

Year 1 Knowledge Organiser

Toys

What I should already know

- Toys are *objects that we play with*.
- Toys can be anything from *simple pieces of wood and string*, to *modern computers and consoles*.
- Toys have been around for *hundreds of years*, but the way that they look and have been made have *changed lots over time!*



Toys through Time		
Ancient Toys		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toys (such as dice and dolls) were mostly carved from stone. • People began to make toys out of metal.
Toys in the Middle Ages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toys were often carved out of wood. • Sometimes, children would make their own toys, such as boats made out of bread loaves!
Victorian Toys		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich children played with dolls and soldiers. • Poor children couldn't afford toys, so they made their own out of pulleys, cogs and levers.
Modern Toys		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern toys have changed very quickly, as new technology has become available, such as batteries and computers.

19th century
 Toys: wooden dolls, wooden doll houses, tea sets, ball and cup, spinning top, toys soldiers, leather footballs.



21st century
 Toys: handheld games consoles, virtual reality.



Fact!
 The word 'toy' comes from the Old English word meaning 'tool'.

20th century
 Toys: teddy bears, Barbie dolls, Action Man, electronic toys, computers, games consoles.



Fact!
 You can usually tell when a toy is from by its material.

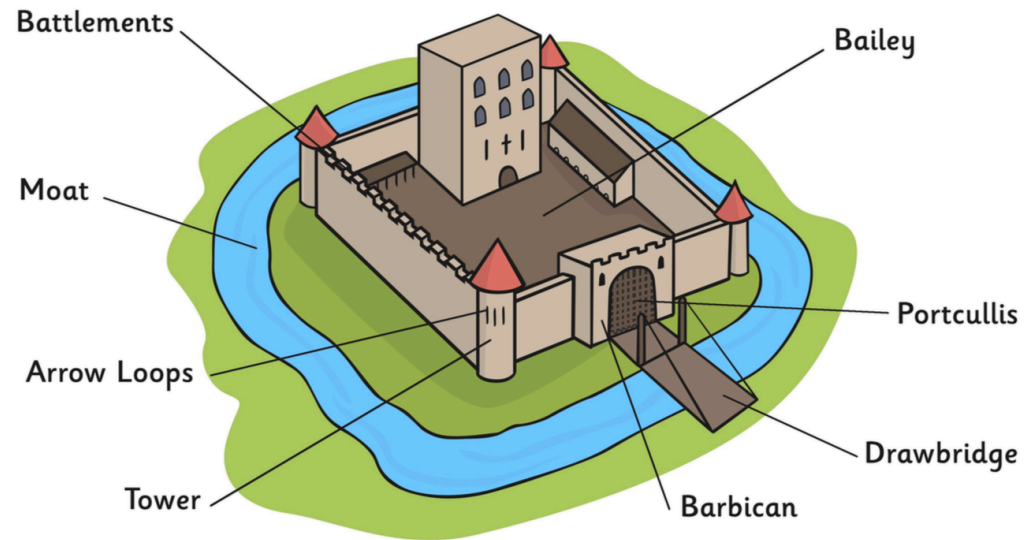
Year 2 Knowledge Organiser

What I should already know

- Castles are a type of home that were **built to protect** the people inside. Important people normally lived in castles.
- A **knight** is somebody who has **trained to fight** as a soldier in battles.
- Knights and castles have existed for hundreds of years in Britain!

Knights and Castles

Parts of a Castle



Close Helm

Visor

Gorget

Besagues

Rerebrace

Breast Plate

Vambrace

Couter

Gauntlets

Fauld

Cuisse

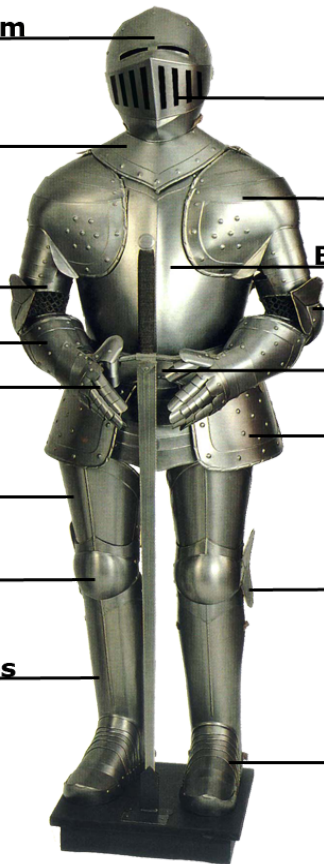
Tasset

Poleyns





Fan Plate

Greaves

Sabatons



Timeline of events at Lincoln Castle

1068	1141	1215 - 1217	1787 - 1847
William the Conqueror orders the Normans to build a motte and bailey castle in Lincoln.	The first battle of Lincoln occurs, between King Stephen and Empress Matilda. The Lucy Tower is built on the site.	In 1215, the Magna Carta (an official charter) was sealed in Lincoln Castle. The second battle of Lincoln occurs shortly after.	In 1787, a prison (gaol) was built on the castle site, which was extended in 1847.
			

Ancient Greece

Democracy
Democracy began in Ancient Greece and has helped to shape many systems of democracy around the world today (where adults vote for an elected government)







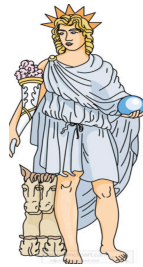

The Ekklesia
The main assembly of citizens who met 40 times a year.

The Boule
A group of 500 men who served for one year. They met daily.

The Dikasteria
A group of popular jurors who dealt with crimes. Chosen daily at random.

Year 3 Knowledge Organiser



	Zeus King of Mount Olympus God of the sky and thunder.		Hades Brother of Zeus and Poseidon God of the Underworld
	Poseidon Brother of Zeus and Hades. God of the sea, earthquakes and horses.		Hera Wife of Zeus, Queen of Mount Olympus. Goddess of women, marriage and childbirth.
	Apollo God of music, poetry, light, prophecy and medicine.		Aphrodite Goddess of love and beauty. Famous for being the most beautiful of all the goddesses.

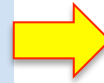
Timeline



776 BC	600 BC	570 BC	508 BC	432 BC	400-300 BC	336 BC	146 BC
The first Olympic games take place in honour of Greece.	The first Greek coins are used to buy and sell goods.	Pythagoras is born. He made major breakthroughs in science and maths.	Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people.	The Pantheon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed.	Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning.	Alexander the Great is King and completes many conquests.	Rome conquers Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire.

The Mayans

The Mayans were a civilisation who lived in Mesoamerica (now Central America) between approximately 2000BC and 900 AD.






They are known for being the first Mesoamericans to develop writing and advanced maths.

They built spectacular monuments and stepped pyramids. Some are now popular tourist destinations.

Mayan cities became abandoned around 900AD, nobody is sure why.

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser



	<p>Pakal the Great Became King when only 12, but grew to be a powerful leader. He oversaw the building of many magnificent monuments, aligned within the stars.</p>		<p>Yax K'uk Mo The first king of Copan (now Honduras). He built a strong rule meaning that his dynasty was in place for around 350 years.</p>
	<p>Palenque A Mayan state in what is now Southern Mexico. It contains some of the finest architecture.</p>		<p>Tikal One of the most powerful kingdoms in Maya and has some of the best preserved ruins and tombs.</p>
	<p>Chichen Itza A large city built by the Mayans, which is believed to have been a major Mayan centre. It is most famous for the large stepped pyramid at its centre, along with the Temple of Warriors and Great Ballcourt.</p>		

Timeline

750 BC	250 BC	100 BC	219 AD	615 - 683 AD	800 AD	800 - 850 AD	800 - 870 AD
The first Mayan cities are built.	The first Mayan hieroglyphics were used.	City states begin to form, with powerful leaders.	The first king of Tikal: Yax Moch Xok.	The rule of Pakal the Great in Palenque	The City of Tikal has around 100,000 people.	The large, stepped pyramid, El Castillo, is built at Chichen Itza.	Many city states (e.g. Copan, Tikal) are deserted.

The Victorians

By 1901, Britain ruled about one quarter of the world. At this point, the British Empire was made up of around 400 million people.



Industrial Revolution (1760-1850)

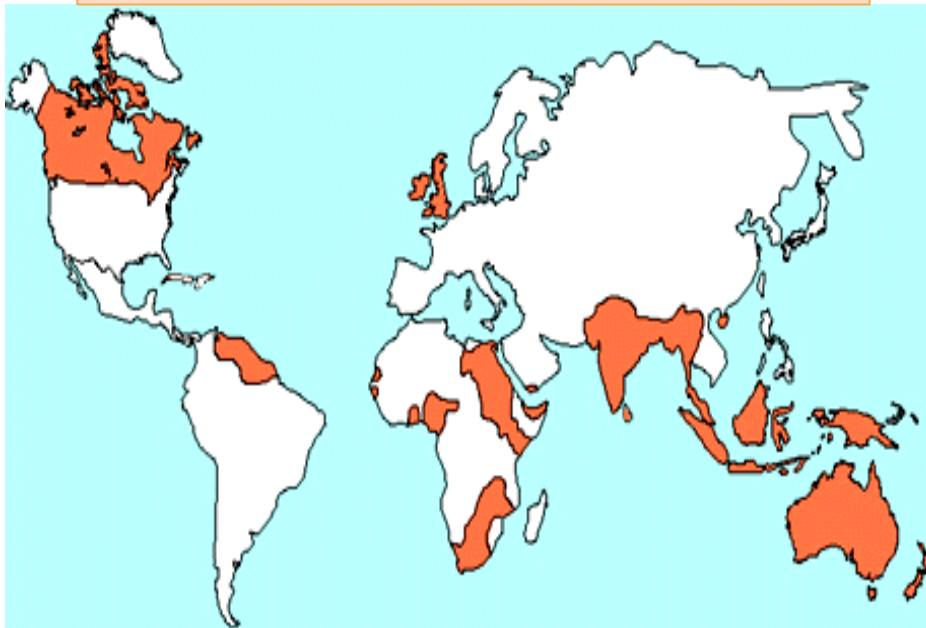
New technologies meant that manufacturing moved from small shops to large factories. It created a new, modern society.

Public Health Act (1848)

Created in response to requests to improve public health conditions in poor areas, where sewage flowed in the streets.

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser

The British Empire in the Victorian Era

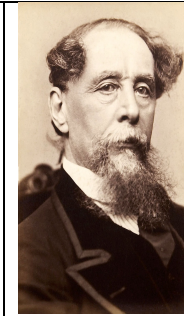


Timeline



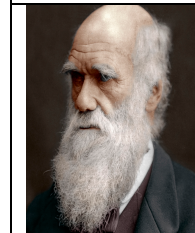
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836-1917)

A pioneering physician and political campaigner. She was the first woman to co-found a hospital staffed by women.



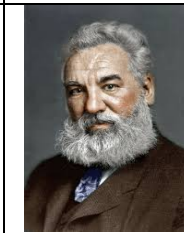
Charles Dickens (1812-1870)

A famous writer of novels, including Oliver Twist, Great Expectations and A Christmas Carol.



Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

A famous naturalist and biologist, who is best known for his theory of evolution.



Alexander Graham Bell (1847 - 1922)

A Scottish-born scientist and inventor who created the first practical telephone.



Queen Victoria (1819-1901)

As well as being Queen of the UK, she was also granted the title of 'Empress of India'. Her reign of 63 years and 7 months was the longest of any British monarch aside from Queen Elizabeth II. She married her cousin, Prince Albert, and together they had nine children.

1837	1840	1845-1849	1850	1856	1861	1880	1901
Victoria becomes Queen aged 18.	Britain claims New Zealand as a colony to head off the French.	Ireland suffers the Great Potato Famine, causing the deaths of about 800,000 people.	Workhouses open, offering basic food and beds in return for work.	Britain defeats Russia in the Crimean War.	Prince Albert dies of typhoid.	School becomes compulsory for 5-10 year olds.	Queen Victoria dies. Her son, Edward VII, becomes King.

Crime and Punishment

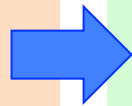
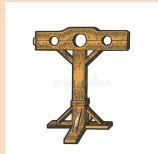
Anglo-Saxons

Crimes:

- Generally things that would damage the community or go against the authority of the king or Church.
- The most serious crimes were things such as plotting to kill the king, kidnapping nuns and arson.
- Murder was often seen as less serious, being punished with fines rather than death.

Punishment:

- Capital punishment - execution, usually by hanging.
- Fines - paying money to atone for crimes.
- Mutilation - the removal of body parts
- Public humiliation - being put in the stocks or made to confess crimes to the community.



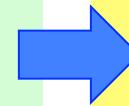
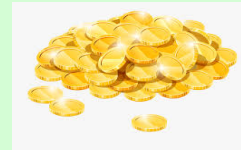
The Normans

Crimes:

- William I introduced many crimes that were new to the English.
- People could not marry or move from their homes without their Lord's consent.
- Inheritance of land and wealth was decided on by Lords rather than wishes of the deceased.

Punishment:

- Punishments remained the same as in Anglo-Saxon times.
- Wergild fines were paid to the king rather than to the victim's family.
- The death penalty was used for poachers.



Late Medieval

Crimes:

- The crime of heresy was introduced as England became more solidly Christian.
- Anything that went against Orthodox Catholic teaching was made a crime.
- Jews were expelled completely from England.

Punishment:

- Punishments from earlier periods were consistent.
- Execution, fines, mutilation, and public humiliation were all used.
- A new method of execution was introduced for those convicted of high treason - these people would be 'hung, drawn and quartered'.



Timeline



1087	1154	1215	1494	1542	1815	1829	1999
William I creates the 'Domesday Book' to control the people.	Common law for the whole country is created. Official judges and juries were introduced.	Trial by ordeal and trial by combat are no longer used.	Homelessness is made a crime. People would be put in the stock for 3 days and nights.	Henry VIII makes witchcraft punishable by death.	Over 220 crimes are made punishable by death, known as "The bloody code"	The Metropolitan Police Force becomes the first professional police force in Britain	Capital punishment is abolished in the United Kingdom.