

## HISTORY: STICKY KNOWLEDGE MAP

	<b>KS1</b>		<b>LKS2</b>		<b>UKS2</b>	
<b><u>Cycle A</u></b>	<p><b><u>History of toys and Ole Kirk Christiansen</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My Grandparents toys would have often been made from wood or metal.</li> <li>• Toys in the 60s would have been mechanical or worked by hand.</li> <li>• Many toys in the past would have been handmade.</li> <li>• A lot of my toys will be made from plastic</li> <li>• Toys today may be electronic and need charging or batteries to work.</li> <li>• Most of my toys will be made by machine.</li> <li>• Some toys have been around for generations, but have changed and improved.</li> <li>• Ole Kirk Christiansen founded the Lego company.</li> <li>• Lego has changed from being simple bricks, to custom sets with many pieces.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Victorian Seaside</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Seaside today looks different to how it looked in Victorian times.</li> <li>• The railways developed so more people began to travel further and visit seaside resorts.</li> <li>• Holidays in the past were health related. Victorians believed that if you were unwell, seawater and fresh air would make you feel better.</li> <li>• Victorians were modest and wore long bathing suits when swimming. They also got changed in 'bathing machines', which would take them right out to the water so they wouldn't be seen in their suits.</li> <li>• Lots of beach activities were the same as we do now: -paddling -sandcastles</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Stone Age to Iron Age</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stone Age – Began 2.5million years ago until 2500BCE</b> - When the first humans began to live in Europe. - Split into 3 periods (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic). - Tools were made from stone. - People were hunter gatherers and lived nomadically. - People began farming in the Neolithic period. - Cresswell Crags is a cave network in Derbyshire that has evidence of people living in them from the Stone Age.</li> <li>• <b>Bronze Age – 2500 BCE- 800 BCE.</b> - In this era, metals (bronze) were used to make tools which</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Ancient Greeks</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A period spanning <b>800 BCE – 146 CE</b> (when Greece became part of the Roman Empire).</li> <li>• An ancient civilisation grown from lots of independent city-states in what is now modern Greece.</li> <li>• Two of the most important cities-states in Ancient Greece were Athens and Sparta.</li> <li>• They were polytheists and believed in many gods. The king of all these gods was Zeus.</li> <li>• Myths tell stories of the gods to explain history of people or natural phenomena.</li> <li>• The Ancient Greeks invented many things that</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Crime and Punishment</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Romans (43-410)</b> No police– had to catch criminals yourself. Had courts and juries, punishment depended on your rank.</li> <li>• <b>Anglo-Saxon (410-1066)</b> Communities were made up of tithings who were all responsible for each other's behaviour. Victims of crime were paid with a system called wergild. Trial by ordeal was used.</li> <li>• <b>Medieval and Tudor (1066-1603)</b> Harsh punishments were used as deterrents. Public executions were popular. After Henry VIII,</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Anglo Saxons and Scots 410AD</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Romans had left Britain to defend Rome.</li> <li>• The Romans called Scotland 'Pictland' and the people 'picts'.</li> <li>• Scots came from Ireland. They invaded and settled in Pictland, naming it Scotland.</li> <li>• <b>449AD-</b> 'Anglo Saxon Chronicle' tells how the Jutes were invited to help fight off the Scots and Picts.</li> <li>• Anglo Saxons invaded Britain from other countries to fight, farm and to expand their settlements.</li> <li>• Britain was split into different 'kingdoms' each</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-ice cream</li> <li>-donkey rides</li> <li>- walking on the pier</li> <li>-punch and judy show</li> <li>-fish and chips</li> <li>• Grace Darling was a lighthouse keeper's daughter who famously rescued shipwrecked sailors in 1838.</li> </ul>	<p>were sharper and stronger.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Humans also began to live in settlements and farm land.</li> <li>• <b>Iron Age – 800 BCE- 43 CE</b></li> <li>- Humans now used iron to make tools, which were owned by ordinary people.</li> <li>- Settlements like hillforts used defences against attacking tribes.</li> <li>• Dinosaurs never lived at the same time as humans.</li> </ul>	<p>we still use today: trial by jury, democracy and the Olympics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alexander the Great was a king who united the Greek city-states into an empire. By 21 he had invaded countries in North Africa and Asia, making the Greek empire the largest in history had seen!</li> </ul>	<p>disagreements about religion meant people were put to death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stuarts (1603-1714)</b> The 'Bloody Code' was a list of 200 crimes punishable by death. Smugglers and poachers became more common. Highwaymen robbed coaches.</li> <li>• <b>Victorians (1837-1901)</b> Police were introduced in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel. Prisons encouraged hard labour, separation and silence. Transportation to the colonies was an alternative to hanging.</li> <li>• <b>20th and 21st Century</b> 1965 death</li> </ul>	<p>with their own leader.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They were skilled craft makers and story tellers. A famous tale was Beowulf.</li> <li>• Villages would have wooden houses and have a Great Hall or mead hall.</li> <li>• <b>597AD</b> St Augustine was sent by the Pope to convert them to Christianity.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Viking and Anglo Saxon Struggle</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This period of history is known as The Dark Ages.</li> <li>• <b>793AD</b> Vikings attack Lindisfarne monastery. (300 years after Saxon settlement) Monasteries were poorly defended and contained treasures.</li> <li>• Vikings were not just raiders, but also explorers,</li> </ul>
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<p><b><u>Cycle B</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Local History</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We all change as we grow older.</li> <li>• Places and events change over time e.g. The Dog's Paws used to be a post office that sold food. The house at the top of Portland Road was the first Holly Hill School building.</li> <li>• Our school building was built in 1958.</li> <li>• Selston has changed within the life time of our grandparents.</li> <li>• Our grandparent's lives were different to ours</li> <li>• Older people can teach us about how places and lives were different in the past.</li> <li>• The Holly Hill log books tell us about life in our school in the past.</li> <li>• There used to be a coal mine</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Great Fire of London</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life in 1666 was very different to now.</li> <li>• The Great Fire of London started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 and ended on Thursday 6th September.</li> <li>• The fire started in a bakery on Pudding Lane.</li> <li>• The fire spread quickly because the houses were very close together and were made from wood and had straw roofs.</li> <li>• Samuel Pepys wrote a diary during the fire. This is how we know about the events.</li> <li>• After the fire, many buildings were rebuilt from different</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Egyptians</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>7500 BCE</b> The first people settle in The Nile valley.</li> <li>• The Nile provided people with water for crops, building materials and transport.</li> <li>• <b>3500 BCE</b> Heiroglyphics used symbols as a form of writing. These were found carved into stone, or written on papyrus.</li> <li>• Egyptian society was hierarchical, ruled by Pharaohs.</li> <li>• Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses.</li> <li>• They believed in an afterlife and so would preserve the bodies of important people using mummification.</li> <li>• <b>2500 BCE</b> the first stone pyramids were built as tombs for pharaohs.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Romans</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>54-55 BCE</b> Julius Cesar attempted to invade Britain.</li> <li>• The Romans wanted to expand their empire and use Britain's resources e.g. gold, tin, iron etc</li> <li>• <b>43 CE</b> Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire.</li> <li>• Celtic tribes tried to revolt against the Romans e.g. Boudica lead the Icenii tribe.</li> <li>• The Romans brought many changes to Britain:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buildings: straight roads, aqueducts, town planning</li> <li>- Language: Latin roots of words, months of the year</li> <li>- Religion: Christianity was spread throughout their empire.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Romans left Britain to defend</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Baghdad</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>570 CE</b>-Islam's first prophet, Muhammed, is born in Mecca.</li> <li>• <b>750 CE</b>- Umayyad dynasty ends and the first Abbasid ruler takes the throne. This is the start of the Islamic Golden Age.</li> <li>• <b>762 CE</b>-The Abbasids build a new capital city- Baghdad.</li> <li>• <b>813-833 CE</b>- The reign of Abbasid caliph al-Mamun, who strongly promotes arts and sciences.</li> <li>• <b>1258 CE</b>- The Mongols from Asia attacked and destroyed the city.</li> <li>• The city was perfectly round, with four gates.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>World War II</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1st Sep 1939:</b> Germany invades Poland</li> <li>• <b>3rd Sep 1939:</b> Great Britain, France and their Allies declare war on Germany</li> <li>• <b>April 1940 – June 1940:</b> Germany invades European countries</li> <li>• <b>10th May 1940:</b> Winston Churchill elected Prime Minister of GB</li> <li>• <b>10th July – 1st Oct 1940:</b> The London Blitz begins</li> <li>• <b>6th June 1944:</b> D-Day. British, Canadian and US Troops land in Normandy France.</li> <li>• <b>8th May 1945:</b> Britain celebrates the victory in Europe (VE day)</li> <li>• <b>1st Sep 1945:</b> Japan</li> </ul>

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	<p>nearby where lots of people worked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We can look at photos to see how things have changed (e.g. fewer cars)</li> </ul>	<p>materials and further apart.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1922 CE</b> Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun.</li> </ul>	<p>Rome in <b>410CE</b>, but their legacy can still be seen in Britain today.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is situated between two large rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates</li> <li>The House of Wisdom was built in the city and became the world's largest library.</li> <li>Scholars from all over the world came to study medicine, science and astrology, making many advancements.</li> <li>Islamic scholars created our numerals 1,2,3,etc</li> </ul>	<p>surrenders. WWII officially ends.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bombing of London, known as the <b>blitz</b> lasted for 57 consecutive nights.</li> <li>To escape the dangers of the bombs, children were <b>evacuated</b> from cities to the countryside.</li> <li>Shortages meant that food rationing was introduced.</li> <li>Dig for Victory campaigns encouraged people to grow their own food.</li> </ul>
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