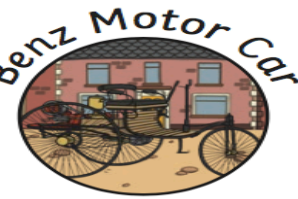
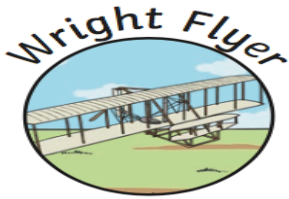
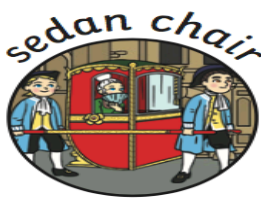


Travel and Transport

Year 1 Knowledge Organiser



What was a longboat?	Longboats were used by the Vikings to travel to other countries.
What were sedan chairs?	Sedan chairs were mainly used by wealthy people. The person would sit on a chair inside a cabin and would be carried by servants using poles.
What was a penny-farthing?	The penny-farthing was a bicycle that had one large wheel at the front and one smaller wheel at the back.
How did the steam locomotive change lives?	The steam train changed the way people moved goods and travelled. Many city people, even the poorer workers, were able to travel to the seaside for the first time.
Who invented the petrol car?	The petrol car was invented by Karl Benz.
Who flew the first plane?	The Wright Brothers were the first people to successfully fly in a plane.

700AD – 1100 AD
The Viking Age.



1634
The sedan chair began to be used in the UK.

1871
The penny-farthing was invented.

1783
The first successful hot air balloon flight.

1911
The first car factory opened.

1903
The first successful plane flight.

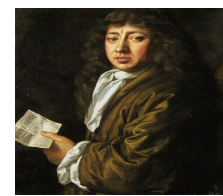
1829
Stephenson built the Rocket.

1885
The first petrol engine car was invented.

The Great Fire of London

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser

Key People



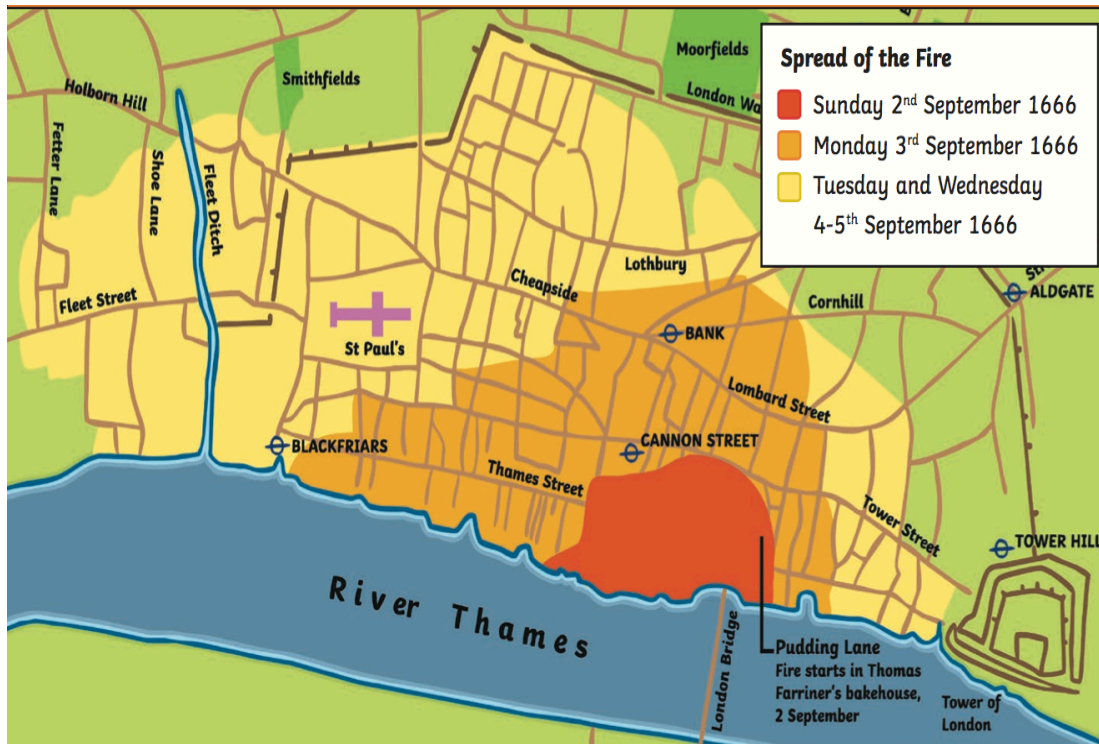
Samuel
Pepys



King
Charles II



Thomas
Farriner



When and where did the fire start?	The fire started on Sunday 22 nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's <u>bakery</u> on Pudding Lane.
Why did the fire start?	The fires used for baking were not put out properly.
Why did the fire spread so quickly?	In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread in the wind.
How did people try to put the fire out?	People used leather buckets and water squirts to try and put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, buildings were pulled down.
How and when was the fire put out?	By Thursday 6 th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.

Monday 3rd September 1666

The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666

St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Timeline of Events

Sunday 2nd September 1666

The fire starts at 1 a.m.

Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

Wednesday 5th September 1666

The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

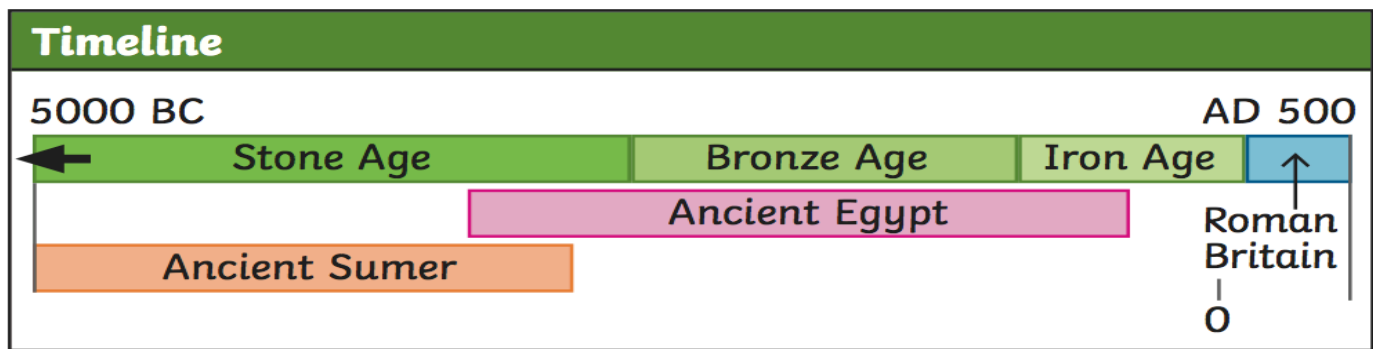
Thursday 6th September 1666

The fire is finally put out.

Thousands of people are left homeless.

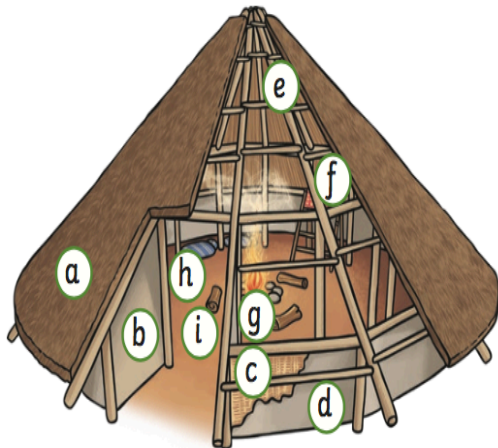
Stone Age to the Iron Age

Year 3 Knowledge Organiser



Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



Hillforts and Roundhouses

People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things.

In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were called 'hillforts'.

Stone Age Life

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals such as mammoths, for their meat, bone marrow and their skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.

People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

Timeline →

3000 BC	3000 BC	2500 BC	2100 BC	1800 BC	1200 BC	800 BC	43 AD
The village of Skara Brae is built. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.	The building of Stonehenge begins. It takes 1000 years.	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives, named for their decorative pottery.	<u>Bronze</u> begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.	The first large copper mines are dug.	'Celtic' culture arrives in Britain and <u>tribal</u> kingdoms develop.	<u>Iron</u> begins to be used in Britain instead of Bronze. The first hill forts are built.	The Romans invade Britain, marking the end of the Iron Age era.

The Romans

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser



Timeline

743 BC	509 BC	45 BC	27 BC	43 AD	80 AD	121 AD	306 AD	476 AD
The city of Rome is founded.	Rome becomes a republic. Rome is run by elected senators.	Julius Caesar becomes the first dictator of Rome, signalling the end of the Roman republic.	The Roman Empire begins, with Augustus as the first Roman emperor.	Romans invade Britain and it becomes part of the Roman Empire.	The Colosseum is built in Rome.	Hadrian's Wall is built in Britain.	Constantine the Great converts to Christianity, making Rome a Christian empire.	Romulus is overthrown and the Roman Empire is no more.

Roman Leaders and Emperors

Julius Caesar
(110BC-44BC)

Julius Caesar was best known for being the first dictator of Rome - putting an end to the Roman republic.

Augustus
(63BC-14AD)

Augustus is best known for being the first emperor of Rome and establishing the Roman Empire.

Nero
(37AD-68AD)

Nero has a reputation for being one of the worst Emperors of Rome. It is rumoured that he executed anyone who disagreed with him (including his mother!)


Hadrian
(76AD-138AD)

Hadrian was the Emperor who is best-known for building Hadrian's Wall in Britain. He also built many other famous buildings and travelled to almost every province.

This map shows the Roman Empire at its largest, during the rule of Trajan in 117AD. Much of what is now Europe and North Africa was dominated by the empire, as was virtually the entire Mediterranean coastline. However, with the increasing size, the Romans' ability to run the empire effectively was gone, meaning that there was a gradual loss of territory from this point onwards.

Anglo-Saxons

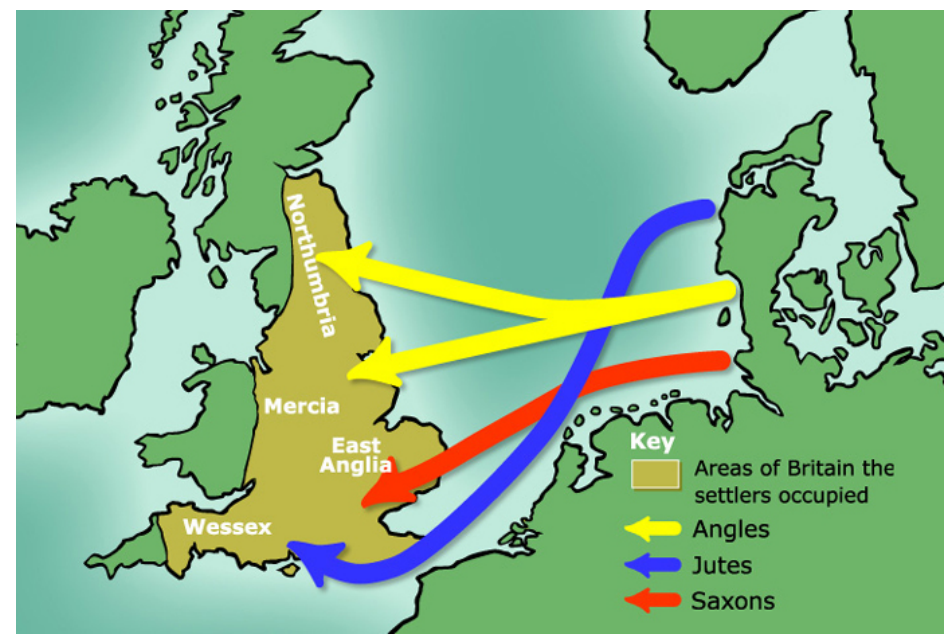
Year 5 Knowledge Organiser

		
Alfred the Great (849-899 AD)	Edward the Elder (878-924 AD)	Saint Bede the Venerable (673 - 735AD)
		
Egbert (Ecgbert) (771-839AD)	Edward the Confessor (777 - 859AD)	Harold Godwinson (1022AD-1066AD)

Timeline



410 AD	455 AD	477-495 AD	547-586 AD	597 AD	802 AD	871-899 AD	1016-1035 AD	1066 AD
The Romans leave Britain unguarded.	The Kingdom of <u>Kent</u> is established (primarily by the Jutes).	The Kingdoms of <u>Wessex</u> and <u>Essex</u> are formed.	The Kingdoms of <u>Northumberland</u> , <u>East Anglia</u> and <u>Mercia</u> are formed.	St. Augustine arrives in Britain and introduces people to Christianity.	Egbert becomes the first King of England.	Alfred the Great rules.	Canute the Great - the first Viking King - rules.	At the Battle of Hastings, the Normans defeat the Anglo-Saxons.











Anglo-Saxon Routes





The Anglo-Saxons were made up of people who rowed across the North Sea from an area that is now northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. These people were from three tribes; the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The Angles settled in northern England and East Anglia. The Saxons settled in large sections of southern England. The Jutes, meanwhile, adopted the areas of Hampshire, Kent and the Isle of Wight.

World War II

Year 6 Knowledge Organiser

					
Sir Winston Churchill	Adolf Hitler	Franklin Roosevelt	Benito Mussolini	Joseph Stalin	Anne Frank

Main Participating Countries					
ALLIED POWERS			AXIS POWERS		
Country	Date Joined	Death Toll	Country	Date Joined	Death Toll
FRANCE 	3 rd Sep, 1939	<u>600,000</u> 1.44% of population in 1939	GERMANY 	1 st Sep, 1939	approx. <u>7,200,000</u> 8.5% of population in 1939
UK 	3 rd Sep, 1939	<u>450,900</u> 0.94% of population in 1939	ITALY 	11 th Jun, 1940	approx. <u>500,000</u> 1.14% of population in 1939
SOVIET UNION 	22 nd Jun, 1941	approx. <u>24,000,000</u> 13.7% of population in 1939	HUNGARY 	27 th Jun, 1941	<u>464,000</u> 5.08% of population in 1939
USA 	8 th Dec, 1941	<u>419,400</u> 0.32% of population in 1939	JAPAN 	7 th Dec, 1941	approx. <u>3,000,000</u> 4.1% of population in 1939

Major Events			
The Holocaust		The Holocaust was a genocide committed by Germany and its allies before and during WWII. 9-12 million people died, including around 6 million Jews.	1933 - 1945
Evacuation of Dunkirk		German soldiers in Dunkirk surrounded large numbers of British, French and Belgium troops. Just 800 small boats saved 338,226 soldiers.	26 May - 4 June 1940
Attack on Pearl Harbour		This was a surprise military attack by Japan at the US naval base. It led to the US joining the Allies in the war.	7 December 1941
Hitler's Suicide		With the Germans facing defeat, Hitler married his long-time love Eva Braun. The next day, they committed suicide, reportedly by gunshot.	30 April 1945

WWII Timeline

September 1939	May-June 1940	July-Oct 1941	22nd June 1942	7-8th Dec 1941	6th June 1944	7th May 1945	August 1945	2nd September 1945
Germany invades Poland WWII begins.	After victories in Denmark and Norway, Germany takes over most of Western Europe.	The Battle of Britain takes place.	The Axis attack Russia.	Japan attacks US. US joins Allies.	D-Day. Allies invade Normandy.	Germany surrenders.	The US drops atomic bombs on Japan.	Japan surrenders - WWII is over.