

Bure Valley History Core Knowledge

Core Knowledge-Year 3

Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age:

- Pre-history consisted of the stone age (2.5 million years ago-2500BC), bronze age (2500BC – 800BC) and iron age (800 BC- 43AD)
- The first people came from Africa to Europe and they were hunters
- They hunted Woolly mammoths, woolly rhinos and reindeer
- There were Neanderthals as well as Homo Sapiens
- The discovery of bronze started the bronze age-this is when Stonehenge was built
- The discovery of iron started the iron age
- The Celts lived in tribes in Britain
- The Celts had farming, religion and lived in round houses

Stone Age questions

- 1) What period of history came first the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?
- 2) Where did the first humans come from Africa or America?
- 3) What animals did the first humans hunt?
- 4) We are Homo-Sapiens, what was the other type of human called?
- 5) When did the Iron Age start?
- 6) What country did the Celts come from?
- 7) Did the Celts use hunting or farming as their main source of food?

The achievements of the earliest civilizations (Ancient Egypt):

- The Egyptians lived from 7500 BC-51 BC
- The Egyptians lived in North Africa and built their cities on the banks of the River Nile
- The flooding of the Nile was important part of Egyptian culture, they needed it for their crops to grow.
- Pharaohs rules Egypt like kings
- When Pharaohs died their bodies would be mummified and wrap in bandages
- Pharaohs were buried in pyramids
- A famous Pharaoh was Tutankhamun, he was very young when he became pharaoh
- There were many different types of Egyptian gods
- They never had letters they used pictures called hieroglyphics to write

Egyptians questions

- 1) What is the name of the river that the Egyptians lived near?
- 2) What continent did the Egyptians come from?
- 3) Who was Tutankhamun? What was his job?
- 4) Did the Egyptians have one god or many gods?
- 5) What happened to the Nile River every year?

- 6) What is the name of Egyptian writing that used symbols rather than letters?
- 7) Where were Pharaohs buried?
- 8) When did the Egyptians

A local history Study- the Broads:

- The broads, which are shallow lakes, did not occur naturally. They were formed in when peat was dug out.
- Over the centuries water levels rose, the peat diggings became flooded and by the 14th century they were abandoned.
- They were created in the Medieval period of British history, around the 14th century.
- The Broads joined the National trust in 1989
- Since 1989 the Broads have been used for tourism and for the preservation of local wildlife.

Broads Questions

- 1) When were the Broads made?
- 2) Why were the Broads made?
- 3) Who took over the running of the Broads in 1989?
- 4) What is the two main functions of the Broads today?
- 5) When were the Broads abandoned?
- 6) What was being dug out of the Broads and why?

Core Knowledge-Year 4

Britain's Settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots:

- The Romans left Britain in AD410
- With no army to protect Britain the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians and Scots invaded different parts of the Britain
- Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians came from what we call modern day Germany, Holland and Denmark
- The Scots came from Ireland
- Anglo Saxon England was divided into five main kingdoms
- Anglo Saxons believed in a range of gods
- Christian monks converted the Anglo Saxons to Christianity

Saxon questions

- 1) Who were the people that ruled Britain before the Saxons?
- 2) How many Saxon tribes can you name that's invaded Britain
- 3) Where did the Scots come from?
- 4) How many kingdoms were created in Britain when the Saxons invaded?
- 5) What religion did the Saxons convert to?
- 6) Where did the Saxons come from?

The Viking and Anglo Saxon Struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor:

- Vikings raided monasteries for gold and slaves
- The Vikings came from Sweden, Norway and Denmark, what we call Scandinavia
- The Vikings stopped raiding and started settling, they made their capital York also known as Jorvik
- The Vikings nearly took over all England, but a Saxon king called Alfred the Great fought and defeated them
- The Saxons and Vikings lived together in England. The Vikings called their land Danelaw
- A king call Athelstan defeated the Vikings, forced them to leave and became the first king of all England (Angle- Land)
- The last Saxon king was called Harold Godwinson, he died in 1066.
- In 1066 two battles were fought for the thrown of England; the Normans beat the Saxons and William the Conqueror became the first Norman King.

Vikings questions

- 1) Where did the Vikings come from?
- 2) What type of building did the Vikings raid?
- 3) When the Vikings decided to settle in Britain what was their capital called?
- 4) What was the name of the Saxon king that defeated the Vikings?

- 5) How did England get its name?
- 6) Who was the first king of all England?
- 7) Who was the last Anglo Saxon king?
- 8) What happened in 1066?
- 9) Who was the Norman king that ruled Britain after 1066

A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (Children through the ages):

Core Knowledge:

- Children were evacuated during WW2 from large cities to rural communities to protect them from bombs being dropped by the Germans.
- Food during WW2 was rationed, which meant everybody had to share food and materials.
- Children carried case masks everywhere during WW2
- Victorian children would have to work for a living in dangerous factories
- Children were taught the 4 Rs. Reading, writing, arithmetic and religion
- Bad behaviour would get you caned in a Victorian schools
- You would learn life lessons, chanting and handwriting everyday

Children through the ages questions

- 1) Why were children evacuated?
- 2) Can you name the punishment a Victorian child may have received while at school?
- 3) What were the four Rs found in a Victorian school?
- 4) What is rationing?
- 5) Who were the British fighting during WW2?
- 6) What activities would children do during a Victorian school?
- 7) Where would children work during Victorian times?

Year 5 Core knowledge

Ancient Greece-a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the Western world:

- The Greek people were disparate tribes but were united by the same language and religion
- Athens was one of the most important of these city states as they were the most cultured and progressive.
- Although not all city states used it (Sparta was a monarchy), the Greeks championed democracy but you could only vote if you were a male, free Greek. Greek democracy is not the same as ours; Athenian citizens voted for every decision.
- Sparta was an ancient military powerhouse and produced some of the best warriors in ancient times. Every citizen of Sparta was a soldier and trained from birth.
- Phillip of Macedon finally united the Greek city states into a single entity of Greece in 337BC
- His son, Alexander the Great, then conquered most of the known world (to the Greeks) including the mighty empires of Persia and Egypt, spreading Greek politics, language, religion and science across three continents.
- Greeks – although not the sole practitioners – were very influential in arts, science and maths. This is why so many Greek words are associated with these disciplines.
- Because of the spread under Alexander the Great, Greek culture, religion and language was used as a template for other societies, most notably the Romans.
- Because of the various city states being so competitive, the Ancient Greeks created the Olympic Games to see which city was the best without resorting to bloodshed.

Greek questions

- 1) Greece wasn't a whole nation, can you name some city states?
- 2) What political idea was Athens famous for?
- 3) Which city state had a monarchy?
- 4) Sparta was famous for having the best what?
- 5) What big event that still happens today was created by the Greeks?
- 6) Who could vote in ancient Athens?
- 7) Which King turned the collection of city states into a single nation?
- 8) Alexander the Great conquered which nations?
- 9) Which other ancient civilisation copied a lot of the Greek culture? Can you name some of the ideas they copied?

A non-European Society (early Islamic Society, Bagdad):

- Baghdad was set up purely as an Islamic city in 762AD. The newly-formed religion of Islam needed a base.
- Baghdad was called 'the Circular City' because its walls were circular with the palace right in the middle.
- Baghdad was built right on the focal point between Africa, Asia and Europe and became incredibly prosperous.
- Early Islamic culture also allowed science and maths at a time when Catholic Europe were burning people at the stake for this. Baghdad housed 'The House of Wisdom' which collected and housed many Greek and Roman texts. Without this, we wouldn't have this knowledge today.
- Genghis Khan and his Mongol hordes sacked the city in 1258AD. Initially he had asked for money to leave them alone but Baghdad refused. To make an example, the city was completely destroyed. Such was the destruction that Baghdad remained empty for hundreds of years afterwards.

Bagdad questions

- 1) In which century was Bagdad founded?
- 2) What religion did the people of Bagdad follow?
- 3) Where were the Greek and Roman texts kept within the city?
- 4) Why was Bagdad built where it was?
- 5) Who sacked the city and what century did he do it?
- 6) What shape was the city built in?
- 7) Which subjects did Bagdad promote, at a time when Catholic Europe wouldn't?

Year 6 Core knowledge

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain:

- The Romans were a people from Italy
- The Roman invasion ended the period of time called the iron age
- Julius Caesar attempt to invade in 55-54 BC
- In AD 42 the Romans successfully invaded Britain (43AD-410AD)
- The Roman Empire had an Emperor not a king.
- Emperor Claudius was the Emperor who invaded Britain.
- Emperor Hadrian Built a wall across the North of England to keep out the Picts (Scottish tribes)
- The Roman army was divided into Centuries
- Queen Boudica from the Iceni tribe of East Anglia led a rebellion and destroyed several towns.
- Britain changed hugely under Roman rule, it went from Celtic tribes to Roman town. Even fashion changed.

Romans Questions

- 1) Where were the Romans from?
- 2) Roman was an empire, what did they call their leader?
- 3) How was the Roman army divided up?
- 4) Who built a wall across the north of England, and why did he build it?
- 5) Who was Boudica and where was she from?
- 6) Which Emperor invaded Britain?
- 7) Who were the Picts

A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (Kings and Queens):

- Henry the VIII had 6 wives
- There were five Tudor monarchs:

Henry VII (1485AD-1509AD)

Henry VIII (1509AD-1547AD)

Edward VI (1547AD- 1553AD)

Mary I (1553AD-1558AD)

Elizabeth I (1558AD-1603AD)

- Henry VIII removed the Catholic Church and made himself the leader of the Church of England in 1534AD, this process was called the reformation.

Tudor questions

- 1) Who was Henry VIII?
- 2) How many wives did he have?
- 3) Can you name the 5 Tudor monarchs

- 4) Henry VIII was famous for removing a large organisation, what was the organisation?
- 5) What was this process called?
- 6) What flower represents the Tudor monarchy

Important historical facts

Core History facts:

- London burnt down in the great fire of London this happened in 1666
- The Battle of Britain was a battle between Germany and England fought with planes of the skies of Southern England
- Slavery in Britain ended 1833
- World War One was fought in France 1914-1918
- The Titanic sunk in 1911
- Charles 1st was the only English king to be beheaded
- Cheddar man is the oldest skeleton to be found in England
- In 1669 a great plague killed thousands of people in Britain
- The Spanish Armada was defeated by The Royal Navy and the Captain, Sir Francis Drake
- Horatio Nelson died at the Trafalgar, he was from Norfolk and went to school in North Walsham
- Mary Rose was Henry VIII flag ship and it was sunk in Southampton bay.
- The first Prime minister was Robert Walpole
- First man on the moon 1969
- England won the football world cup on 1966, and the rugby world cup in 2003
- DNA was discovered in 1953 by Watson and Crick, they did this in Cambridge
- Origin of Species was written by Charles Darwin
- Tim Berners-Lee invents the internet 1989
- First powered flight was in 1903
- Isambard Kingdom Brunel built the great western railway in 1825