

What was life like before me? Year 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary

the past	Events that happened or objects that existed before now.
history	Learning about the past.
present	What is happening or exists right now.
old	Something or someone that has existed for a long time.
young	Something or someone that has existed for a short time.
recent past	Something that happened or existed a short while ago.
distant past	Something that happened or existed a long time ago.
modern	Has been made or exists in present times.
new	Did not exist before.



Exciting Books



Sticky knowledge about history within living memory

- Older members of my family were once young like me.
- I have my own past. Everything that has happened before the present is in the past.
- School in the past was different from today.
- Most children didn't drive to school as there were very few vehicles.
- Toys were different to the ones we play with today.
- The first television was black and white.
- The first colour televisions were much larger than we have today. There were no remotes, people had to get up to turn them on or off or to change the channel.

Small Questions

What does your family tree look like? Can you use it to talk about the youngest and oldest members of your family?

What are the main events of your life so far?

What does a timeline look like from past to present?

What was school like in the past? How did children get to school?

What were toys like in the past?

What were children's television programmes like?

Who started the Great Fire of London? Year 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Samuel Pepys	Famous diarist who kept a diary when the fire was happening
Pudding Lane	The place where the Great Fire of London started
Thomas Farriner	A 17 th Century baker who owned the bakery where the fire started
River Thames	The river running through London
artefact	Objects that exist from the past that tell us about history.
bakery	A shop that makes bread products
leather bucket	A common piece of fire fighting equipment
emergency	A serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation
firebreak	A gap that stops fires spreading to nearby buildings.
exploded	Having burst or shattered violently.
fire	The light and heat and especially the flame produced by burning.



Exciting Books



Sticky knowledge about history beyond living memory

- The Great Fire of London started on 2nd September 1666 and lasted for 4 days.
- The fire began early in the morning in a bakery on Pudding Lane owned by a man called Thomas Farriner. He'd forgotten to put out the fire in his oven the night before.
- Before the fire began, there had been a drought in London that lasted for 10 months, so the city was very dry.
- In 1666 people's houses were made from wood and straw and were very close together, which meant fires spread more quickly.
- We know what happened during the fire because people back then wrote about it in letters and newspapers – for instance, Samuel Pepys wrote about it in his diary.
- When houses were rebuilt, a lot of them were made in bricks instead of wood, and they weren't built so close together.

Small Questions

What did London used to be like?

How did the Great Fire of London start?

Why did the Great Fire spread so quickly?

How did we find out about the Great Fire of London?

What happened after the Great Fire of London?

Why were Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong very brave? Year 2

Subject Specific Vocabulary

significant	Something that is important and worth knowing about.
achievement	Something challenging that a person does really well.
famous	Someone who is known about by many people.
explorer	A person who explores a new or unfamiliar area.
chronological	Arranging something by the order they occurred in time.
voyage	A long trip where you travel by sea or through space.
Age of Discovery	A time in history when Europeans began exploring overseas and finding new lands.
space race	The competition between nations regarding achievements in the field of space exploration.
navigate	Plan and direct the course of a ship, aircraft, or other form of transport.
courageous	If you are a courageous person, you face danger or stand up against the odds without flinching.



Sticky knowledge about famous explorers

- ❑ Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 in Italy. He started sailing when he was just a teenager and went on trading voyages around the Mediterranean Sea.
- ❑ In 1492, Christopher Columbus set off to find Asia. Instead, he landed on an island in the Bahamas where he met friendly locals. He was the first man to discover America.
- ❑ Neil Armstrong was born in 1930 in America. He loved learning about aeroplanes and space and went on to become an astronaut.
- ❑ On the 21 July 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the Moon. He later became a professor and taught all about his passion for aircraft and flying.
- ❑ Neil and Buzz spent nearly three hours walking on the moon, conducting important scientific experiments, collecting samples and taking photographs.

Exciting Books



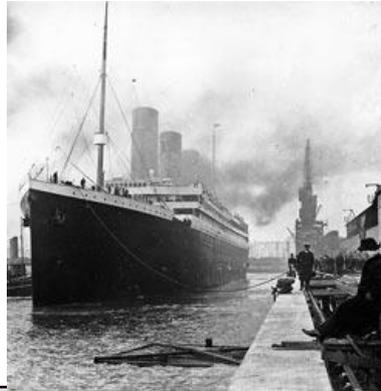
Small questions

- What is an explorer and why do they need to be brave?
- Who was Christopher Columbus?
- What did Christopher Columbus explore?
- Who was Neil Armstrong?
- What did Neil Armstrong explore?
- How was life different in those times compared to now?

Why did the Titanic sink? Year 2

Subject Specific Vocabulary

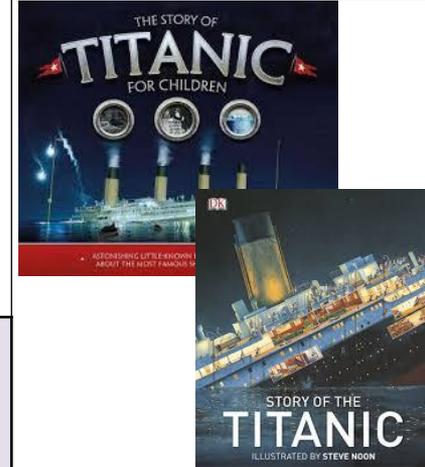
Titanic	RMS Titanic was a British passenger liner which carried over 2000 passengers.
voyage	A long journey involving travelling by sea.
disaster	A sudden accident or catastrophe where many people die.
collision	To strike against each other with strong force.
iceberg	A large mass of ice that has broken away from a glacier and is floating in the ocean.
source	A source is a piece of information which tells us about the past.
lifeboat	A specially created boat which is used to rescue people at sea and return them safely to shore.
wreckage	The remains of something that has been badly damaged.
crew	The people who work on and operate a ship.
survivors	To remain alive.
passenger	A traveller.



Sticky knowledge about history beyond living memory

- ❑ The Titanic was a British passenger liner. It was the biggest ship of its time, carrying over 2000 passengers.
- ❑ The Titanic crashed and sank on its first voyage from Southampton (England) to New York (USA) in 1912 after it hit an iceberg.
- ❑ The Titanic was a luxury passenger liner that carried some of the world's richest people as well as others looking for a new life in North America.
- ❑ Over 1500 people died when the Titanic died, which made it one of the worst ocean disasters in history.
- ❑ There are lots of theories about why the Titanic sank and many reasons why it did. One of them was that there were not enough lifeboats on board for the number of people on the ship.

Exciting Books



Small Questions

When did the Titanic set sail?

Who was on board the Titanic?

What happened when the Titanic crashed?

Why did the Titanic sink?

Who was to blame for the Titanic sinking?

What happened afterwards?

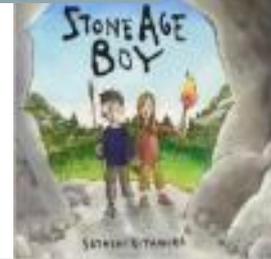
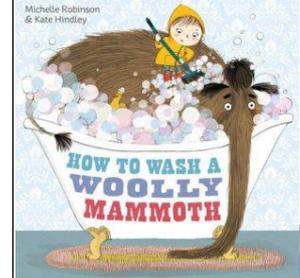
Who first lived in Britain? Year 3 (Stone Age)

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Stone Age	A prehistoric period when tools and weapons were made out of stone and natural materials.
artefact	An object made by human beings at a time in history which tells us more about how they lived.
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
BCE ACE	Before and after the Common Era.
Skara Brae	A Stone Age village which has been discovered and tells us lots about how people lived during this time.
flint	A very hard stone which creates a spark when struck by another stone.
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
survival	What Stone Age people do to help them continue to live and exist.
settlement	A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.
Stonehenge	A monument built from huge stones in southern England that was built at the end of the Stone Age.



Exciting Books



Sticky knowledge about the Stone Age period

- The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe.
- The Stone Age was named because the earliest humans used stones to help them survive.
- The Stone Age is a prehistoric time. This means that it is a time in history that happened before written records were created.
- Early in the Stone Age, people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.
- Towards the end of the Stone Age, humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.
- We have been able to learn about the Stone Age through artefacts and historical sites like Stonehenge and Skara Brae.

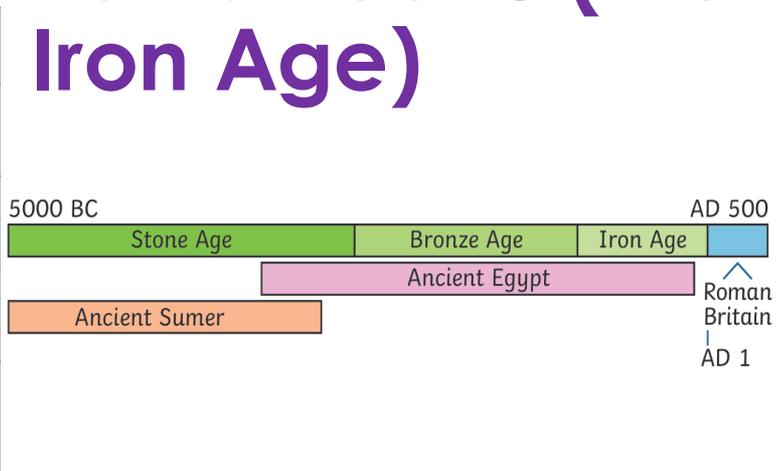
Small Questions

- Where in history did the Stone Age happen?
- What do archaeologists help us to understand?
- How did the Stone Age change through the different periods?
- How did the early Stone Age people survive?
- What is a settlement?
- What were different Stone Age tools used for?
- What are the differences between Skara Brae and Greenfield?
- What happened after the Stone Age?

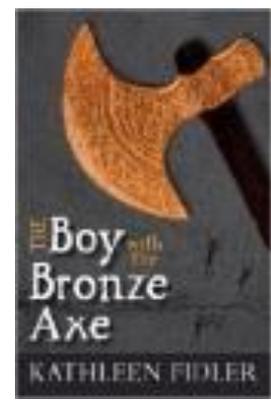
Who first lived in Britain? Year 3 (Bronze Age to Iron Age)

Subject Specific Vocabulary

prehistoric	Things that happened before written records began.
Bronze Age	A prehistoric period which came after the Stone Age.
Iron Age	A prehistoric period which came after the Bronze Age.
hillfort	A wooden fort built on a hill which Iron Age people used to defend themselves.
bronze	A type of metal made from copper and tin.
smelt	To melt to separate different metals.
wattle and daub	Building materials that houses were built from using sticks (wattle) and clay or manure (daub).
Celts	The name given to people who lived in Europe during the Iron Age.
round houses	A circular house build by Iron Age people using wattle and daub.
Bell Beaker People	This group of people are thought of as the first people who brought bronze into Britain.



Exciting Books



Sticky knowledge about the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods

- The Bronze Age came after the Stone Age and lasted for around 1500 years. This was the time when humans used bronze to make their tools, weapons and building materials.
- Bronze is a type of metal which is an alloy (mixture) of copper and tin. Humans began using this material because it was harder, more durable and easier to shape.
- The Iron Age started in Britain in around 800 BCE. Humans started to use iron to make weapons and tools because it was stronger and easier to work with than bronze.
- Farming and agriculture was a big part of life. People grew crops and farmed animals for milk, meat and wool.
- People lived in roundhouses which had lots of people living together. They had wattle and daub walls and a fire in the middle for cooking, light and warmth.
- The Iron Age ended when the Romans invaded in 43 ACE.

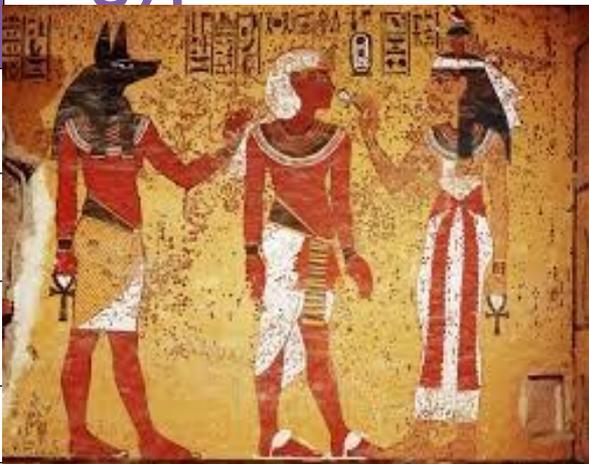
Small Questions

- What happened after the Stone Age?
- What were Bronze Age artefacts like?
- Why was trade important in the Bronze Age?
- How did people in the Bronze Age and Iron Age survive?
- How is an Iron Age Settlement different to Greenfield?

How can we rediscover the wonders of Ancient Egypt? Year 3

Subject Specific Vocabulary

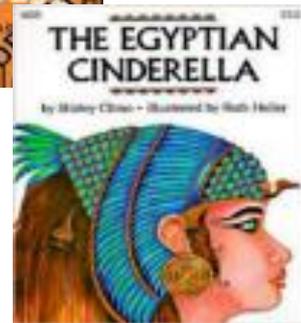
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
BCE ACE	Before and after the Common Era.
pyramid	Huge pyramid-shaped structures that were built in Ancient Egypt as tombs for their pharaohs.
hieroglyphics	Symbols which Ancient Egyptians used to write with.
scribe	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.
pharaoh	An Ancient Egyptian word for the person who ruled Egypt.
Tutankhamun	An Egyptian pharaoh who started ruling the country when he was 8 years old.
mummification	Ancient Egyptians used to embalm bodies and then put them into a carved and painted burial case called a sarcophagus.
tomb	Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well known are within the pyramids in the Valley of the Kings.
River Nile	The longest river in the world, which Ancient Egyptians used to live and farm alongside.
trade	Buying and selling goods. Ancient Egyptians did this along the River Nile. ©



Sticky knowledge about Ancient Egypt

- The Egyptians were the first civilisation to invent writing. They used hieroglyphics as a form of communication.
- Tutankhamun was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was found in 1922.
- The River Nile was very important. Ancient Egyptians lived alongside it and use it to help with water, growing crops, getting food and transportation.
- Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over.
- Ancient Egypt was a very advanced society.

Exciting books



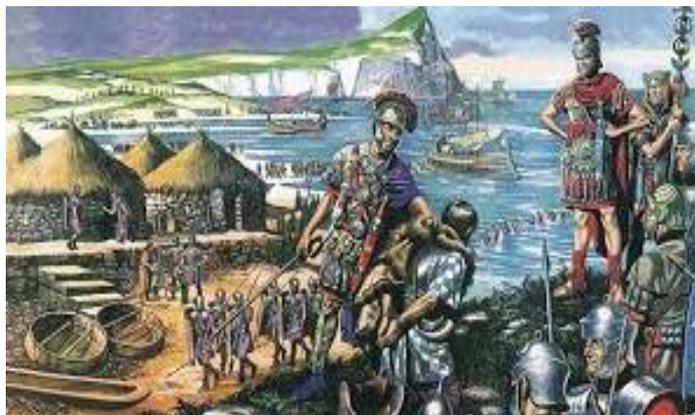
Small Questions

- Who were the Ancient Egyptians?
- What was life like as an Ancient Egyptian?
What was mummification and why did they do it?
- Who was Tutankhamun and why was he important?
- Can I write like an Egyptian?
- Why was the River Nile so important?

What was it like to be a Roman? Year 4 and Year 4/5

Subject Specific Vocabulary

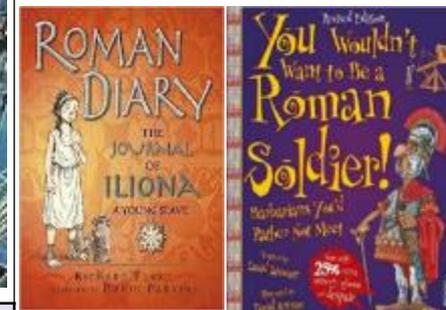
centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
emperor	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
aqueduct	A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.
Julius Caesar	A leader of the Roman Empire who won many battles for Rome and helped the Roman Empire to grow.
Londinium	This was the Roman name for London.
conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.
legion	A large section of the Roman army which was made up of 5000 soldiers.
Roman baths	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.



Sticky knowledge about the Romans

- Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands.
- Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.
- The Romans built long, straight roads to help transport goods, supplies and armies. Many of these roads still exist today.
- Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food, such as stork, roast parrot and even flamingo!
- The Romans built elaborate baths for people to go to relax and socialise. Some of these still remain today.
- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.

Exciting Books



Small questions

What was the Roman Empire?

How did the Roman Empire grow?

What was it like to be in the Roman Army?

What were Roman towns like?

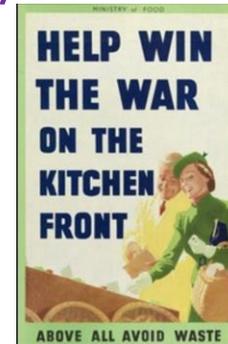
What is Hadrian's Wall?

What were Roman roads like and why were they useful?

How did World War Two affect the people of Britain? Year 4 and Year 4/5

Subject Specific Vocabulary

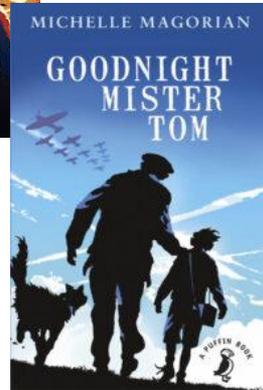
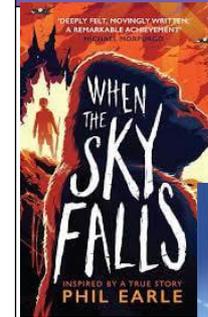
Evacuation	Moving people from a dangerous place to a safe one.
Rationing	Only letting people have a certain amount of something.
Home front	The things that were done back at home in Britain to support the war.
Air raid shelter	A structure that was built to protect people from bombs being dropped.
World War Two	A war that happened from 1939 – 1945 and affected lots of countries around the world.
The Blitz	The time when lots of bombs were dropped by the German air force onto British cities.
Conscription	The law that made people serve their country, especially in the army.
Black out	Times when no light were allowed on after dark so buildings couldn't be spotted by enemies.
Allies	The Allies were the UK, France and Poland. The USSR, USA and China were later added.
Axis	The Axis powers were Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined later.



Sticky knowledge about World War Two

- World War Two began on 1st September 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. It finally ended on 2nd September 1945.
- Over 3.5 million children in the UK were evacuated from cities to the countryside to keep them safe from bombing raids.
- British civilians faced lots of food shortages and had to rely on rations during the war. People had ration books to keep a log of what food they had.
- Women played a crucial role in World War Two on the home front. They had to work in factories and on farms to support the war effort.
- Conscription meant that most men had to go and fight overseas in the army, so women were left to organise the Home Front.
- The German air force, called the Luftwaffe, were sent to bomb places in Britain. They often aimed their bombs at busy cities such as London.

Exciting Books



Small questions

When did World War Two happen and how did it start?

How did people get food during the war?

What was it like to be a child in World War Two?

What jobs did women have on the Home Front?

How did people entertain themselves on the Home Front?

How did Britain defend itself in the Battle of Britain?

Who were the fiercest: the Vikings or the Anglo-Saxons? Year 5

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Vikings	Scandinavian seafaring pirates or traders who raided and settlement in England.
Anglo-Saxons	German inhabitants in England who arrived in the 5 th century
raids	A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.
chronology	The times when things happened in order.
primary source	A source that is a first-hand account. Something from the time when it happened.
secondary source	A source that is not first-hand but has been written or created after something happened.
longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
pillage	To violently steal something. Vikings pillaged looking for expensive items to trade.
invasion	To enter and occupy a land.
settlement	The establishment of a community. Vikings eventually settled in Britain after invading.
kingdom	An area ruled by a King. Vikings would often invade these places hoping to take over.



Exciting Books



Sticky knowledge about the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

- Vikings came from Scandinavian countries like Sweden, Denmark and Norway. They arrived in longships and first attacked Britain in around 787 ACE.
- The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw. York was one of these places, and was known as Jorvik to the Vikings.
- The Vikings raided places they invaded and pillaged towns in search of valuable items.
- Vikings are known as vicious warriors, but some came in peace and eventually became farmers.
- Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland.
- Anglo-Saxon kings each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They fought to defend their kingdoms.

Small Questions

- What was Britain like after the Romans?
- When were the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons in Britain? Who were the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings and where did they come from? What was it like in an Anglo-Saxon village?
- How was Anglo-Saxon Britain ruled? What can we discover from Sutton Hoo?
- Was King Alfred really great? What was a Viking raid like?
- Why was Danegeld introduced?
- Were all Vikings warriors? What was Anglo-Saxon and Viking punishment like? What happened in 1066?

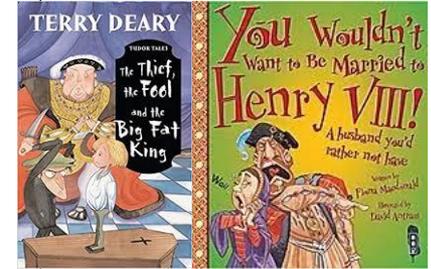
Was Henry VIII really so horrible? Year 5

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Tudors	A royal family who ruled England from 1485 to 1603.
War of the Roses	A series of wars between the House of Lancaster and House of York to see who would rule England.
Battle of Bosworth	The last battle in the War of the Roses which caused the Tudors to be brought to power.
Tudor rose	The emblem of the Tudor house to unite the Houses of York and Lancaster.
chronology	Arranging dates into the order that they happened.
monarch	A head of state who rules the country – the King or Queen.
heir	The person who will become King or Queen after the current ruler dies.
Reformation	A movement in 16th-century church history started by Martin Luther.
significant	Something that is really important or worth attention.
reliability	Whether or not a source can be trusted.
usefulness	Whether or not a source can be used to tell us about the past.



Exciting Books



Sticky knowledge about the Tudors

- The Tudors ruled England and Wales from 1485 to 1603 – a very exciting period in British history.
- The first Tudor king was Henry VII. He became king after his victory at the battle of Bosworth field, which ended the War of the Roses.
- Henry VII's son Henry VIII succeeded him to become King. He was one of the famous famous British monarchs, mainly for marrying 6 times. He could be brutal and had 2 of his wives beheaded!
- In Tudor times, it was very important for the King or Queen to have children so that they had an heir to the throne. Henry VIII wanted a son because he believed a boy would be stronger and more able to resist anyone trying to take the crown off him.
- Henry VIII had 3 children who all went on to become Kings and Queens: Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I.

Small Questions

- Who were the Tudors?
- Why did Henry VIII split from the church?
- Who were Henry VIII's wives?
- How can we find out what type of person Henry VIII was?
- What was life like in Tudor England?
- Can I create a Tudor portrait?

Why were the Maya a marvel? Year 6

Subject Specific Vocabulary

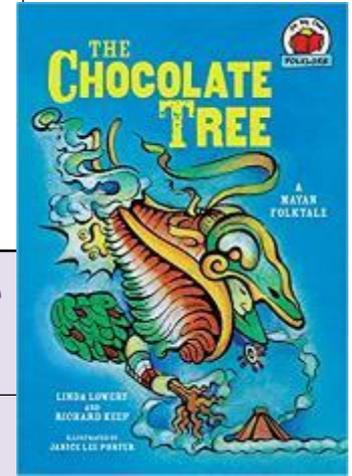
Maya	A group of people who lived in Ancient Central America.
BCE ACE	Before or After the Common Era, which is the year 0.
source	Something that we use to tell us more about the past.
civilisation	A society which live together and follow the same norms and rules.
ritual	A religious ceremony where certain things were done for their Gods.
Middleworld	What the Mayans called Earth.
Central America	A region in the Americas where the Mayans lived.
glyphs	Symbols used in the Mayan writing system. Each symbol represents a word or sound.
codices	Books created by the Mayans. They were made of soft bark and folded like a fan.
Chichen Itza	The Mayans' most well-known pyramid.
cacao bean	Seeds that the Maya used to make chocolate.
maize	A cereal grain like corn which made up 80% of the Mayan's diet.



Sticky knowledge about the Mayan Civilisation

- The Mayans were expert mathematicians and used symbols to make numbers, from which they could create their own calendars.
- The Mayans called Earth Middleworld, and thought that it was flat and resting on the back of a large creature.
- The Mayans believed in different Gods who could either help or hurt them, so they used to make sacrifices for them as well as singing and dancing for their Gods.
- Maize made up 80% of the Mayans diet. Rich people would use cacao beans to make a chocolatey drink. Cacao beans were highly valued and could also be used to create medicine.
- The Mayans had a writing system which was made up of 800 symbols called glyphs. These were carved onto buildings and pottery.

Exciting Books



Small Questions

- Where in the world could you find the Mayan civilisation?
- How were logograms and hieroglyphs used to write and draw words?
- How did the Maya calendar compare to our system today?
- How and who did the Maya worship and what did the different gods represent?
- What was the architecture like and why was it so marvellous?

Why did everything change in the Victorian Era? Year 6

Subject Specific Vocabulary

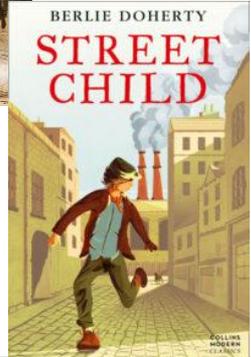
Queen Victoria	The Queen of Great Britain throughout the Victorian period.
Victorian	The name for people who lived in Britain throughout the period when Queen Victoria ruled.
workhouse	This was the home to many orphaned or sick children. It was also home to poor people without a job.
malnutrition	Not having the proper nutrition and not having enough food.
penny farthing	This was one of the earliest bicycles. It had one large and one small wheel.
Industrial Revolution	A huge change where many factories were built and people started operating machines.
farthing	A farthing was a coin. It was worth a quarter of an old penny. Four farthings made an old penny.
gruel	Gruel is a food consisting of some type of cereal—oat, wheat or rye flour, or rice—boiled in water or milk.
poverty	Poverty means not having enough money for basic needs such as food, water or shelter.
primary source	Original sources from the time which have survived to tell us what was happening during that period.
secondary source	Second hand accounts which use primary sources to tell us what was happening at a point in history.



Sticky knowledge about the Victorians

- The Victorian Era was a period of time in Britain when Queen Victoria ruled – from 1837 to 1901. In the Victorian times, the lives of rich and poor people were very different.
- Workhouses were unpleasant places where orphaned children or abandoned children lived. It was also the home to mentally ill or very poor people.
- In Victorian times you had to pay to go to school. Poor families couldn't afford this, so children would be working in a full-time job by the time they were 12. Very few poor children would know how to read.
- The most popular games played by children 100 years ago were marbles, hopscotch, blind man's bluff and blow football.
- The Industrial Revolution began in 1750 and lasted until around 1900. Before this, Britain was a rural country. However, huge factories were then built and towns were expanded.

Exciting Books



Small Questions

- What the Dickens was life like in the Victorian cities?
- What were the main changes that took place during Victorian Britain?
- What was worse in Victorian times, the school or the workhouse?
- Was it as bad as they tell us for children working in Victorian factories?
- What was life like during the Victorian period?