

WALKING WITH DINOSAURS - HISTORY/SCIENCE - SPRING 1

Key vocabulary

Key word	Definition
Dinosaur	group of reptiles that were on the earth for over 140 million years
extinct	species that are no longer in existence
fossil	the preserved remains of an animal, such as the animal's bones or footprints
carnivore	An animal that only eats meat
herbivore	An animal that only eats plants
omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat



Dinosaur fact!

It is believed that the Tyrannosaurus Rex was one of the most ferocious dinosaurs there was.

The Tyrannosaurus Rex had the strongest bite of any animal on Earth, ever!

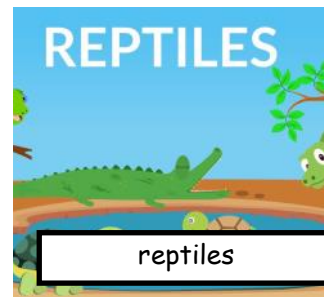
The dinosaur was given the name "king of the tyrant lizards" and was about the size of a school bus.



teeth



bones



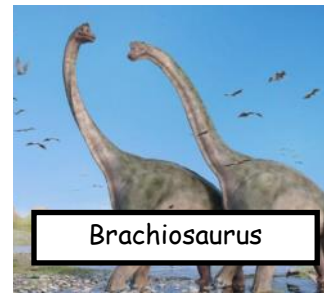
reptiles



Pterodactyl

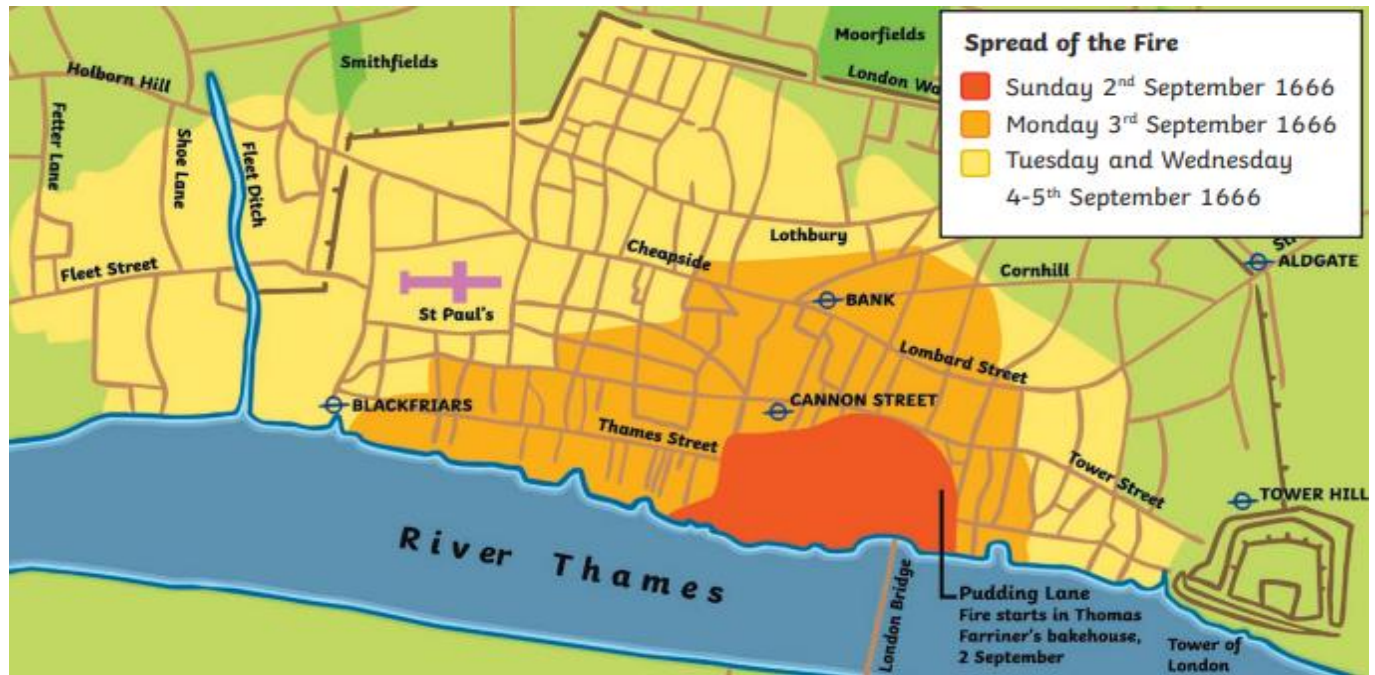


Tyrannosaurus Rex



Brachiosaurus

THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON - HISTORY - SPRING 1



Key vocabulary

17th Century	From the year 1601 to 1700. The Great Fire of London happened in the 17th century, in 1666.
diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
past	Something that already happened.
primary source	An artefact, document or any original object found from the past.

Why did the fire spread?

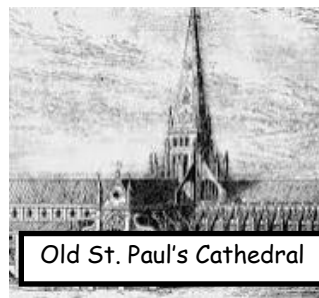
The Great Fire of London started in a bakery on Pudding Lane owned by Thomas Farriner. In 1666, the buildings in London were made of **wood and straw** and they were very close together which made it easy for the flames to spread. People used **leather buckets** and **water squirts** to try to put the fire out but these did not work. **King Charles II** ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading. **Samuel Pepys** wrote a diary about what happened.



King Charles II



Samuel Pepys

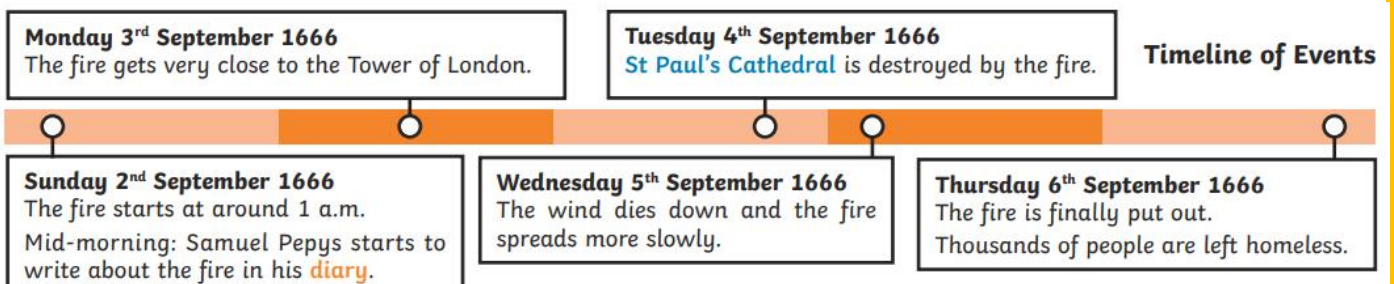


Old St. Paul's Cathedral



Tower of London

Timeline of events



SUPERHEROES - HISTORY - SPRING 2



What is a real-life hero?

A real-life hero is a significant person who has been influential or made a change in the world. They are famous for doing something positive such as exploring or making an impact to law in terms of equality.

Many jobs require bravery like doctors, nurses, firefighters and police officers. They save people every day and can be considered real-life heroes.

Key vocabulary

activist	From the year 1601 to 1700. The Great Fire of London happened in the 17th century, in 1666.
nurse	A person trained to care for the sick especially in a hospital.
explorer	A person who explores new or unfamiliar area.
monarch	A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire like a King or Queen.
significant person	An important or influential person that has made an impact.
past	Something that already happened.
present	An artefact, document or any original object found from the past.



King Charles II

1630-1685



Queen Elizabeth II

19-26- Present



Florence Nightingale

1820-1910



Mary Seacole

1805-1881



Rosa Parks

1913-2005



Malala Yousafzai

1997- Present



Ernest Shackleton

1874-1922



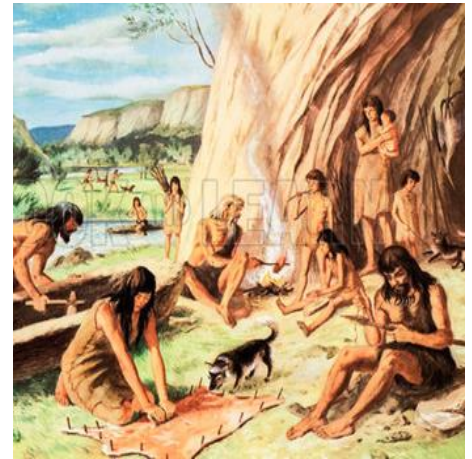
Bessie Coleman

1997- Present

STONE AGE - HISTORY - AUTUMN 2

Key vocabulary

Prehistoric	Before written records began.
Cavemen	A prehistoric man who lived in caves
Hunter-gatherer	Someone who hunts animals and gathers wild food to eat.
tribe	A community of people, rules by a leader, with shared traditions, ancestors and cultures.
Tools	Natural materials used to make items to help them in day to day life such as: hand axes, hammerstones and bladed tools.
agriculture	Growing crops and keeping animals for food and materials (farming)



Stone Age

The Stone Age is a period of time when humans used stones to make tools. It covers a huge period of time over 3 million years.. It can be broken down into 3 smaller time periods:

Palaeolithic - around 3,000,000BC where early humans used simple stone tools with sharp edges.

Mesolithic - around 10,000BC where humans were hunter-gatherers and constantly moved to stay safe.

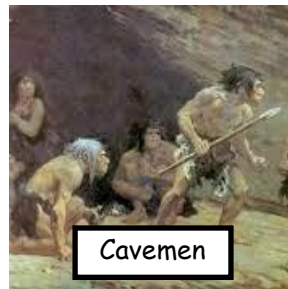
Neolithic - around 4500-2400BC where farming developed and villages were built.



Weapons



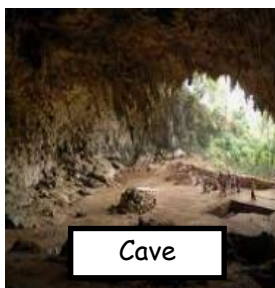
Animal Hide



Cavemen



Flint



Cave



Mammoth

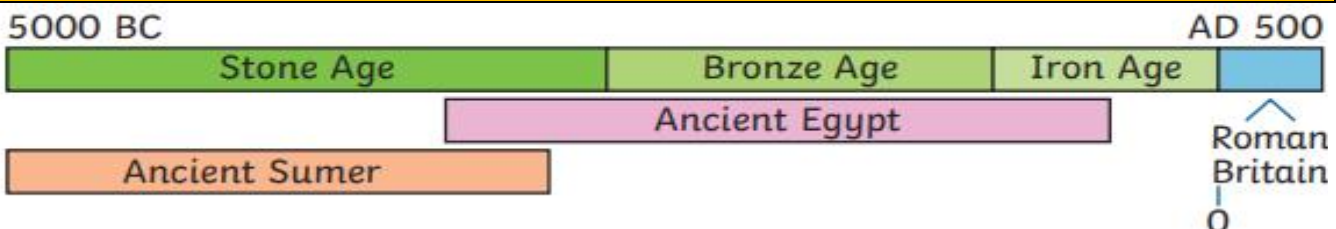
Hunter-gatherers

Weapons such as stone axes, spears, bows and arrows were all used to hunt for food.

Horse, deer, hares, seabirds, fish were all eaten. Every part of the animal was used including **bone marrow** and the skin for clothing.

Seeds, berries, nuts, eggs and insects were also gathered.

Timeline



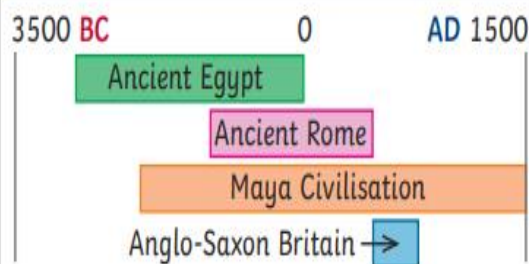
MARVELLOUS MUMMIES - HISTORY - SUMMER 1

Key vocabulary

Ancient	Belonging to the very distant past
Egypt	An ancient kingdom in north-eastern Africa
Mummy	A body of a human being or animal that has been ceremonially preserved by removal of the internal organs, treatment with natron and resin, and wrapping in bandages
Tomb	A large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead
Pharaoh	A ruler in ancient Egypt
Sarcophagus	A stone coffin, with a sculpture or inscription of the person inside of it
Pyramid	A structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet
Hieroglyphics	a system of pictorial writing
Deities	Gods and goddesses worshipped in ancient Egypt



Timeline



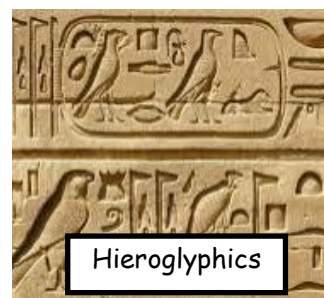
Pyramid



Mummy



Canopic Jars



Hieroglyphics



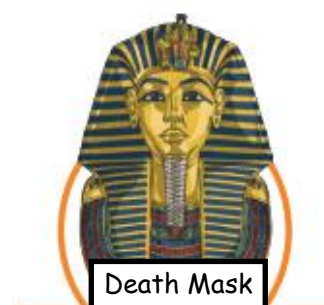
Sarcophagus



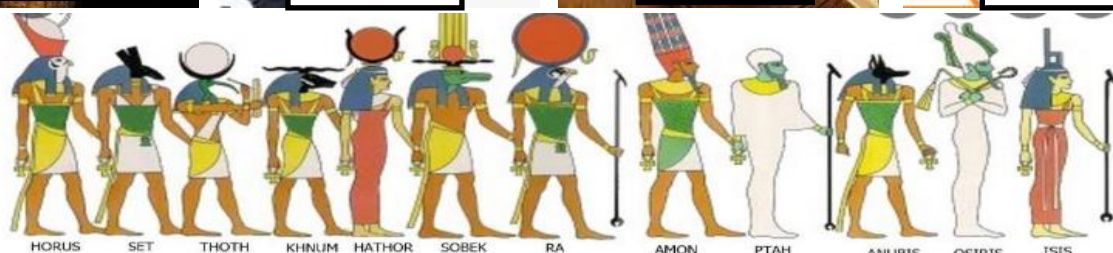
Jackal



Tomb



Death Mask



ROMANS - HISTORY - SUMMER 1

Key vocabulary

Celts	People living in Britain in tribes, including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catu-
citizen	A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the Roman Empire, only citizens were able to vote.
conquer	Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.
emperor	The ruler of an empire.
empire	A group of countries controlled by one ruler (emperor or empress) or government.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.
Rebellion	An uprising or revolt by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.
Roman empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including large parts of Europe plus parts of North Africa and West Asia.
tribe	A group of people who share the same culture and values.



Ancient Romans

The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and over the centuries, conquered many lands to create a huge empire.

Julius Caser was a Roman General who helped to build the Roman Empire and eventually went on to become dictator and ruler of Rome.

The Romans are famous for building long straight roads, bath houses and temples.



Julius Caesar



Boudica



Roman soldier

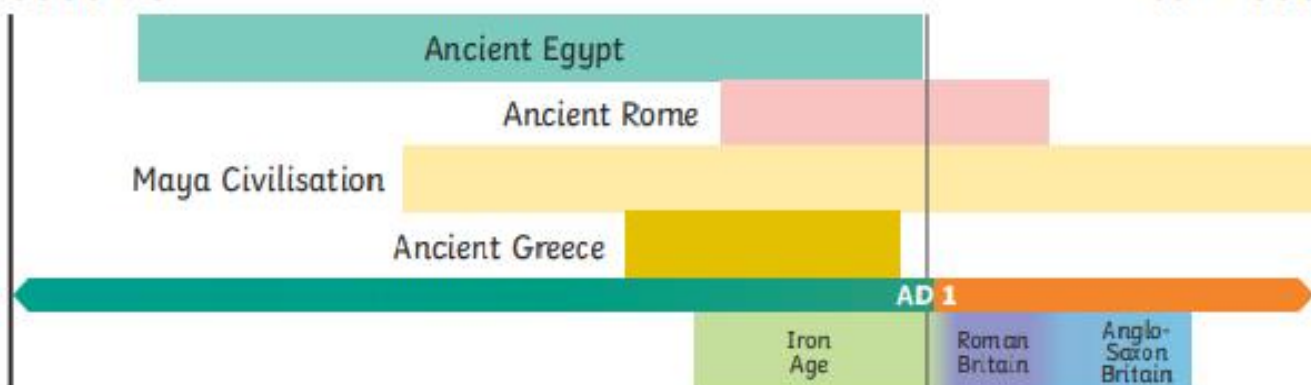


mosaic

Timeline

3500 BC

AD 1500



WORLD CHANGERS - HISTORY - AUTUMN 1

Key vocabulary

discovery	The action or process of discovering (finding) something.
invention	The action of inventing something—creating or designing something that has not existed before.
significance	The quality of being worthy of attention; importance.
significant person	An important or influential person that has made an impact.
diversity	Including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds.

What is an activist?

An activist is a person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.

Key history vocabulary

past	Something that already happened.
present	Something that happens in the current time period.

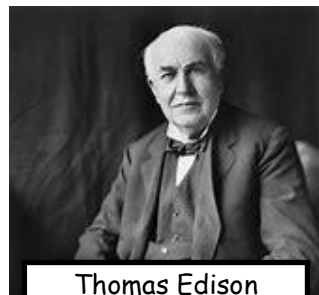
Famous World Changers



Mary Seacole
1805-1881



Florence Nightingale
1820-1910



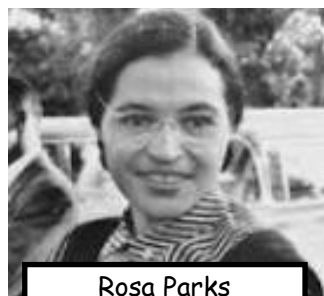
Thomas Edison
1847-1931



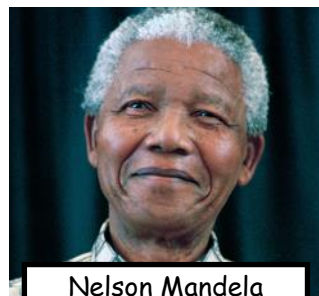
Mary Curie
1867-1934



Bessie Coleman
1892-1926



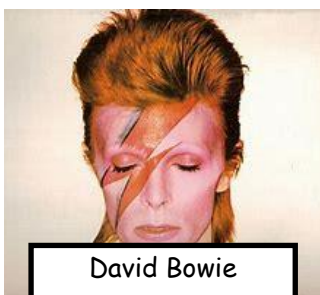
Rosa Parks
1913-2005



Nelson Mandela
1918-2013



Steve Jobs
1955-2011



David Bowie
1947-2016



Malala Yousafzai
1997- Present



Marcus Rashford
1997-present



Greta Thunberg
2003- Present

THE VIKINGS - HISTORY - SPRING 2

Map of Viking Homelands and Settlements

Key

- Viking Settlements
- Viking Homelands

Invalidate means to enter a county or region in order to control it.

Conquest means to take control of a country or area by force.

Migrate means move from one area to another for better living conditions.



The Early Vikings

The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called **longships** and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings raided places such as **monasteries** and **pillaged** expensive items to **trade**.

Key history vocabulary

primary source	A primary source is a piece of evidence that comes directly from the time being studied. Primary artefacts may include: pottery, writing and paintings from the time period.
secondary source	A secondary source does not give original information. It interprets or summarizes information from primary sources. Anything created after the time period is a secondary source, for example a textbook or modern painting.
archaeology	Archaeology is the study of things that people made, used, and left behind. The goal of archaeology is to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived.
artefacts	Artefacts are human-made objects from the past. Artefacts are primary sources for archaeologists and historians. An Artefact may be a building, a tool, a weapon, a piece of art, money, clothing or music.
AD	A.D. is an abbreviation for the Latin phrase <i>anno Domini</i> , which means "in the year of our Lord." It is used for dates since the year 0, or Jesus' birth.

Viking beliefs

Pagan	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped. Vikings from Scandinavia were Pagans.
myths and legends	Traditional stories used to convey meanings.
Christian	A religion based on the life, death and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Many Vikings became Christians when they migrated to the UK.



church



monastery



monk



longship

THE VIKINGS - HISTORY - SPRING 2

Timeline of key dates

AD 793

The Vikings attack from Norway. They attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The following year they attack northern Britain, in what we now call Scotland.



AD 866

Vikings capture the city of York.



AD 871

Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex. He drives the invading Vikings from the south but they stay in the north and the east.



AD 878

By 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding.



AD 886

King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings. Alfred keeps the west & the Vikings are given the east which is later known as 'Danelaw'.



AD 900

The vikings establish rule over Scotland.



AD 954

The last Viking King of Jorvik (York), Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out of York.



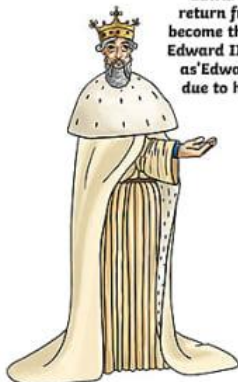
AD 1013

King Sven of Denmark and his son Cnut sail up the rivers Humber and Trent to claim the throne in Danelaw and the Saxon King (Eltherfred) flees abroad. A year later Cnut becomes King of the Danes and King of England.



AD 1042

Edward II is invited to return from Normandy to become the King of England. Edward II was better known as 'Edward the Confessor' due to his extreme piety.



AD 1066

The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold, is defeated by William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings and Norman Britain begins.



THE TUDORS - HISTORY - SUMMER 2

Timeline of Tudor monarchs



Henry VII
1485-1509



Henry VIII
1509-1547



Edward VI
1547-1553



Lady Jane Grey
Reigned for 9 days in 1553



Mary I
1553-1558



Elizabeth I
1558-1603

Key vocabulary

Christianity	With some 2 billion followers, Christianity is the world's most widespread religion. Christianity is based on the life, death, and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth.
Catholic	This is the largest branch of Christianity. They believe that God sends messages through the Pope, who lives in Vatican City, a separate country inside Rome, Italy.
Protestant	This is the second largest branch of Christianity. They do not believe in the Pope. They think that each believer, not just priests, can spread God's teachings.
monarchy	A monarchy is a form of government that has a single person known as a monarch at its head. Monarchs use such titles as king, queen, emperor, or empress.
heir	Heir means next in line to the throne.
traitor	A person who betrays (goes against) the monarch or country.
treason	The crime of betraying (plotting against) the monarch or country.
heresy	Beliefs against the main religious doctrine.

What does chronology mean?

Chronology means putting things in the order in which they happened, for example a timeline.

When did the Tudor period start?

The Wars of the Roses (1455-1485) were fought between the houses of Lancaster and York for the English throne. Both families believed they had a right to the throne. In 1485, Henry VII won the Battle of Bosworth. He united the York and Lancaster houses by marrying Edward IV's daughter Elizabeth of York in 1486. This began the Tudor era.



HENRY VIII'S SIX WIVES

Catherine of Aragon



Married 1509-1533
Divorced

Anne Boleyn



Married 1533-1536
Beheaded

Jane Seymour



Married 1536-1537
Died

Anne of Cleves



Married 1540 January-July
Divorced

Kathryn Howard



Married 1540-1542
Beheaded

Katherine Parr

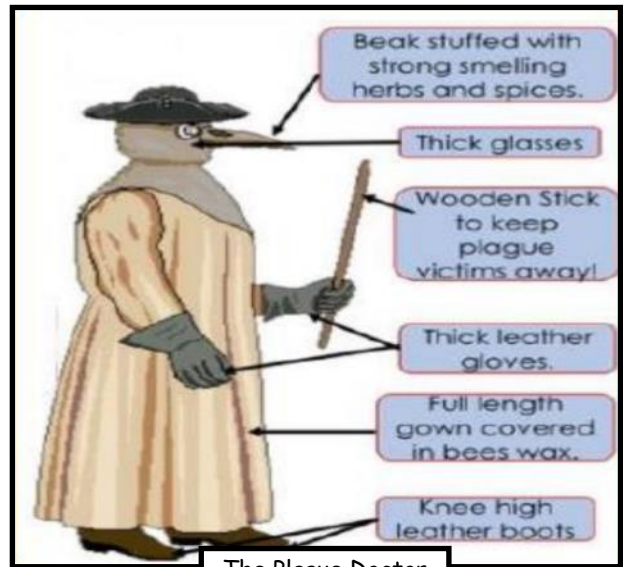


Married 1543-1547
Survived

When did the Tudor period end?

The Tudor period ended in 1603. Elizabeth I never married and did not have an heir to her throne. The monarchy went to her cousin's son, James Stuart, who became James I of England and Scotland.

THE GREAT PLAGUE - HISTORY - AUTUMN 2



The Plague Doctor

Key vocabulary

Buboes	Swelling on the neck, armpit or groin
Contagious	Passed from one person to another
Epidemic	A disease that spreads more
Quarantine	Isolation (being alone) because of disease
Disease	An illness
Port	A place where ships and boats
Monarch	A ruler e.g King or Queen

Key Knowledge

King Charles II was the Monarch of England during the Great Plague

The Great Plague occurred between 1665 and 1666.

The Black Death- a break out of the plague across Europe 3000 years earlier.

Symptoms included headaches, fever, vomiting, painful swellings (known as buboes), blisters and coughing up blood.

There was no cure for the plague. People with symptoms of the plague were left in their homes and a large red cross was nailed to the door to warn others that those inside were infected. 'God have mercy upon us' was written on the door.

People did not understand that the plague was a disease found in rats.

The disease was spread by fleas. They would bite rats and become infected and the infected fleas would then spread the disease to humans



King Charles II

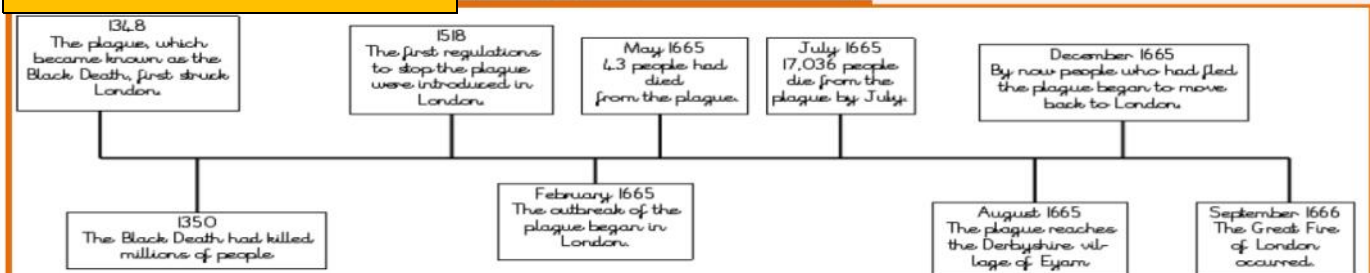


Samuel Pepys



Black rat

Timeline of events



WORLD WAR ONE - HISTORY - SPRING 1 & 2



Key Knowledge

Who Went to War?

July 28th 1914 - November 11th 1918

The Triple Entente/The Allies		The Triple Alliance/The Central Powers	
	United Kingdom		Germany
	France		Italy
	Russia		Austria-Hungary
	The USA was a major trading partner with Britain. In April 1917, the USA declared war against Germany for attacking their trading ships around Britain.		

Key vocabulary

alliance	An agreement between two or more people, groups or countries to support each other.	colonised	One country taking control of another country.
armistice	An agreement by countries at war to stop fighting.	declare	To announce
assassinated	A murder (an important person) for political or religious reasons.	invade	To enter an area and forcibly take control.
battalion	A military unit of around 500-	rationed	Being given a food allowance

Timeline of events



WORLD WAR ONE - HISTORY - SPRING 1 & 2

Key Knowledge

Europe Before the War

In the early 1900s, many European countries such as Britain, France, Spain and Italy **colonised** countries in Africa and Asia and were considered very powerful.

Germany did not **colonise** other countries and they were not as powerful. Germany wanted greater power so they began building large warships and creating a strong army.

Countries also formed **alliances**. The **Triple Alliance** was formed in 1882. The **Triple Entente** was formed in 1907.

Because of the different power struggles and **alliances**, there was tension and distrust amongst some countries across Europe.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The main event thought to have triggered the start of the First World War is the **assassination** of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

- In 1914, Archduke Ferdinand was due to become the king of Austria-Hungary.
- Gavrilo Princip from Serbia **assassinated** Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, causing Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia.
- Russia began to move their army in case they were needed.
- Germany did not like Russia preparing their army and so **declared** war on them. Germany then also **declared** war on France.
- Britain **declared** war on Germany to support Russia and France.

BRITONS



Propaganda

This famous poster used the face of Lord Kitchener to persuade men to join the army. Kitchener died when his ship hit a German



The Trenches

- Trenches were dug out of the land to protect the soldiers.
- Soldiers would sleep and rest in the trenches as well as eat their meals.
- The trenches were very dirty and wet. They were often filled

The End of the War

- Italy joined the Triple alliance in April 1915.
- After the USA also joined the Triple Entente in April 1917, Germany began to realise that they couldn't win the war.
- Austria-Hungary signed an armistice on 3rd November 1918 leaving Germany on their own.
- An armistice was signed by Britain, France and Germany on 11th November 1918 putting an end to all fighting.
- A two-minute silence is held every year on 11th November to celebrate the end of the war and to remember all the people who fought in the First World War and all other wars.
- Poppies are also worn around this time to remember the soldiers who died in the war; as after all the fighting had stopped, poppies began to grow on the battlefields.



The Battle of the Somme

- 1st July - 18th Nov 1916.
- It took place in France.
- One of the most devastating events of the First World War.
- Over one million soldiers died.
- 19 000 British soldiers were killed on the first day of battle

