

Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
archeologist	A person who works in the study of past historic life
prehistory	A period of time before written history
artefacts	An object made by humans from the past
domestication	To bring animals under the control of human to be pets or working animals
Iron ore	A rock from which you can extract iron
bronze	A mixture of copper and tin
burial	The act of putting a dead body in the ground or in a tomb
flint	A rock that can be shaped into a tool or weapon

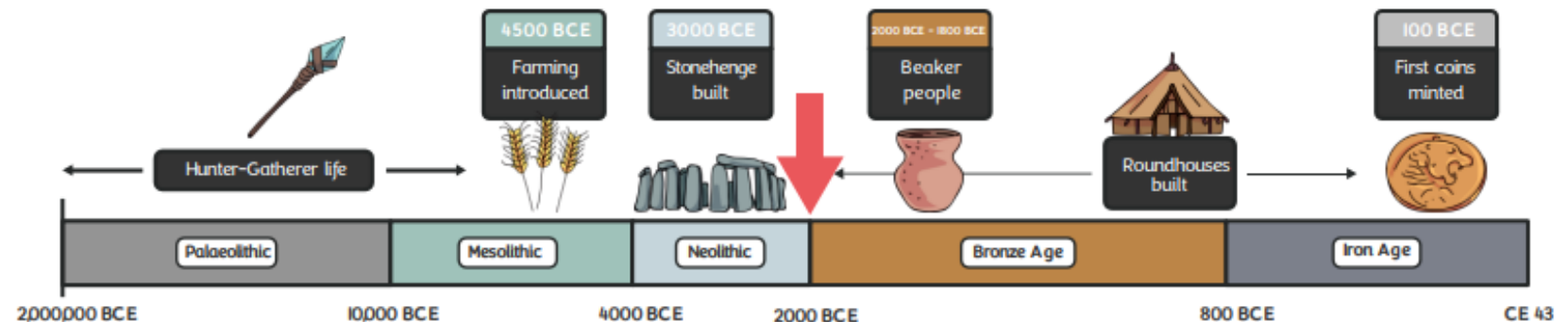


History Knowledge Organiser Stone Age to Iron Age Theme: Society and Community Year 3



Key Questions

- What was life like in the Paleolithic and Mesolithic?
- What changed from the Paleolithic to the Mesolithic?
- What did people eat in the Paleolithic and Mesolithic?
- How did the search for food change the Neolithic?
- What tools were used in the Neolithic?
- Who were the Beaker people?
- How did tools change after the Neolithic?
- How did the Bronze Age move into the Iron Age?
- What are round houses?
- What is a hill fort?
- What was life like in different regions of England during the Stone Age?



Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
Pharaoh scribe	A ruler in Ancient Egypt
scribe	The people who wrote hieroglyphics
hieroglyphics	A system of pictorial writing
Egyptologist	An historian who studies Ancient Egypt
pyramid	Giant structures which were built to hold the dead
chariot	A vehicle pulled by horses, oxen or a donkey
polytheistic	To worship more than one God
temple	Holy place to worship and say prayers
obelisk	Tall stone pillar often erected at the entrance to a pyramid

History Knowledge Organiser Ancient Egypt Theme: Power Year 3



Key Questions

What is the chronology of Ancient Egypt?

What was life like in early Egypt?

Did the Ancient Egyptians write anything down?

Who were the Egyptian Gods?

What did the Ancient Egyptians believe about the afterlife?

• How were the pyramids built?

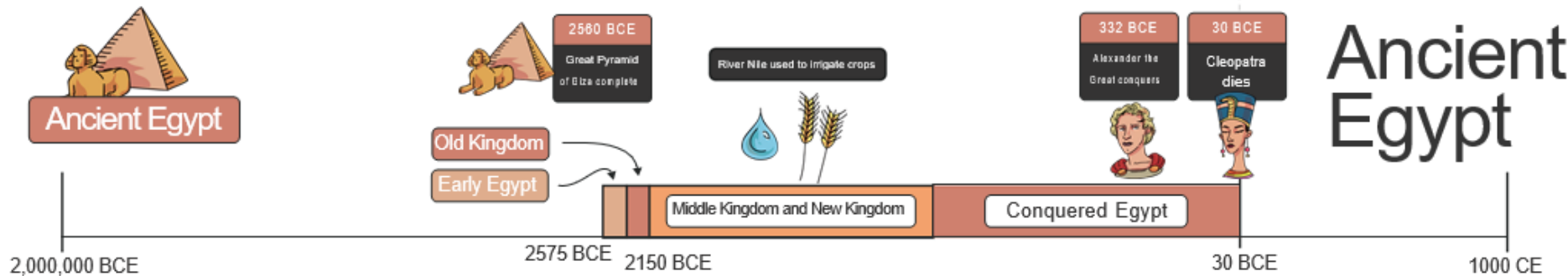
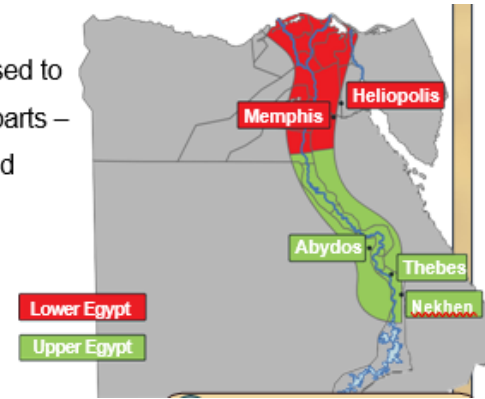
• What were the consequences of the invasion on the Old Kingdom of Ancient Egypt?

• What were the success of he New Kingdom?

• Who was Ramses II?

• How did the Egyptian Empire End?

Ancient Egypt used to be split into two parts – **Upper Egypt** and **Lower Egypt**.



Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
emperor	A male ruler of several countries
governor	A ruler of an area of an empire who reports to the emperor
alliance	To join together for mutual benefit (usually countries or organisations)
Civil war	A war between armies of the same country or group.
occupation	To invade another country and remain there to rule it.
legion	A unit of Approx. 5000 men both infantry and cavalry.
infantry	Soldiers who fight on foot in an army.
tactics	A strategy to win a battle.
annex	To add land to your own by using military force.
conquer	To take control by military force.

History Knowledge Organiser The Romans Themes: Exploration & Invasion, Power Year 4



Key Questions

What do we know about early Rome and how do we know this?

Who was in charge of the Roman Empire?

How powerful was the Roman army?

What events led up to Emperor Claudius invading Britain?

• How did the Roman settlements compare to the Celtic villages?

• Who was Boudicca and why did she take revenge on the Romans?

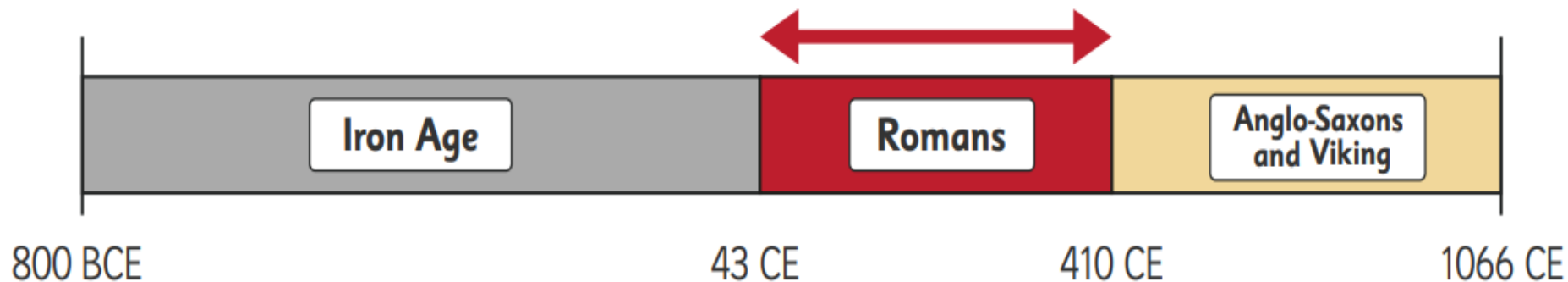
• How did the Romans protect their land and how do we know this?

• What happened in the final years of the Roman Empire?

• What was life like in the different regions of England during the Roman era?



The Roman Empire in the time of Emperor Claudius



Legionary

An expert soldier who was the very best at hand-to-hand combat. These units often had unbreakable lines of defence.

Vocabulary

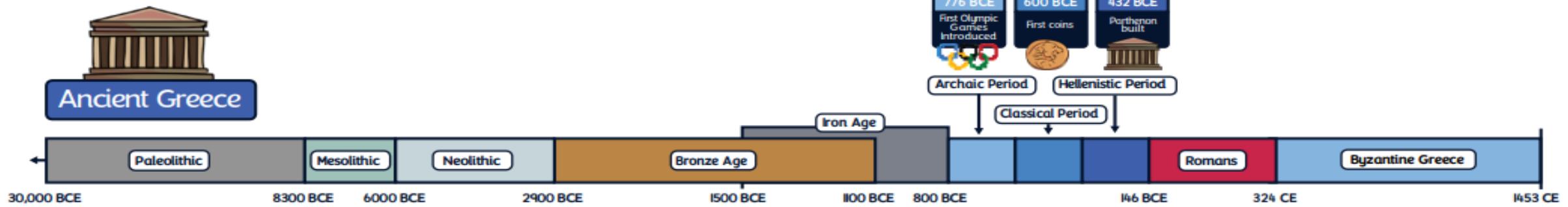
Key Word	Definition
Crete	A Greek island in the Mediterranean Sea.
excavate	To dig something up out of the ground.
import	To buy goods from one country and bring them to another.
export	To sell goods from one country and send them to another.
tyrant	A ruler who is cruel and oppressive.
revolt	To fight against the established ruler.
empire	A group of countries ruled by one person.
unified	To be joined together in a common cause.
ceramics	Pots and other objects made from clay and hardened through heating.
oligarchy	A small group of people who run a country or state.

History Knowledge Organiser Ancient Greece Themes: Society & Community Year 4



Key Questions

- What can excavations tell us about early Greece?
- What was life like in early Greece?
- How did the Minoans trade in early Greece?
- What was life like in Athens and Sparta?
- How did the city states overcome the Persian invasion?
- What was life like in the city-states after the Persians retreated?
- How did King Philip II grow the Macedon Empire?
- Who was Alexander the Great and what made him a significant leader?
- What were the greatest achievements of Ancient Greece?



Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
historian	one who writes about or is an expert on history.
archaeologist	a scientist who works in the field of archaeology, the study of past human life and culture.
artefacts	any object made by human beings, especially one of an earlier era.
region	a large space or area.
drought	a long period with little or no rain.
irrigate	irrigates, irrigating, irrigated
crops	plants grown on a farm.
porous	having many pores or more absorbent
limestone	a rock formed mostly from shells and other animal remains.
jadeite	the rarer, more valuable, and more varicoloured variety of jade.

History Knowledge Organiser

Ancient Maya Civilisation

Theme: Power

Year 5



Key Questions

Where and when did the Maya live?

What made the Maya civilisation so successful?

How do we know about the Maya?

How were the Maya ruled?

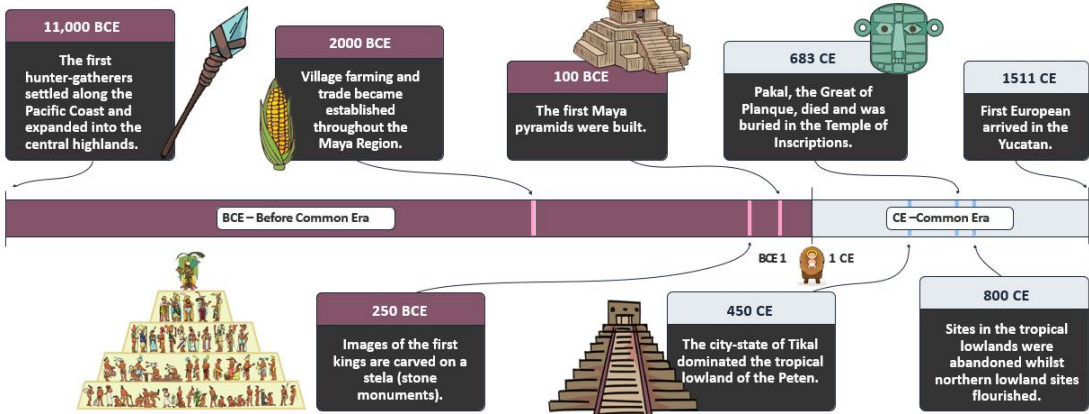
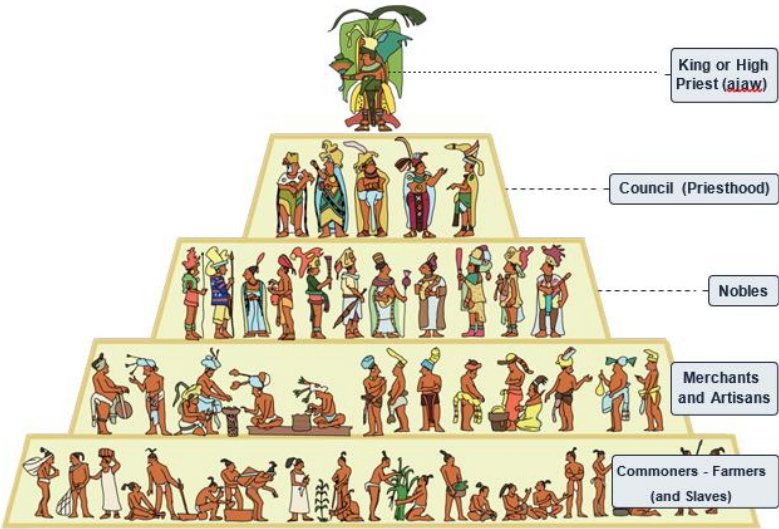
How was Anglo-Saxon England ruled?

- What do we know about the Maya City States and the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms?

- How do the leaders of the Maya and the Anglo-Saxons compare?

- How did the abandonment of the Southern Maya lowlands help the Northern city-states to thrive?

- Who was involved in the struggle for power in England from the 8th to the 10th century?



Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
aristocracy	a class of people who have a high social position because of the family they are born into
barbarian	a rough, crude person.
capital	the city where the government of a country is located
emperor	the male ruler of an empire
empire	a group of nations or peoples under one ruler
hostile	feeling or showing dislike; unfriendly.
idol	a statue or image of a god that is used as an object of worship.
invasion	an act or instance of invading by an enemy or hostile army.
kingdom	a country that is ruled by a king or queen.
legion	an army unit in ancient Rome that was made up of soldiers on foot and on horseback.
raid	a sudden, surprise attack.



History Knowledge Organiser Anglo-Saxons and Vikings Themes: Exploration and Invasion Year 5



Key Questions

What was life like in England at the end of the 4th Century?

How did life change in England after the fall of the Roman Empire?

Why did the Angles, Saxons and Jutes settle in Britain?

How was Anglo-Saxon Britain ruled?

How did the Anglo-Saxons keep control of their kingdoms?

• What shifts in religion and power were there and how do we know this?

• Who were the Vikings and why did they carry out raids?

• Where did the Vikings settle and who was in charge at the time?



East Anglia Capital: Rendlesham	Essex Capital: London	Kent Capital: Canterbury	Mercia Capital: Tamworth	Northumbria Capital: Bamburgh/York	Sussex Capital: Chichester	Wessex Capital: Winchester
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History Knowledge Organiser

World War II

Themes: Society and Community; Power; Conflict and Disaster

Year 6

Key Questions

What is modern-day Germany like, and how was it ruled before the start of WWII?

How did Hitler come to power and become the leader of Germany?

How did the Second World War begin?

How did Britain react to the outbreak of World War II?

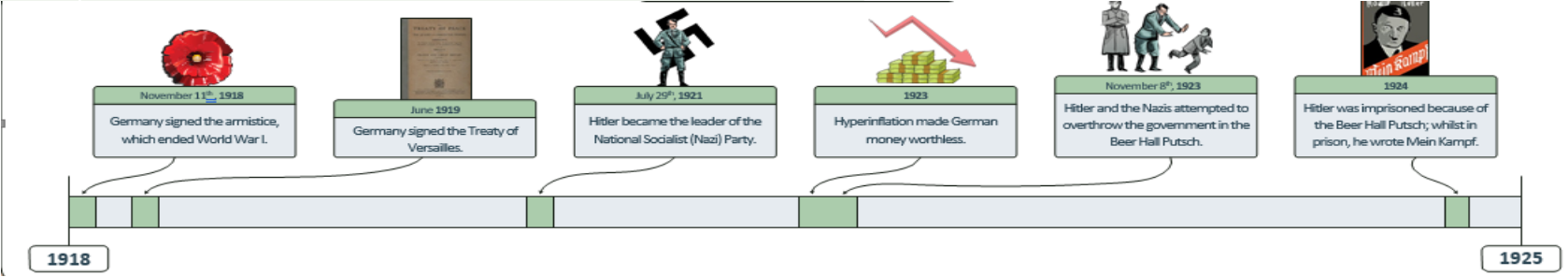
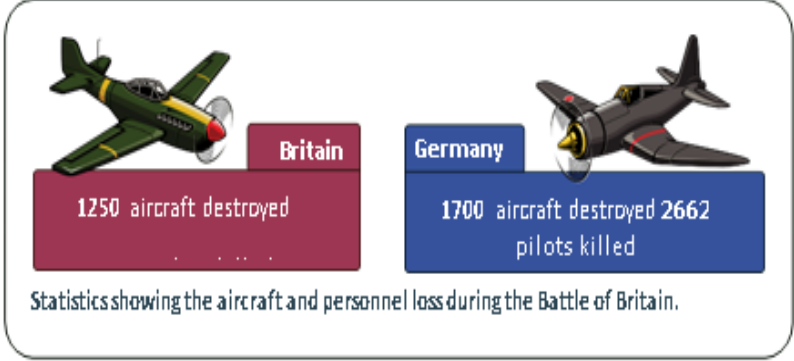
How were the lives of civilians changed during WWII?

• How did Britain's Home Front cope when under attack?

• What was the impact of the Second World war on the South West region?

• Why was the Royal Air Force (RAF) so important to the defence of Britain?

Vocabulary	
Key Word	Definition
anti-Semitism	Hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people
dictator	A ruler with total control over a country, typically one who has gained power by force
evacuee	A person evacuated from a place of danger
fascism	An authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government and social organisation
government	The group of people with the authority to govern a country or state
invasion	An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force
mobilisation	The action of a country or its government preparing and organising troops for active service
nationalism	Identification with one's own nation and support for its interests, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations
occupation	The action, state, or period of occupying or being occupied by military force
raid	A short sudden attack, usually by a small group of people
ration	A fixed amount of a commodity officially allowed to each person during a time of shortage, as in wartime





History Knowledge Organiser

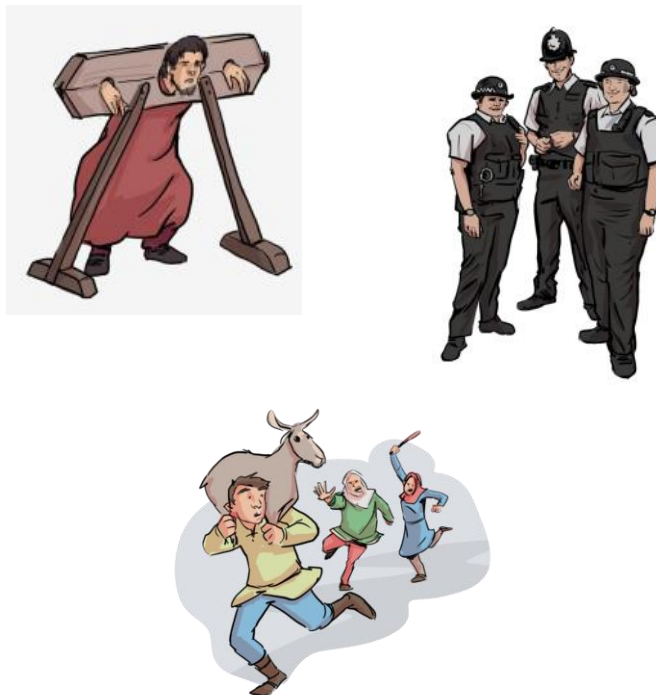
Crime and Punishment

Themes: Power/Conflict and Disaster

Year 6

Key Questions

- What is crime and Punishment?
- What was crime and punishment like in Roman Britain?
- What was crime and punishment like in the Anglo-Saxon period
- What was crime and punishment like in the Tudor period?
- What was crime and punishment like in the Stuart period?
- What was crime and punishment like in the Georgian period?
- What was crime and punishment like in the Victorian period?
- How did the police force develop through the 20th century?
- What is crime and punishment like today compared with the past?



Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
crime	An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.
deter	Discourage (someone) from doing something by instilling doubt or fear of the consequences.
court	A body of people presided over by a judge, judges, or magistrate, and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases.
tithing	One tenth of annual produce or earnings, formerly taken as a tax for the support of the Church and clergy.
wergild	In ancient Germanic law, the amount of compensation paid by a person committing an offense to the injured party or, in case of death, to his family.
ordeal	a very unpleasant and prolonged experience
jury	A body of people sworn to give a verdict in a legal case on the basis of evidence submitted to them in court
treason	The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government
oakum	Loose fibre obtained by untwisting old rope, used especially in caulking wooden ships
detective	A person, especially a police officer, whose occupation is to investigate and solve crimes

Time can be split into Ages. Crime and punishment was different from age to age:

