceni	An ancient Celtic tribe of eastern Britain who under Queen Boudicca fought unsuccessfully against the Romans about ad 60			
122AD Hadrian's Wall built	Picts	An ancient people inhabiting northern Scotland in Roman times			
200AD Introduction of Christianity	Segedunum	A Roman fort at the eastern end of Hadrian's Wall.			
306AD Constantine proclaimed emperor in York	Hadrian's Wall	An ancient Roman wall built by Hadrian that marked the northern boundary of the Roman Empire in Britain. The wall was built by the Roman army made up of Italian, French, Spanish, German and North African men.			
410AD The last Romans leave Britain	Barbarians	A member of a people not belonging to one of the great civilizations (e.g. someone who was not Roman)	<p data-bbox="877 658 1000 679">John Clayton</p> 	<ul data-bbox="1209 658 1663 911" style="list-style-type: none"> • 1792-1890 • Town Clerk of Newcastle, lawyer and Antiquarian. • 'Saved' Hadrian's Wall from being quarried through buying and protecting the land. • Began excavations starting at Chester fort in around 1840. 	<p data-bbox="1727 701 1881 729"><u>Enrichment</u></p> <p data-bbox="1715 758 1889 868">Encouraging visits to Hadrian's Wall sites and forts.</p> <p data-bbox="1727 896 1881 982">Trip to Segedunum Roman Fort.</p>
117AD Hadrian becomes Emperor	invade	To enter a country or region in large numbers, with the aim to occupy it.	<p data-bbox="942 982 1083 1015"><u>Boudicca</u></p> 		
1987 Hadrian's Wall declared a World Heritage Site	conquer	Overcome and take control of a place or country by military force.			
	settle	To stay in an area and take up residence.			

<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Key Words</u>		<u>Key People</u>		<u>Sources</u>
7th century Tynemouth priory was founded.	Priory	a small monastery or nunnery	<u>Lord Collingwood</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He was second-in-command to Admiral Lord Nelson during the Battle of Trafalgar. ● Born in Northumberland in 1748. 	<p>https://www.fish-quay.com/history/</p> <p>https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/category/631/history-north-tyneside#:~:text=The%20more%20recent%20history%20of,frontier%20of%20their%20might%20empire.</p>
1225-when a small settlement grew up around the mouth of the river at Tynemouth monastery.	Settlement	a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community			
1672-Clifford Fort was built	Fort	a strong or fortified place, especially : a fortified place occupied only by troops and surrounded with such works as a ditch, rampart, and parapet	Duke of Northumberland 3rd -Hugh Percy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Built in 1806 by the Duke of Northumberland, the New Quay was the town's first deep-water quay. ● It provided an open area for a market and fairs, and a first rate hotel, the Northumberland Arms (later to gain worldwide notoriety as 'The Jungle') 	
1553- Burradon Tower was built	Quay	a stone or metal platform lying alongside or projecting into water for loading and unloading ships.			
In 1727 the Master and Brethren of Trinity House of Newcastle-upon-Tyne built two new leading lights to guide ships into the river	Ferry	a boat or ship for conveying passengers and goods, especially over a relatively short distance and as a regular service.			
1806 built by the Duke of Northumberland, the New Quay	Fishing vessel	A fishing vessel is a boat or ship used to catch fish			




Enrichment




- Visit the Fish quay
- Encourage a visit to Tynemouth
- Lord Collingwood monument



Knowledge Organisers

Year 5





Timeline	Key Words		Key People		Sources
<p>410 AD The Romans leave Britain.</p> <p>450AD Saxons settle in Kent.</p> <p>570AD The Heptarchy is fully established.</p> <p>597 AD St Augustine brings Christianity from Rome.</p> <p>635AD Aiden founds monastery on Lindisfarne.</p> <p>c.595-640AD Ship Burial at Sutton Hoo</p> <p>731AD Bede completes his 'History'</p> <p>793 AD Vikings raid Lindisfarne beginning period of raids on British Isles.</p> <p>850 AD Vikings make permanent settlement in Briffain.</p> <p>1042AD Edward the Confessor becomes king.</p> <p>1066AD Harold Godwinson crowned King. Battle of Hastings won by William the Conqueror.</p>	Christianity	A religion based on the teaching of Jesus. 597AD St Augustine brought Christianity to England	<p>St. Bede the Venerable</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 673AD- 735AD Bede was a monk. Lived at the monastery of St. Peter and Paul in the Kingdom of Northumbria. As a young boy he travelled to several monasteries. He avoided the plague that killed most at Jarrow monastery. He was an author and scholar. Wrote 'The ecclesiastical History of the English People. Called 'The Father of English History'. 	<p>Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People</p> <p>Sutton Hoo</p> <p>Lindisfarne Gospels</p> <p>Beowulf</p> <p>Bayeux Tapestry</p>
	Sutton Hoo	A great archaeological find where Anglo- Saxon treasures were found including The Great Buckle and Sutton Hoo helmet.			
	interpretation	One person's view of an event in history.			
	source	An object, picture, writing or material which tells us something about history.			
	invasion	Attacking or conquering another country			
	missionary	A person who goes to another country to spread their religion.E.g. St. Augustine			
	Bede	A monk from Northumbria who is most famous for writing a history of England. He is known as the father of English history. 673-735AD	<p>Edward the Confessor</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1003AD- 1066AD Second last Anglo- Saxon king. Deeply religious. It is thought that Edward promised his throne to four different men. This led to his successor inheriting an unstable thone and the end of the Anglo-Saxon period. 	<p><u>Enrichment</u></p> <p>Jarrow Hall Trip</p> <p>Visit from History Lady</p> <p>Encouraging children to visit Great North Museum to see Anglo Saxon artifacts.</p>
	Lindisfarne	An island off the coast of Northumberland. In it's monastery the Lindisfarne gospels were created. It was also attacked by the Vikings in 793 AD.			
	heptarchy	The seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent.			
	Edward the Confessor	The penultimate A.S. king. He was deeply religious and promised his throne to four men leading to the end of the Anglo-Saxon period.			
Harold Godwinson	Last Anglo-saxon king. His defeat and death at the Battle of Hastings (1066 AD) marks the end of the A.S period.	<p>Harold Godwinson</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1022-1066AD Last Anglo- Saxon king of England. Crowned 6th January 1066AD. Successfully repelled attack from Harold Hardrada at Stamford Bridge. Weeks later fought the Normans at the Battle of Hastings 14th October 1066AD. His loss meant that William the Conqueror is crowned king and the end of the Anglo Saxon period. 		
slavery	The Anglo-Saxons continued the slave trade started by the Romans. When the Vikings would capture a city they often took the citizens and sold them into slavery.				


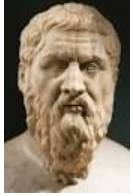



<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Key Words</u>		<u>Key People</u>		<u>Sources</u>
<p>762AD - Decision to build Baghdad.</p> <p>768AD- The 'round city' finished.</p>	caliphate	An Islamic empire.	Caliph Abbas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 568 – . 653AD ● Uncle of the Islamic Prophet Muhammad. ● Become wealthy because of the spice trade. 	<p>Extract from History of Baghdad by al-Khatib al-Baghdadi (1002-1071AD)</p> <p>Map of 'The Round City'</p>
<p>800AD The city becomes the largest in the world.</p>	caliph	A spiritual leader of Islam. Used as the title for the ruler of Baghdad until 1258AD.			
<p>810AD Baghdad becomes a hub for learning and commerce and great scientific and maths advances made.</p>	Silk Road	ancient trade route extending from China to the Mediterranean			
	House of Wisdom	A large library and centre for learning created by the caliph. It is noted for translating important books into Arabic.	<p>Caliph Al-Mansur</p> 		
	'The Round City'	Baghdad was described as this because it was built in two semi-circles with a mosque, palace, government and military buildings in the centre.			
<p>900AD- Paper spreads into the region from China.</p>	Baghdad	City founded by the Abbasid Caliphate which became the largest city in the world and the first to have a population of 1 million. It was destroyed in 1258AD.	<p>Al-Khawarizm i</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 780AD - 850AD ● Mathematician, astronomer and geographer. ● He provided the foundations for Algebra. ● A translation of his work in the 12th Century introduced place value to the Western World. 	<p><u>Enrichment</u></p> <p>Links to Islam (R.E), Anglo-Saxons/Vikings (History), Algebra (Maths)</p> <p>Durham Oriental Museum</p>
<p>930AD - Cordoba (Spain) overtakes Baghdad as world's largest city.</p>	Abbasid	A member of the Abbas family, the ruling Caliphs of Baghdad			
<p>950AD The decline of the Abbasid caliphate begins and continues until 13th century.</p>	Islam	A religion which believes in one god (Allah) and the teachings of Muhammad.			
<p>1258AD- Baghdad destroyed by Mongols.</p>	society	The people who live in a country or region, their organizations, and their way of life.	<p>Haroun al-Rashid</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 766 - 809AD ● Fifth Abbasid Caliph ● Ruled during the peak of the Islamic Golden Age. ● During his rule Baghdad began to flourish as a center of knowledge, culture and trade. ● Made links with Europe e.g. Charlemagne in France, 	
	civilisation	A civilisation is any society living in large numbers, with writing, people in charge.			
	slavery	When non-Islamic people were captured they were often sold as slaves. Enslaved people came from a wide range of places.			



Knowledge Organisers

Year 6

Timeline	Key Words		Key People		Sources
1st September 1939 - Germany invades Poland	allies	Allies refers to the countries that fought against German, Italy and Japan in World War II.	<u>Adolf Hitler - Chancellor of Germany (1933-1945)</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During World War I Hitler became a strong German patriot and also came to love war. • After the war, Hitler entered politics. • He promised Germany that if he became leader he would restore Germany to greatness in Europe. In 1933 he was elected Chancellor of Germany. • On September 1, 1939 Germany invaded Poland and World War II began. Hitler formed an alliance with the Axis powers of Japan and Italy. • The Allies fought back. On June 6, 1944 they invaded the beaches of Normandy and soon liberated France. By March of 1945 the Allies had defeated much of the German army. On April 30, 1945 Hitler committed suicide. 	http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/forkids/ http://www.primarvhomeworkhelp.co.uk www.keystagehist.org.co.uk
3rd September 1939 - Britain, France declare war on Germany (start of WW11)	axis	One of the 2 major groups who fought in WWII. The major Axis Powers were Germany, Italy, and Japan.			<p data-bbox="1715 696 1866 725"><u>Enrichment</u></p> <p data-bbox="1676 761 1866 839">Tanya Betham - World War 2 Storyteller</p> <p data-bbox="1676 875 1895 1039">www.discoverymuseum.org.uk/whats-on/local-history-blitzed-a-world-war-two-experience</p> <p data-bbox="1676 1075 1895 1118">www.blythbattery.org.uk/education</p>
1940 - Battle of Britain is fought. London Blitz begins.	The Blitz	(September 1940–May 1941), nighttime bombing raids against London and other British cities.			
1940 - D-day and the Normandy invasion	rationing	The fair distribution of food and commodities when they were scarce.	<u>Neville Chamberlain - UK Prime Minister (1937-1940)</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neville Chamberlain - UK Prime Minister (1937-1940) • Chamberlain thought that the best way to avoid war with Germany was to give Hitler some of the things he wanted. This strategy was called 'appeasement'. In the Munich Agreement of 1938, Neville Chamberlain agreed to allow Germany to take over Sudetenland. 	
1945 - Britain celebrates victory in Europe	Nazi	A German right-wing political party led by Hitler who seized power from 1933 to 1945.	<u>Winston Churchill - UK Prime Minister (1940 - 1945) and (1951 - 1955)</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churchill was a great public speaker, a talented painter and a writer (in 1953 he won the Nobel Prize for Literature). • For most of his life he suffered from depression, which he called his 'Black Dog'. • Churchill had a lisp which continued throughout his career but is still considered one of Britain's most famous orators (public speakers). 	
6th August 1945 - First atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan by the USA	evacuation	Leaving a place. During the Second World War, many children living in big cities and towns were moved temporarily from their homes to places considered safer, usually out in the countryside.	<u>Alan Turing Mathematician</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alan Turing worked in a top secret facility called Bletchly Park. Britain's top minds worked tirelessly during the war to crack enemy codes. Most of the people doing this work were women. • He cracked the Enigma code which gave Britain the upper hand, shortened the war and saved 14 million lives. • After the war he was arrested for being gay which was illegal until 1967. • His punishment was to be poisoned. • He committed suicide shortly afterwards. • In 2009 the Prime Minister apologised for his treatment and in 2017 a new law named Turing's law pardoned all men who had criminal records for being gay. 	
2nd September 1945 - Japan surrenders. WW11 ends	Holocaust	A process that started with discrimination against Jewish people, and ended with millions of people being killed because of who they were.			
	trenches	Long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived.			
	propaganda	Biased and often misleading information that is intended to promote a particular point of view or political belief.			

Timeline	Key Words		Key People		Sources
1200 BC The Trojan War and the destruction of Troy	acropolis	The citadel of an ancient Greek city.	Socrates 	Socrates was a famous philosopher, who taught others to question things. This led to his downfall, as he questioned the Gods and was arrested for influencing the young.	British Museum http://bit.do/bmgreece
	archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.			BBC Primary History http://bit.do/bbcgreeks
	architecture	The art of planning, designing and constructing buildings.			BBC History http://bit.do/bbcancientgr
850 - 700 BC - Development of the first Greek Alphabet	civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture	Plato 	Plato, a philosopher, was a student of Socrates. After Socrates' death, Plato founded the first university called the Academy. He believed that a philosopher's job was to seek the truth.	Greece4Kids http://bit.do/greece4kids
	climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of it.			Children's University http://bit.do/cuman
	deities	A god or goddess.			Homer's Odyssey
600 BC - Greek Coin currency introduced	democracy	A fait political system where all adults vote for an elected government.	Aristotle 	Aristotle was a philosopher and a scientist. At the age of 17, he travelled to Athens to attend Plato's university. He began to dissect animals and learn more about their anatomy.	<u>Enrichment</u> Great North Museum
	empire	A number of individual nations that are controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country.			
500 - 323 BC The Greek Classical Period	mythology	A group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion or culture.	Alexander the Great 	Alexander the Great gained a strong and united Greece when he became King. He used his military genius to then win battle after battle, conquering eastern Europe and Egypt.	
	philosophy	The study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge and thought or about the way people should live.			
490 BC - Greek/Persian Wars					
333 BC - Alexander the Great defeats the Persians	society	People in general who are thought of as large, organised group.	Sappho 	An ancient Greek poet from the island of Lesbos. She is considered one of the greatest ever poets. She is considered a symbol for gay women even today. The word lesbian comes from the name of the island she lived on.	
	warfare	The activity of fighting a war.			
	slavery	Slavery was an accepted part of life in Ancient Greece. Aristotle said it was natural.			