

Knowledge organisers

Key threads

Chronology	Continuity and change in and between periods	Cause and consequence	Similarity / Difference within a period/situation (diversity)	Significance of events / people	Perspectives and interpretations
------------	--	-----------------------	---	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

Chronology – Family history

Whole-school definition of History

History is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society.

Prior knowledge (what we all ready know)

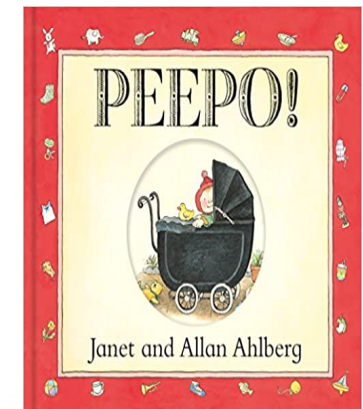
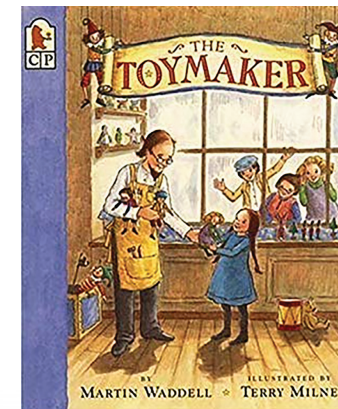
- We know who is in our family
- We know how we have change from a baby to now
- We know about toys from the past

New Knowledge (what we are going to learn)

- Order a school day
- Know the days of the week and months of the year
- Understand a timeline represents how time passes
- Order a story in chronology order
- Understand that our parents' and grandparents' childhoods were different to our own
- Say how things have changed and what has stayed the same

New vocabulary

day
week
month
year
decade
century.
before
after
a long time ago
yesterday
last week
change
chronological
past
present
similar
different
timeline



Key threads

Chronology	Continuity and change in and between periods	Cause and consequence	Similarity / Difference within a period/situation (diversity)	Significance of events / people	Perspectives and interpretations
------------	--	-----------------------	---	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

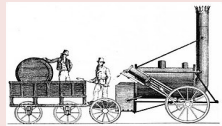


Whole-school definition of History

History is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society.

Significant people involved in the revolution in travel

George Stephenson (1829) – Rocket locomotive



The Wright Brothers – Aeroplane



Karl Benz – first petrol engine car



Changes in living memory – Transport

New Knowledge (what we are going to learn)

- Transport was different when their parents and grandparents were little
- Transport: cars, buses, trains have changed over time
- Car was invented over 100 years ago and looked very different, becoming more efficient, sleek and fast.
- The Wright brothers were famous for inventing the Aeroplane.
- Retell the story leading up to Kitty Hawk flight in chronological order.
- Work out which evidence is likely to have survived.
- Understand how flight changed as a result of the Wright brothers' work
- Sequence images of 100 years of flight
- Understand what Amy Johnson is famous for.
- Re-tell the story of Amy's life

New vocabulary

transport - is moving people or things from one place to another place

travel - to journey from place to place or to a distant place

car - A car is a vehicle that has wheels, carries a small number of passengers, and is moved by an engine or a motor.

aeroplane - any type of power-driven aircraft that has fixed wings and is heavier **than air**. An airplane moves through the air with the help of its engine and wings.

past - time that has gone

present - the time right now

future - time that is yet to come

modern - of a style or way of thinking that is new and different modern ideas.

invention - a new thing that someone has made.

sequence - a pattern or process in which one thing follows another

evidence - a sign which shows that something exists or is true

change - to make or become different

Significance - great value; importance.



Chronological unit – Numbers through time

Key threads

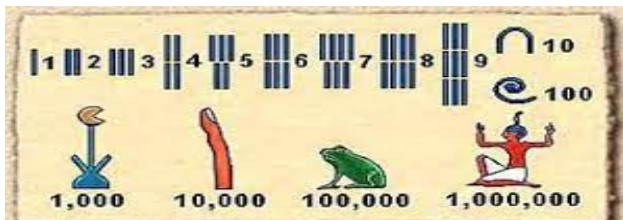
Chronology	Continuity and change in and between periods	Cause and consequence	Similarity / Difference within a period/situation (diversity)	Significance of events / people	Perspectives and interpretations
------------	--	-----------------------	---	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

Prior knowledge (what we all ready know)

- Know how communication has changed over time e.g. that letters used to be sent whereas now texting and phone calls. How they have changed.
- Understand a timeline represents how time passes
- Know and describe changes and development (toys, homes and transport)

New Knowledge (what we are going to learn)

- Understand the link between civilisation and counting increasingly large numbers.
- Know who Pythagoras was and the contribution he made.
- Know how and why basic counting systems evolved.
- Understand how and why devices such as the abacus came about
- Know how to use an abacus
- Understanding of the importance of the number zero
- Gain an understanding of Bede and the life of a monk in his time.
- Understand problems of early counting systems and why the number zero came to be used and number began to develop a place value for 10.
- Understand that differences of opinion about who invented the number zero might exist and suggest reasons



New vocabulary

Number - A number. is a basic unit of mathematics. Numbers are used for counting, measuring, and comparing amounts.

chronological - arranged in or according to the order of time She wrote a chronological account of their journey.

Prehistoric - belonging to a period in a time before written history.

Palaeolithic - the prehistoric period when stone tools were made by humans

Mesolithic - period in the development of human technology between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods of the Stone Age

Neolithic - is the youngest part of the Stone Age.

Ancient civilization - the first settled and stable communities that became the basis for later states, nations, and empires

evidence - a sign which shows that something exists or is true

trade - is the buying and selling of goods and services.

zero - (0) is a special number. If there are zero things, then there is nothing at all.

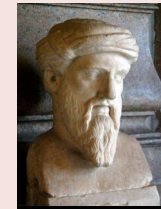
Did You Know?

The invention of a numeral system allowed numbers to be broken up into units, tens, hundreds, and so on. Therefore it made written calculations easier and the abacus became unnecessary.

Whole-school definition of History

History is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society.

Facts



He was a famous Greek mathematician



Bede was a monk and an early historian of the Church in England.



An abacus is an ancient device to help solve math problems.

By moving the beads, people can add, subtract, multiply, and divide numbers.



Key threads

Chronology	Continuity and change in and between periods	Cause and consequence	Similarity / Difference within a period/situation (diversity)	Significance of events / people	Perspectives and interpretations
------------	--	-----------------------	---	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

Prior knowledge (what we all ready know)

- Muhammad is the prophet of the Islamic religion.
- Prophet Muhammad was born in the city of Mecca
- The Quran is the Islamic holy book.
- Mecca is the holy city of Islam.
- Muslims consider Mecca to be a sacred place and endeavour to take a pilgrimage to pay homage

New Knowledge (what we are going to learn)

- Place Baghdad in a spatial and temporal framework.
- Understand what everyday life in Baghdad was like.
- Baghdad was a great centre of learning over 750 years ago
- Know about House of Wisdom and how it became a centre for learning drawn from far and wide
- Learning varied was at the House of Wisdom
- Some cultures did not value learning and books as highly as Baghdad did
- Understand that sources sometimes raise more questions than they answer.
- Gain knowledge about Ibn Battuta.
- Appreciate how difficult travelling was at this time.
- Have knowledge about the view of the world that people had at this time
- Al-Zahrawi and understand why he is known as 'The Father of Medicine'
- Know where Arab ideas of medicine came from and how ideas spread across the world
- Know the importance of written sources in studying the past
- Consider what other artefacts can tell us about Baghdad

Early Islamic Civilisations

Whole-school definition of History

History is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society.

Did you know?

From the seventh to the thirteenth centuries CE, the Islamic Empire controlled vast stretches of Asia, Africa and Europe. Its extraordinary leaders, soldiers, scholars and scientists made the empire one of the most advanced civilisations the world had ever seen. The story of Islamic civilisation started with the birth of the Prophet Muhammad.

New vocabulary

Baghdad - is the **capital** of the Middle Eastern country of Iraq.

civilisation - a group of people with their own languages and way of life.

Islamic - a religion based on belief in Allah as the only God and in Muhammad the prophet of God.

citizen - a person who lives in a particular place

architecture - the design of buildings

wisdom - the ability to discern and judge which aspects of that knowledge are true, right, lasting, and applicable to your life

expand - to make larger or wider.

pilgrimage - a sacred journey, undertaken for a spiritual purpose.

scholar - a person who knows a great deal about one or more subjects

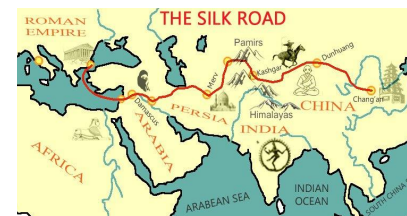
artefact - objects that are made, used, or modified by humans and give us information about life in the past.

evidence - a sign which shows that something exists or is true

Caliph Harun al-Rashid



Founder of the House of Wisdom (763 AD – 809 AD)



613
Muhammad begins to spread the word of Islam.

624
The Battle of Badr.

632
Muhammad died.

762
Baghdad to be the capital of the Islamic Empire.

786
House of Wisdom is founded.

570
Birth of Muhammad

622
The Hijra

630
Muhammad founded the religion Islam in Medina

637
Islam spreads to Persia, Palestine, Syria, Iraq and Egypt.

767
The Mansur Mosque is built.

Key threads

Chronology	Continuity and change in and between periods	Cause and consequence	Similarity / Difference within a period/situation (diversity)	Significance of events / people	Perspectives and interpretations
------------	--	-----------------------	---	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

Medicine and Disease

Whole-school definition of History

History is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society.

Prehistoric	Ancient Egyptians	Greeks and Romans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had witch doctors or shamans. • Used dances and chants to treat sickness. • Treated headaches and epilepsy by cutting a hole in the skull (trepanning). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked a strong pulse rate with being healthy. • Began recording ideas. • Used chants and incantations to cure sickness. • Created the channel theory. • Doctors were called swnw. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hippocrates is thought of as the father of modern medicine. • Galen dissected animals to learn about anatomy. • Idea of the four humours was founded. • Romans cared a lot about public health and exercise.

Prior knowledge (what we all ready know)

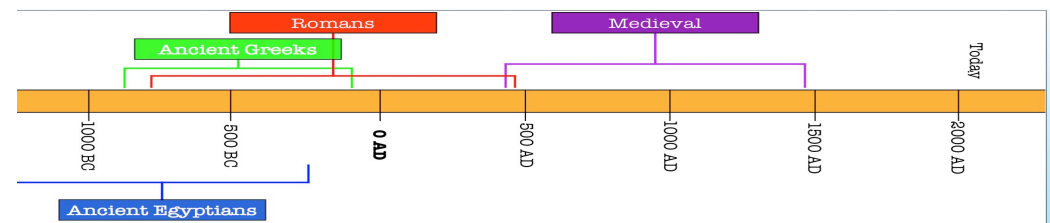
- Understand the importance of Florence Nightingale
- Know what life was like as a Nurse
 - Hospitals then and now
- Al-Zahrawi and why he is known as 'The Father of Medicine'
- Where Arab ideas of medicine came from and how ideas spread across the world
- Knowledge of prehistoric civilizations and Ancient civilizations
 - Knowledge of the Romans
- Apply our knowledge of the Great Fire of London

New vocabulary

- continuity** – things or ideas that stayed the same over time
- diagnosing** – finding out what disease someone has
- infection** – the formation of disease causing germs
- remedy** – cure for an illness
- antibiotic** treatment which destroys or stops growth of bacteria in the body
- Medicine** – Medicine is the science of keeping people healthy and healing the sick. Humans have practiced forms of medicine for thousands of years. Today specially trained people called physicians, or doctors, practice medicine.
- Disease** – Diseases, also called illnesses or sicknesses, are conditions that make people unhealthy.
- primary source** – A primary source is a work that gives original information.
- secondary source** – A secondary source does not give original information. It interprets or summarizes information from primary sources.
- Plague** – a disease that causes death and spreads quickly to a large number of people.
- advancement** – something gotten especially by great effort or a scientific achievement.
- significant** – the quality of being important : moment.

New Knowledge (what we are going to learn)

- about the medical practices of prehistoric civilisations and Ancient Egyptians.
- discover the Roman attitude towards health and medicine and how this was influenced by the Greeks.
- investigate Medieval medicine and the events during the Black Plague.
- explore the medical practices of the Tudor period.
- research the medical advancements and significant people during the Victorian period.
- explore medicine in the 20th and 21st centuries.
- recall information about the history of disease and medicine.



Key Threads









Chronology	Continuity and change in and between periods	Cause and consequence	Similarity / Difference within a period/situation (diversity)	Significance of events / people	Perspectives and interpretations
------------	--	-----------------------	---	---------------------------------	----------------------------------


Whole-school definition of History

History is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society.

Major events during WWI

Entangling alliances,
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand,
July Crisis,
Trench warfare,
Gallipoli campaign,
Battle of the Somme,
Declares War,
Second battle of Marne,
Armistice of 11th,
The Treaty of Versailles

Main Participating Countries					
ALLIED POWERS			CENTRAL POWERS		
Country	Date Joined	Death Toll	Country	Date Joined	Death Toll
FRANCE 	3 rd Aug, 1914	approx. <u>1,700,000</u> 4.3% of population in 1914	GERMAN EMPIRE 	1 st Aug, 1914	approx. <u>2,500,000</u> 4% of population in 1914
BRITISH EMPIRE 	4 th Aug, 1914	approx. <u>900,000</u> 2% of population in 1914	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 	28 th Jul, 1914	approx. <u>1,900,000</u> 3.7% of population in 1914
RUSSIA 	1 st Aug, 1914	approx. <u>3,100,000</u> 13.7% of population in 1914	OTTOMAN EMPIRE 	31 st Oct, 1914	approx. <u>3,000,000</u> 14% of population in 1914
USA 	6 th Apr, 1917	<u>117,466</u> 0.13% of population in 1914	BULGARIA 	12 th Oct, 1915	<u>187,500</u> 3.4% of population in 1914

20th Century conflicts (WWI) 

New vocabulary

conflict – to be in opposition
war – a state or period of armed hostile conflict between states, nations, or groups
cause – something or someone that brings about a result or condition
sources – a force that gives rise to something : a point where something begins : a person or a publication that supplies information
archaeologist – the science that deals with past human life as shown by fossil relics and the monuments and tools left by ancient peoples
advancements – the action of advancing : the state of being advanced : a raising or being raised to a higher rank or position
warfare – military fighting between enemies : activity undertaken by one country or group to weaken or destroy another: a struggle between competitor

Timeline of Major Events							
28 Jun, 1914 – Archduke Franz Ferdinand is killed by a Serbian	28 Jul 1914 – Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Russia steps in to help Serbia	Aug 1-4 1914 – Keeping promises to their allies, Germany, France, and Britain all enter the war.	Sep 5-12 1914 – The advancing German army is stopped by British and French forces before Paris. 4 years of trench warfare begins.	11 Nov 1914 – The Ottoman Empire declares war on the Allies.	25 Apr 1915 – The Ottomans defeat the Allies at the Battle of Gallipoli.	1 Jul 1916 – The Battle of the Somme begins. Over 1 million soldiers will be killed or wounded	8 Mar 1917 – The Russian Revolution begins. Tsar Nicholas II is removed from power.