



Knowledge map for History Key Stage 2



		Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	TOPIC	How did Britain change during Prehistory?	How did England change during the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons?	How did Britain change during the Tudor Dynasty?	How did the Ancient Greeks help to shape the Western world?
AUTUMN TERM	KEY KNOWLEDGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistory is the earliest stages of human history made up of Stone Age (Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic), Bronze Age and Iron Age. • Paleolithic developed tools from flint and bone and people hunted and gathered for food. • Mesolithic were still nomads but hunted different animals with better tools. • Neolithic migrants arrived from Europe with new ideas. People began to settle in permanent homes and agriculture began. • Metal tools had advantages such as a sharper blade, more durable and could be repaired. • Stonehenge was built over thousands of years and is linked to the sun and moon as well as being a burial site. • Iron Age - The people lived in tribal groups that fought each other for land and possessions. Iron meant more people could have metal tools and weapons than before. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britannia was not supported by Rome and it broke up, making the Romans leave. • A monk called Gildas' story says the Saxons invaded England. The Saxons were many different people from Europe called the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. • They came to Britian for better farmland, a better life, to fight and because they were invited! • Bede tells us England was divided into seven kingdoms, each ruled by different monarchs. • These kingdoms were Mercia, Northumbria, East Anglia, Wessex, Sussex, Essex and Kent. • The Anglo-Saxons were pagan and had their own gods, beliefs and superstitions. The Pope sent a monk called Augustine to Britian to begin making people Christian again. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Tudor Monarchs: Henry VII – First Tudor king, brought peace after the Wars of the Roses. Henry VIII – Famous for his six wives and breaking away from the Catholic Church. Edward VI – Henry VIII's son; became king at 9, died young. Mary I – Tried to bring back Catholicism; known as "Bloody Mary" for burning Protestants. Elizabeth I – One of the most famous queens; defeated the Spanish Armada. • The dynasty started when Henry VII defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth • Henry VIII changed the country's religion from Catholic to Church of England for religious, political and economic reasons and made himself its head. • There was a huge difference between rich and poor. • William Shakespeare wrote plays during the Elizabethan era. • The dynasty ended because Elizabeth had no children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece was invaded by many civilisations such as the Romans and Persians. • Athens and Sparta were both city-states that held very different views, laws and values including their attitudes to women. Athens was focused on knowledge and wisdom whereas Sparta was focused on the military. • Greek literature highlighted what they believed and characteristics they valued. • Reasoned philosophy in the Classical period was in contrast to belief in mythological explanations. • Athens port acted as a key point to trade both goods and ideas during the classical period. • The origin of democracy was in Athens and there was a complex military oligarchy (group of leaders) in Sparta.



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KEY VOCAB	<p>Tier 2 - settlement, migration, monument, beliefs, trade, society, tools, civilization, agriculture, farming, metal, food, tools, homes, technology, empire, archaeology, domesticated</p> <p>Tier 3 - Stone Age, Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, scraper, Skara Brae, Beaker people, Doggerland, hunter-gatherer, flint, hillfort, nomad, prehistory,</p>	<p>Tier 2 – Archaeologist, Artefact, Century, Christianity, Invasion, migration, Settler/settlement, tribe, kingdom, capital, convert missionary</p> <p>Tier 3 – Angles, Anglo-Saxon, Heptarchy, Jutes Monk, Picts, Saxons, Scots, emperor, rebellion, pillage, pagan</p>	<p>Tier 2 – civil war, monarch, War of the Roses, Battle of Bosworth, reformation, execution, Tower of London, divorce, dissolution of monasteries, economic, political, religious, bloodline, family tree, heir, Spanish Armada, portrait, Hans Holbein, archbishop, Pope, reign, Age of Exploration, throne, Shakespeare</p> <p>Tier 3 – period of history, concurrence, similarity and difference, primary source, secondary source/ interpretation, source of evidence, archaeology, testimonial/account, significance</p>	<p>Tier 2 – civilisation, city-state/polis, Athens, Sparta, Minoan, Mycenaean, Dark Age, Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, trade, acropolis, philosophy, Parthenon, society, culture, hoplite, helot, legacy, political, economic, religious, military, language, literature, theatre, poet/poetry, mythology, historian, philosopher</p> <p>Tier 3 – period of history, concurrence, similarity and difference, primary source, secondary source/ interpretation, source of evidence, archaeology, testimonial/account, significance</p>
IMPACT QUESTIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What is prehistory? 2) How did people live in the stone ages? 3) Why is it called the Neolithic revolution? 4) Did metals change everything? 5) What evidence do prehistoric monuments offer? 6) How was iron better than bronze? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How did life change after the fall of the Roman Empire? 2) Why did the Angles, Saxons and Jutes settle in Britain? 3) How was Anglo-Saxon Britain ruled? 4) How did Christianity return to the British Isles? 5) How did the Anglo-Saxons keep control of their kingdoms? 6) How did Britain change through the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What was the significance of the Battle of Bosworth? 2) Who was Henry VIII and what is his legacy? 3) What was the cause of the reformation? 4) Was Mary I really ‘bloody’? 5) Pursue a line of enquiry – What was the relationship like between Mary and Elizabeth? 6) Was Elizabeth I a ‘good’ monarch? 7) What does the evidence tell us about the roles of Black people in Tudor times? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How was Ancient Greece structured politically and socially? 2) What was life like in some of the city states? 3) How did education and society differ? 4) How did the governance differ? 5) How is the British democracy different to that of Ancient Athens? 6) Where does the Greek language and literature play a role in modern culture? 7) How did the work of philosophers shape the way people thought and argued?



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	Thread	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>migration</p> <p><small>the movement of people to a new place to find better living conditions</small></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>trade</p> <p><small>the action of buying and selling goods and services</small></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>civilisation</p> <p><small>a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology</small></p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>migration</p> <p><small>the movement of people to a new place to find better living conditions</small></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>trade</p> <p><small>the action of buying and selling goods and services</small></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>civilisation</p> <p><small>a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology</small></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>monarchy</p> <p><small>a form of government where the leader, like a king or queen, shares the throne and holds the power for life or until they choose to abdicate</small></p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>trade</p> <p><small>the action of buying and selling goods and services</small></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>civilisation</p> <p><small>a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology</small></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>monarchy</p> <p><small>a form of government where the leader, like a king or queen, shares the throne and holds the power for life or until they choose to abdicate</small></p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>migration</p> <p><small>the movement of people to a new place to find better living conditions</small></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>trade</p> <p><small>the action of buying and selling goods and services</small></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>civilisation</p> <p><small>a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology</small></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>monarchy</p> <p><small>a form of government where the leader, like a king or queen, shares the throne and holds the power for life or until they choose to abdicate</small></p> </div> </div>
TOPIC	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
SPRNG TERM	<p>Which of the Roman achievements had the most significant impact on Britain?</p>	<p>How did England change during the settlement of the Vikings?</p>	<p>What were the greatest achievements of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation?</p>	<p>Should the Benin bronzes be returned?</p>	
	<p>KEY KNOWLEDGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History is split into BC (BCE) and AD (CE). Emperor Claudius successfully conquered Britain in 43AD although others had tried before him. Boudicca led a rebellion against the Romans although eventually, she was defeated. Some tribes became a client kingdom with the Romans where they cooperated with them. The Romans made many significant achievements such as aqueducts, sewers and baths, roads and architecture. Emperor Hadrian ordered the building of a wall from coast to coast to keep out invaders from Scotland called Picts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vikings were seafaring people from Scandinavia who raided the Anglo-Saxons and settled in Britain (especially north and east), particularly in the 8th to 11th centuries. They initially raided for treasure and slaves but later settled and established new communities. Vikings settled in areas like the Danelaw, which was a region in the northeast of England under Viking control. Viking trade brought valuable foreign goods to Britain. Viking settlement and trade led to the introduction of new words and cultural practices into Britain. King Alfred the Great: The Anglo-Saxon king of Wessex who resisted the Vikings and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being near a reliable water source was important for settlements. The Nile River was absolutely crucial to the survival and flourishing of ancient Egyptian civilization. It provided fertile land for agriculture, a source of fresh water, and a vital transportation route, all of which were essential for their way of life. There was a hierarchy of the social pyramid. The Pharaoh and those that were linked to religion were the most powerful in society. Pharaohs were believed to be gods in human form, and so they had power over everything. Skilled workers made up the middle classes. Those at the bottom had no power, and worked long hours for little return. The gods played an important role in the aspects of life: afterlife, farming, Nile, writing. Agricultural developments maintained and grew the population (plough, ox drawn plough, sickle, irrigation and shaduf). Writing was very important to their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ancient Kingdom of Benin started in around 900AD and was in what is now Nigeria. Between 1440 and 1601, Benin was ruled by a succession of 'warrior' kings. Under their rule the kingdom grew in wealth. The Benin believed that Obas were gods and they were all descended from the creator god, Osanobua. After death, people may be either reincarnated as another person, or that the spirit joined the spirit world. Many pieces of art made from brass in the Kingdom of Benin are called the 'Benin Bronzes'. Today, the Benin Bronzes can be viewed in museums all over the world, however, many people have campaigned for the return of these cultural treasures back to their country of origin, which is modern-day Nigeria. In the 1300s, trading relations existed within Africa and extended as far as India, but from around AD 1480, visitors from further afield arrived on African shores, such as the 	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Romans in Britain stopped getting support from Rome and eventually withdrew. 	<p>eventually negotiated a peace treaty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Heathen Army: A large Viking army that invaded Britain in 865 and conquered much of the land. 	<p>culture. It allowed the kingdom to run with a centralised government and was a way to record and document events alongside the significant role in governance.</p>	<p>Portuguese.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As well as trading products, people were also enslaved. By the end of the 1500s, the British became the dominant power establishing itself as one of the main countries involved in enslavement.
KEY VOCAB	<p>Tier 2 - Europe, Italy, Rome, military, conquer, invade, invasion, conquest, rebellion, politics, achievement, society, culture, Queen, rebellion, settlement, transport, trade, hygiene, sanitation, economy, achievement, legacy, society, Empire, Emperor, defence, decline, trade,</p> <p>Tier 3 - client kingdom, annexe, Hadrian’s wall, Saxon shore forts, Picts</p>	<p>Tier 2 - Archaeologist, artefact, Christianity, century, conversion, hostile, invasion, migration, noble, reconstruct, rebellion, Roman Catholic, Pope.</p> <p>Tier 3 - The Great Heathen Army, Angles, Anglo-Saxons, Barbarian, chronicle, emperor, feudal system, idol, Jutes, kingdom, Legion, monks, Pagan, Picts, pillage, raid, Saxons, Scots, serf, Settlers / Settlement, source, tribe, village, Pagan,</p>	<p>Tier 2 - Civilisation, ancient, river (water source), longitude, latitude, specialisation, scale, interval, duration, source, social, economic, trade, commerce, evidence, significance, Agriculture, economics, irrigation, sickle, oxen, plough, education, religion, mythology, preserve,</p> <p>Tier 3 - Archaeology, concurrent timelines, significant, Dynasty, Pharaoh, Vizier, Scribe, Priest, Chronology, concurrence, River Nile, delta, primary source, social structure, shaduf/shadoof, polytheist, cause and consequence, papyrus, reed, hieratic, hieroglyphics, cartouche, palette, Afterlife, mummification, Book of the Dead, pyramid, tomb, Pharaoh (Tutankhamun), monotheist, canopic jars</p>	<p>Tier 2 - Africa, Nigeria, River Niger, Benin City, pearl, coral, bronze, River Trent, River Nile, rituals, ceremony, creator, civilization, priest, human sacrifices, reincarnated, Spirit World, souls, spirits, warriors, symbolized, astrologers, Alloy, guild, lost-wax casting, , Kingdom of Benin, Oba, Osanobua, ohen, Edo people, massacre, Portuguese, civilise</p> <p>Tier 3 – archaeologists, Artefact, evidence, sources, primary, secondary, evaluate, classify, curator, exhibition.</p>
IMPACT QUESTIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What was the Roman Empire? 2) What does the chronology of Roman Britain look like? 3) What was the reaction to the Roman invasion? 4) What are the most significant Roman achievements? 5) What is the legacy of Roman Britain? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England? 2) How do the two timelines interact? 3) How were the Viking invaders viewed by the Anglo-Saxons? 4) Should the Vikings be viewed as just killers and thieves? 5) How did the Saxon and Viking conflict change Britain? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Why was the Nile so important for the Ancient Egyptians? 2) What can we learn from the Rosetta Stone? 3) Who was Howard Carter and what did he discover? 4) How was society structured? 5) What role did religion play for the Ancient Egyptians? 6) What evidence do we still have of the Egyptian civilization? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How did the kingdom of Benin develop? 2) What did the people of Benin believe in? 3) Why was art important in the Kingdom of Benin? 4) How did Eweka come to be the Oba of the Benin Kingdom? 5) What can different sources teach us about Benin culture? 6) How and why the kingdom of



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		6) How did Roman Britain end?	6) Can King Alfred be viewed as 'Great'?		Benin became powerful and how and why did the empire come to an end?
	Thread				
		Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	TOPIC	How has industry changed in Ware?	What were the world's earliest civilisations?	Was the Windrush a significant turning point in British History?	What caused World War II and how did it change people's lives?
SUMMER TERM	KEY KNOWLEDGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been settlements in Ware since the Mesolithic Age 500-10,000 years ago. The Romans paved and widened Ermine Street and a small town grew up along the road. A number of Roman buildings and artefacts have been found on the GSK site. In the Domesday Book of 1086, the town was named Waras after the natural weirs in the River Lea. Many pilgrims travelled through from 1400-1700. This meant most buildings on the South of the High Street were inns. The Waggonways are still there to remind us of the pilgrims. The Great Bed of Ware moved around these inns. It could hold 8 people and is now in the V&A museum in London. It is mentioned in Shakespeare's Twelfth Night and is thought to be a sort of advert, along with the gazebos, to try and bring people to the inns. In the 1600s, Ware became the main malting town in England because it was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Sumer was the first great civilisation in the world. The Sumerians lived in Mesopotamia The Indus Valley civilisation grew around the Indus River in what is now Pakistan and northern India. Ancient Egypt was a civilisation that developed along the banks of the River Nile in Egypt. The Minoan civilisation was the first one in Europe. The ancient Greeks were not one of the earliest civilisations, but they made so many advances and inventions that it became known as 'the birthplace of Western civilisation'. The Shang Dynasty was one of China's first civilisations. The ancient Romans were a very advanced civilisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people of Caribbean descent are of African origin due to enslavement. African-Caribbean people were present in Britain before the 1940s. Caribbean men and women served in the 2nd and 1st World Wars. The HMT Empire Windrush was a ship that brought many people from the Caribbean to Britain in 1948. People on this ship and others like it are known as the Windrush generation. People came from places like Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, and many others After World War II, Britain needed help to rebuild, and people from the Caribbean were invited to come and work. They worked in various jobs, helped rebuild Britain, and brought their culture and traditions to the UK. When they arrived, many people were not given equal rights or opportunities. They experienced racism and discrimination and often found it very difficult to find a home to live in and make friends. Due to the change in the immigration law in 2012, people who arrived in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler comes to an agreement with the USSR to invade Poland in 1939. Britain and France had declared war on Germany on the 3rd September 1939. The Battle of Britain took place between July and October 1940 when the German airforce (Luftwaffe) tried to destroy the RAF headquarters. After the Battle of Britain, the Luftwaffe was severely weakened. The Blitz was the name given to the German bombing campaign against Britain in 1940-1941 which began towards the end of the Battle of Britain. There were 34 million changes of address in the war as children were evacuated. Women played a very important role during the war. Bacon, butter and sugar were the first foods to be rationed. Many others were added during the war. On 6th June 1944, British and US troops successfully landed on the Normandy beaches of France, opening a 'second



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	<p>near counties that grew barley and had a direct link to London along the river Lea, then later along the roads. Many malt makers also made bricks as Ware has excellent brick earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The station and railway line opened in 1843. • The main employer now is GlaxoSmithKline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The early Islamic civilisation wasn't a single country. It was made up of areas in the world that practised Islam. Religion played an important role in society. The Islamic empire spread from the Middle East, west to North Africa and Spain and east to India. 	<p>UK as children with their parents (on the Windrush) were wrongly told that they lived here illegally. Due to this, some of them lost their jobs, homes, benefits and free access to health care (NHS) and some were sent to immigration detention centres and faced deportation.</p>	<p>front' against the Germans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War II ended in 1945 when the Allies defeated Germany and Japan, leading to Germany's surrender and Japan's surrender after the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
KEY VOCAB	<p>Tier 2 – Mesolithic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, barley, narrowboats, priory, friary, weir, pharmaceutical, commute, coat of arms, industry, Domesday book, inn</p> <p>Tier 3 – Ware, malting, malt maker, brick-making, gazebo, Scott's Grotto, River Lea, Lee valley, GlaxoSmithKline, Buryfields, St Mary's church, Bluecoats, Great bed of Ware, coaches, waggonways, Ermine Street, Place House Hall</p>	<p>Tier 2 – Ancient, modern, civilization, settlement, community, archeologist, decipher, trade, negotiate, technology, source, artefact, historical site,</p> <p>Tier 3 - cuneiform writing, bartering, hieroglyphics, Papyrus, oracle bones, decipher, merchant ship, wheel irrigation, hunter-gatherer, circa</p>	<p>Tier 2 – Caribbean, citizen, colony, Commonwealth, deportation, discrimination, diversity, British Empire, generation, government, Empire Windrush, immigrant, migrant, prejudice, recruiting, stereotype, Transatlantic Slave Trade, West Indies</p> <p>Tier 3 - period of history, concurrence, similarity and difference, primary source, secondary source/ interpretation, source of evidence, archaeology, testimonial/account, significance</p>	<p>Tier 2 – USSR, Czechoslovakia, civilian, allies, peace settlement, Royal Air Force (RAF), evacuee, evacuation, warden, rationing, propaganda, morale, Hiroshima</p> <p>Tier 3 - Adolf Hitler, treaty of Versailles, armistice, Conscription, Battle of Britain, Luftwaffe, Churchill, Blitz, air-raid shelters, D-Day, VE Day</p>
IMPACT QUESTIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Where in the world is Ware? 2) What are the key features of Ware and how has it changed over time? 3) What can photographs tell us about continuity and change in Ware? 4) How did Ware become the largest malt-making town in England? INCLUDE TRIP TO MUSEUM AND MALTINGS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Where and when did the first civilisations begin? 2) What were the first writing systems? 3) How did people trade in the earliest civilisations? 4) What was mathematical understanding in the earliest civilisations? Poss remove? 5) How good was technology in the earliest civilisations? 6) What were man-made structures? 7) How were the earliest civilisations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What do I know about the Caribbean region? 2) When did people of African and Caribbean descent begin to arrive and settle in Britain? 3) Why did men and women in the Caribbean join the military? 4) When did the Empire Windrush arrive in Britain? 5) What was life like for the Windrush generation after the war? 6) What is the legacy of the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What events led to the outbreak of World War 2? 2) What was the 'Battle of Britain'? 3) What was 'The Blitz'? 4) How did World War Two affect children in Britain? 5) Did all men and all women do the same things during the war? 6) Did the war change food for good? 7) What did it take for the war to



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		5) How has industry changed in Ware in the last 100 years? 6) Why visit Ware in the 21 st century?	similar?	Windrush?	come to an end?
Thread	<p>migration the movement of people to a new place to find better living conditions</p> <p>trade the action of buying and selling goods and services</p> <p>civilisation a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology</p>	<p>migration the movement of people to a new place to find better living conditions</p> <p>trade the action of buying and selling goods and services</p> <p>civilisation a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology</p> <p>monarchy a form of government where the leader, like a king or queen, inherits the throne and holds the position for life or until they choose to abdicate</p>	<p>migration the movement of people to a new place to find better living conditions</p> <p>trade the action of buying and selling goods and services</p> <p>civilisation a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology</p> <p>monarchy a form of government where the leader, like a king or queen, inherits the throne and holds the position for life or until they choose to abdicate</p>	<p>migration the movement of people to a new place to find better living conditions</p> <p>civilisation a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology</p> <p>monarchy a form of government where the leader, like a king or queen, inherits the throne and holds the position for life or until they choose to abdicate</p>	<p>migration the movement of people to a new place to find better living conditions</p> <p>trade the action of buying and selling goods and services</p> <p>civilisation a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology</p>