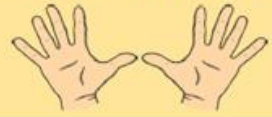


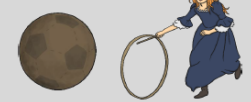
Knowledge Organiser Year 1 History: What toys were there in the past?

Concept: Perspective

Differences between old and modern (new) toys

Key Vocabulary	
before	At an earlier time ; in the past
after	Later in time
old	Having existed for many years; not new
new	Recently arrived
past	Having happed at an earlier time
present	Existing at this time; now
difference	Being different; not like
similarity	Likeness; being the same
teddy Bear orsik ■■	Teddy Bears have been around for more than 100 years and used to be stuffed with wood shavings. Now they are stuffed with soft fibers.
Doll dolli ■■	100 years ago, a doll was made with a porcelain face and felt body. Today, dolls are usually made from soft plastic.

Old toys were often made of wood. 	Modern (new) toys are often made of plastic. 
Old toys were mechanical or moved by hand. 	Modern toys use batteries. 
Old toys were usually made by hand. 	Modern (new) toys are usually made by machines. 

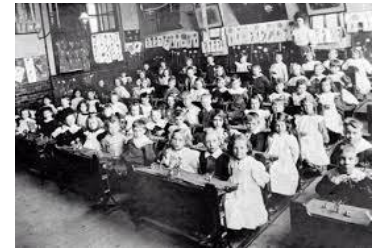
Children from rich Victorian families played with toys such as rocking horses, toys soldiers and dolls. 	Children from poor Victorian families played with toys such as wooden boats and peg dolls or bought cheap toys from the market. 
In many homes the only toy children were allowed to play with on Sundays was Noah's Ark because it was related to the bible. 	Victorian children enjoyed playing outside. They played games like football or hoop rolling. 

Toy Timeline

					
Victorian Toys	Early 20 th Century Toys	Grandparents' Toys	Parents' Toys	Your Toys	
					

Knowledge Organiser Year 1 History: Were schools better in Victorian times? Concept: Continuity and Change

Key Vocabulary		Things we already know
abacus	A frame with beads or balls that can be slid on wires or in slots, for doing or teaching arithmetic.	
cane	A stick used by Victorian teachers to punish children who misbehaved.	
ink well and pen	The older children wrote with wooden pens with steel tips that they dipped in ink which was kept in inkwells in the desks.	
slate and chalk	The younger children wrote on slates with chalk or slate pencils which they could clean with a cloth.	
desk desk ■■	Usually made of wood the desks were arranged in lines facing the front of the class.	
three r's	The Victorian timetable was based on the three r's Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.	
drill	A bit like PE with lots of marching and running.	
similarity	Likeness; being the same	
difference	Being different; not like.	



Victorian classrooms



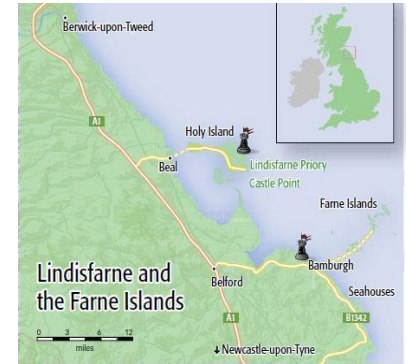
Victorian children



Victorian school

Knowledge Organiser Year 1 History: Why is Grace Darling still remembered today? Concept: Significance

Key Vocabulary		
lighthouse golowji ■■	A tall tower close to the shore or on a rocky area in the sea with a powerful light to warn sailors about rocks and other dangers at sea.	
rowing boat	A small boat that you move through the water by pulling oars.	
coast	The place where the land meets the sea.	
shore	The land along the edge of the sea.	
Victorian	A person who lived between 1837 and 1901 when Queen Victoria was queen of the United Kingdom.	
Grace Darling	She was a lighthouse keepers daughter who lived from 1815 – 1842 who rescued shipwrecked sailors.	
RNLI	A charity created in 1824 to provide a lifeboat service and lifeguards on the beaches.	
SS Forfarshire	A paddle steamer that crashed on the rocks in 1838 near the Longstone lighthouse where Grace Darling lived.	



Boats and lighthouses have changed over time. In the past, women were viewed differently to men. Grace Darling became famous for her heroic actions.



Grace Darling painted by Thomas Brooks

Knowledge Organiser Year 2 History: Why is Florence Nightingale Significant?

Concept: Significance

Key Vocabulary

nurse <i>gwitha</i>  <i>klevyon</i>	a person whose job it is to care for people that are sick or injured.
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founder	someone who starts an organisation.
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war	fighting between countries.
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Hospital <i>klavji</i> 	a place where people are taken care of.
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lamp	a item for giving light.
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soldiers	a person who is in the army.
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Timeline

1820	1831	1844	1853	1854	1856	1860	1883	1907	1910
Florence is born.	Florence's father educates her at home	Florence announces her decision to become a nurse	The Crimean War begins	Florence and a team of 38 nurses arrive in Scutari	Florence returns to England, the Crimean war is over.	The Florence Nightingale Training School opened	She was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria	First woman to be awarded 'The Order of the Merit'	Dies age 90

Key Facts – Florence Nightingale

Born	12 th May, 1820 in Florence, Italy.
Died	13 th August, 1910 in London, England.
Job	Nurse and founder of modern nursing.

Knowledge Organiser Year 2 History: What Caused the Great Fire of London?

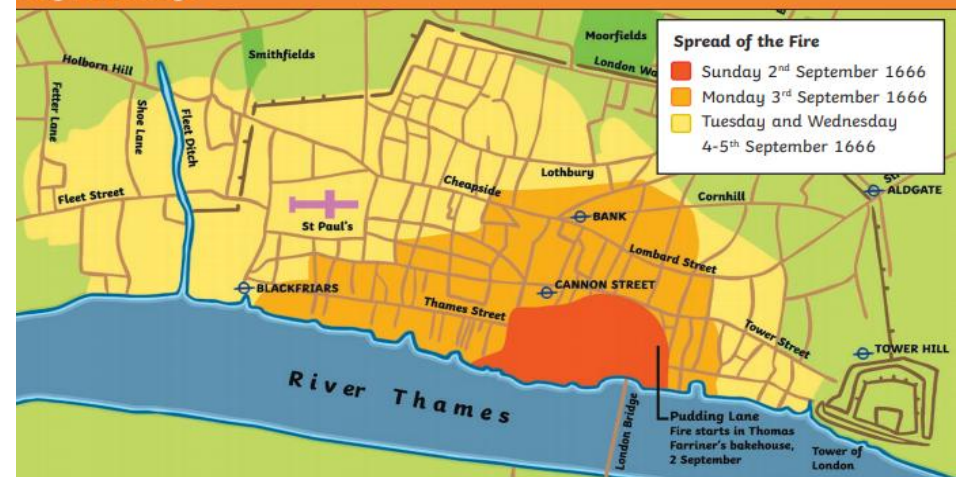
Concept: Cause and Effect

Key Vocabulary

bakery <i>popti</i> 🍞🍞	A place where bread and cakes are made and sold.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London. A new St Paul's cathedral was built after the Great Fire of London.
diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.
Lord Mayor	The head of a large city.

The fire started in a bakery on **Pudding Lane**. It killed **6 people** and lasted for **four days**.

Key Knowledge



Key People



Timeline

Sunday 2 nd September 1666	Monday 3 rd September 1666	Tuesday 4 th September 1666	Wednesday 5 th September 1666	Thursday 6 th September 1666
A fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape its path.	Fire-fighters try to tackle the fire but it spreads quickly. People carry their possessions to safety using a horse and cart or boats on the River Thames.	Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading. St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.	The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.	The fire is finally under control and put out. People are left homeless.

Knowledge Organiser Year 2 History: How has our Highstreet Changed?

Key Vocabulary

Liskeard	is a small ancient market town in Cornwall
town	a town is a human settlement. Towns are generally larger than villages and smaller than cities
village	a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.
market	a regular gathering of people for the purchase and sale of provisions, livestock, and other commodities.
high street	the main street of a town, especially as the traditional site for most shops, banks, and other businesses.
modern	the present or recent times
well	a deep hole in the ground from which people obtain water.
haberdashery	a place that sells small items used in sewing, such as buttons, zips, and thread
butchers	a shop that sells meat

Concept: Continuity and Change



2023



1960s

In 1950
 45% of homes had vacuum cleaners
 20% of homes had washing machines
 14% of homes had a telephone
 10% of homes had a refrigerator

At the beginning of 1950s' Britain, petrol, meat, sweets and sugar were still rationed. Petrol rationing ended in 1950. By 1954 all rationing had ended.

In 1960
 40% of homes had washing machines
 21% of homes had a refrigerator



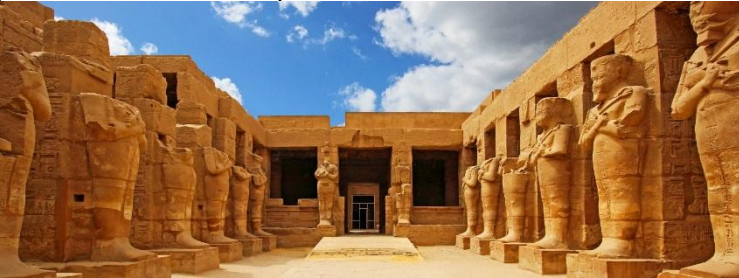
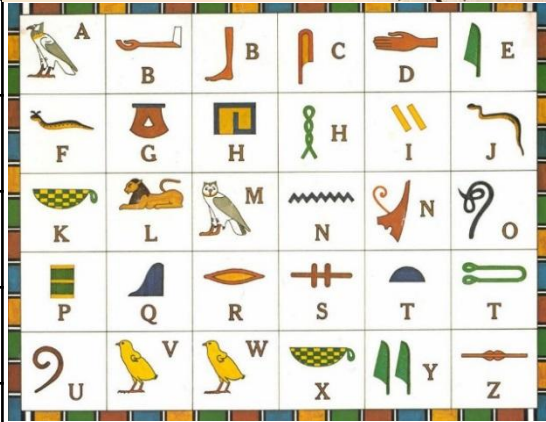
The train between Liskeard and Looe was used to move goods like coal from ships in Looe up the valley to Liskeard as well as carrying people.



Knowledge Organiser Year 3 History: What was life like in Ancient Egypt?

Concept: Perspective

Key Vocabulary	
civilization	A stable society with its own culture and way of life.
Pharaoh	A ruler of Ancient Egypt
temple	A building used for the worship of a god or gods in some religions
tomb bedh 	A large stone structure or underground room where someone, especially an important person, is buried
papyrus	A reed that grew around the river Nile which was used to create paper.
Egyptologist	Somebody who studies the history of Ancient Egypt.
archaeologist	A person who studies history by excavating sites and studying artefacts.
primary source	A piece of evidence created at the time of an event
secondary source	A piece of evidence created after the time of the event
hieroglyphics	A system of writing that used symbols instead of letters.



Knowledge Organiser Year 3 History: What was life like for a Cornish miner in the 1800's?

Concept: Cause and Effect

Key Vocabulary

China clay	A fine white clay used in ceramic production among other uses.
tin	A silvery white metal
copper	A red-brown metal
ore	A naturally occurring rock which contains metal or mineral
open cast mine	A form of mining which extracts rock from the surface of the earth.
sub-surface mine	A form of mining that involves digging tunnels or shafts to reach buried ore.
shaft	A vertical hole which that gives entrance to a mine.
engine house	A building where a large engine is located
mineral	A solid, naturally occurring substance

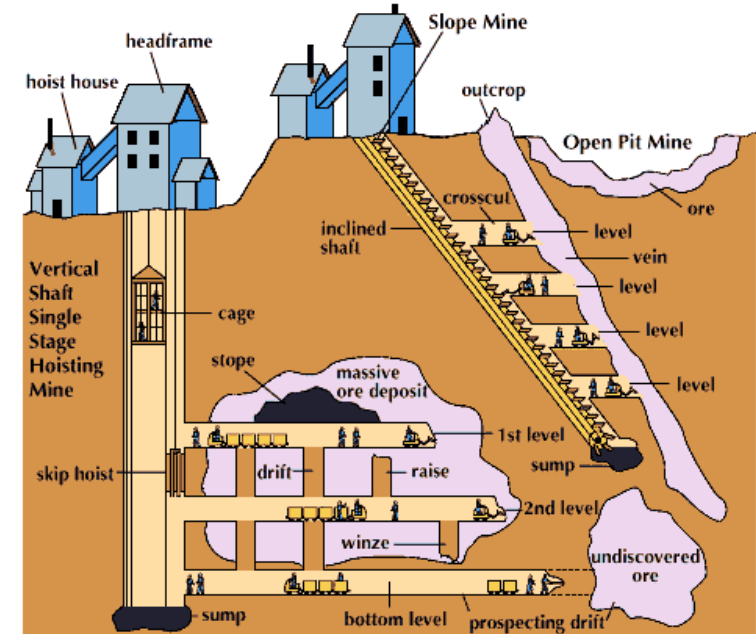


Richard Trevithick
Mining Engineer
1771-1833



Humphrey Davy
Inventor
1778-1829

Some Types of Mines



Cornish Miner
Den bal a-berth Kernewek



Copper
Kober ■■



Tin
Sten ■■



China Clay
Pri gwynn ■■

By the mid-1700s, Cornwall was producing around 12,000 tons of copper ore a year! During the 19th Century, mining in Cornwall reached its peak, with around 2,000 mines in action across the county.

Knowledge Organiser Year 3 History: Stone Age: How did the world change from Stone Age to Iron Age?

Concept: Continuity and Change

Stone Age

13,000BC



People make cave paintings.

4,500-3,500BC



Farming starts and begins to spread.

Bronze Age

4,500-3,500BC



The first pottery is made and used.

4,000-3,000BC



People start to ride and use horses.

2,500BC



Metal starts to be used.

1,800BC



The first copper mines are dug.

1,200-800BC



Metal tools are made and used.

1,200-800BC



Tribal Kingdoms and Celtic culture.

Iron Age

800-700BC



The first hill forts are made.

700-500BC



Iron is used a lot more than before.

100BC



Coins are made and used for the first time.

AD43

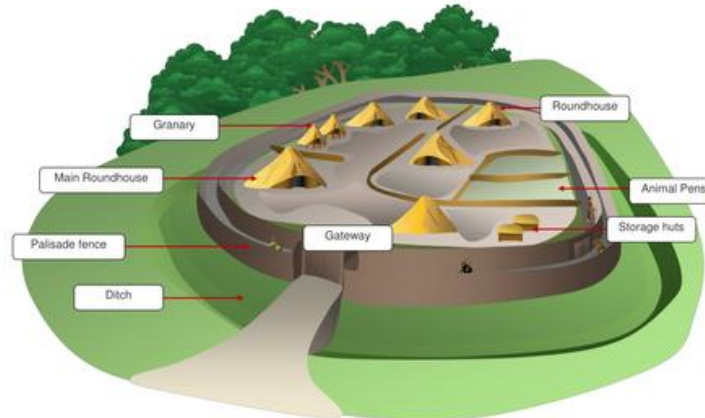


The Romans invade Britain - Iron Age ends.

Key Vocabulary

artefact	An object made by a human being
monument men kov ■■	Something built to remember an important person or event
preserve	To keep something in good condition
Tribe ■■ Kordh/ looth/ trib	A group of people who live together
flint	A type of stone used to create blades, knives and arrows for hunting
settlement	A place where a group of people live together
Homo Sapiens	The type of human species today
hill fort	A settlement situated on a hill which is easily defended,
hunter-gatherer	People who lived by hunting and gathering their food.

Iron Age Hill Fort



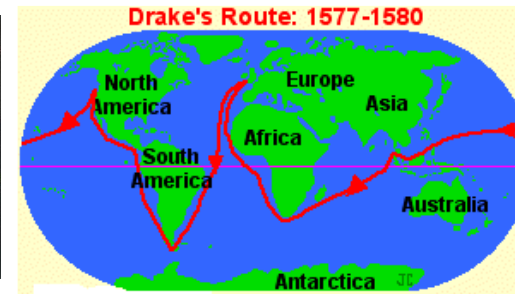
Knowledge Organiser Year 4 History: What is Sir Francis Drake Remembered For?

Concept: Perspective

Key Vocabulary		Things we already know
Devon		County in southwest England next to Cornwall
transport links		Roads, railways, airports and other ways people and goods travel from one place to another.
armada		A large group of warships sailing together.
fleet		A group of ships sailing together, often for war or trade.
defeat		Win a victory in battle or a contest.
attack		When one person or group tries to hurt or defeat another in a fight or battle.
Catholic		A Christian who follows the Roman Catholic Church, led by the Pope as the head of the church.
harbour porth		A sheltered body of water where boats and ships dock.
Fire Ships		A ship filled with gunpowder or set on fire and sent to destroy enemy ships.
WWII		World War II, the Second World War, a global war that lasted from 1939-1945.
The Blitz		Was a period during WWII, when German planes bombed many cities in Britain, in 1940 and 1941.
dockyard		Royal Navy Dockyards are places where Navy ships are built, repaired and maintained.



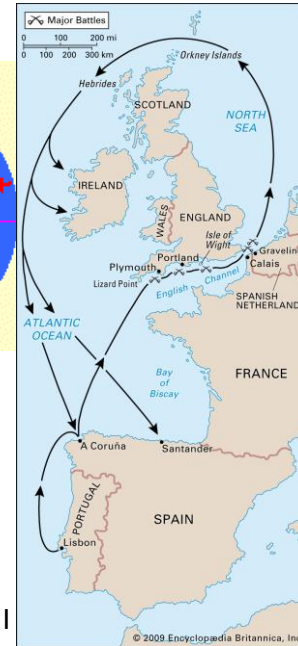
Sir Francis Drake
1540 - 1596



Philip II of Spain
1527 - 1598



Queen Elizabeth I
1533 - 1603



1086 AD	1254 AD	1540 AD	1567 AD	1577 AD	1580 AD	1581 AD	1588 AD	1759 AD	1928 AD	1940 AD	2006 AD
Plymouth was recorded as having 7 houses	Plymouth was recognised as a town	Drake was born	Drake goes on a slaving voyage but were attack by Spanish ships.	The Queen gave Drake a secret mission to attack the Spanish	Drake returns to England after traveling around the globe.	The Queen knighted Drake and he became Mayor of Plymouth	Drake spotted the Spanish Armada on Plymouth Hoe.	Smeaton's tower built	Plymouth gains city status	The Blitz began in Plymouth	Drakes Circus shopping centre opens

Knowledge Organiser Year 4 History: What have the Romans done for us?

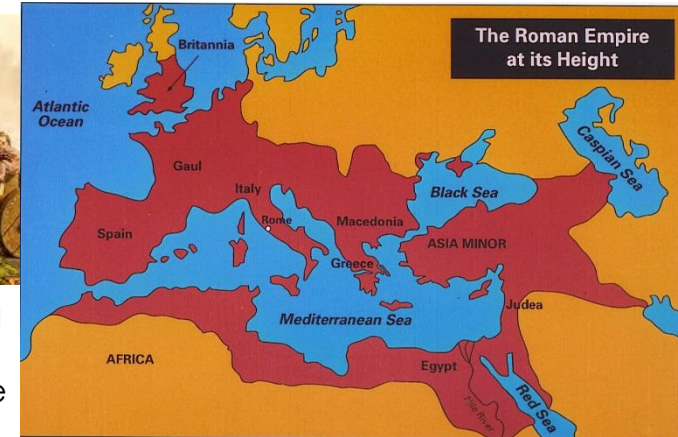
Key Vocabulary *Things we already know*

empire	A group of countries ruled by a single person, government, or country.
invasion	One country or group of people try and take over a place by force, usually to take control.
Britannia	An ancient name that the Romans gave to Britain.
territory	An area of land that is controlled or owned by a country, group or person.
Tribe <i>Kordh/ looth/ trib</i> ■■■	<i>A group of people who live together, share the same culture and often have a leader.</i>
aqueduct	A bridge or channel built to carry water from one place to another, usually to supply water to cities or farms.
Roman road	Strong, straight roads built by the Romans to help soldiers, traders and people travel across the empire.
expansion of an empire	becoming larger – extending territory
dissolution of an empire	becoming smaller – decreasing territory
resistance	When people/groups fight against something they don't like or want to change.

Concept: Cause and Effect



Boudicca led the resistance to fight against the Romans.



The Roman Empire was founded in Rome and was ruled from there.



Aqueduct

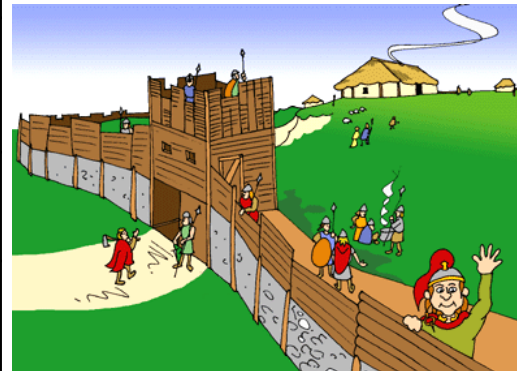
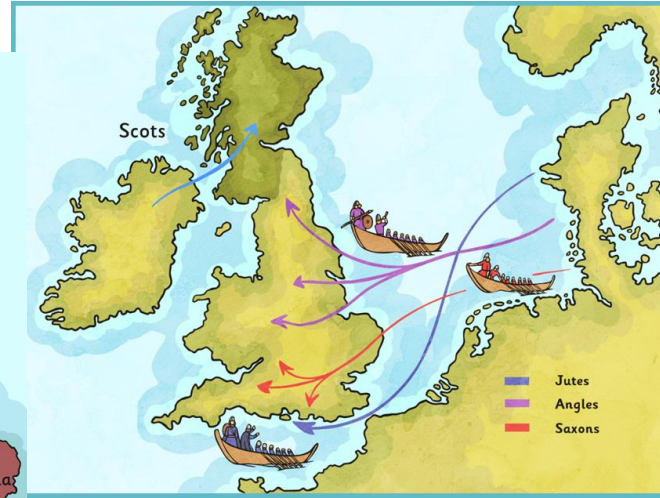


753 BC	55-54 BC	40 AD	43 AD	50 AD	60 AD	122-128 AD	140 AD	410 AD
The city of Ancient Rome was founded	Julius Caesar leads the first Roman invasion to Britain	Emperor Caligula attempted to invade Britain	Emperor Claudius was successful at invading Britain	London founded	Boudicca leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans	Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish boarder	Roman conquers Scotland	The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo Saxons begin to settle

Knowledge Organiser Year 4 History: Who are the Anglo Saxons?

Concept: Continuity and Change

Key Vocabulary Things we already know	
Anglo-Saxons	Invaders from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands who settled in Britain.
Scots	Invaders from Ireland who settled in Scotland.
human migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
invaders	People who enter a country to occupy it.
settlers	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
settlement	A place where a group of people live together, build homes, often forming a village, town or city.
hill fort kastel 🏰	A settlement situated on a hill which is easily defended.
tribe Kordh/ looth/trib 🏠	A group of people who live together.



350AD	401- 410 AD	450 AD	516 AD	597 AD	600 AD	617 AD	793 AD
The Picts and Scots attack the border at Hadrian's Wall.	The Romans withdraw from Britain.	First invasions of the Jutes, Angles and Saxons. Britain was divided up into seven kingdoms.	Britain fought against the Anglo-Saxons.	Christianity is brought to England from Rome.	Ethelberht is one of the most powerful Kings in England.	Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom.	The first recorded attack of Vikings in Dorset.



Knowledge Organiser Year 5 History: How did the Ancient Greeks influence our lives today?

Key Vocabulary

Things we already know

Athens	the capital and largest city in Greece - the heart of Ancient Greece, a powerful civilization and empire
Sparta	Sparta was a prominent city-state in ancient Greece
Acropolis	he citadel of an ancient Greek city
citadel	a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety
architecture	the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings
democracy	a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then makes decisions on how to run the country.
deity	a god or goddess
fertile	rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants
mythology	a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture.
culture	activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation
trade kenwortha 	the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services
polis	an ancient Greek city-state
civilisation	A stable society with its own culture and way of life.
amphitheatre	an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators

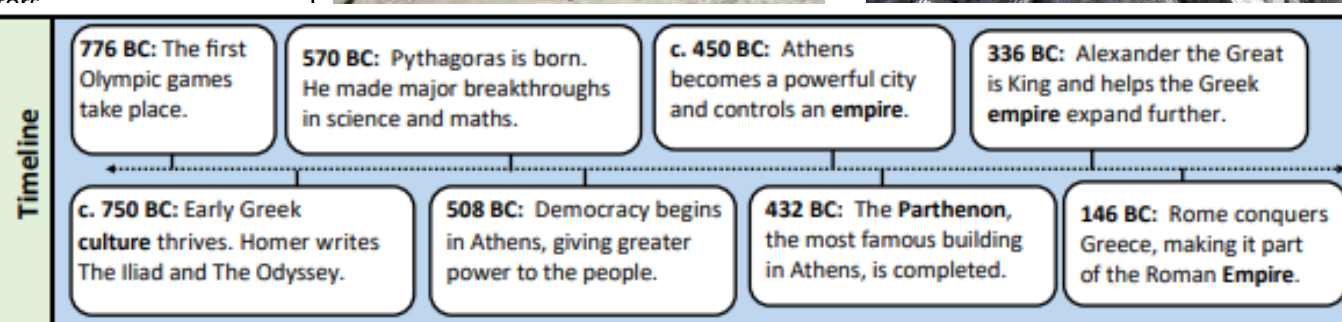
Concept: Significance



amphitheatre



Parthenon

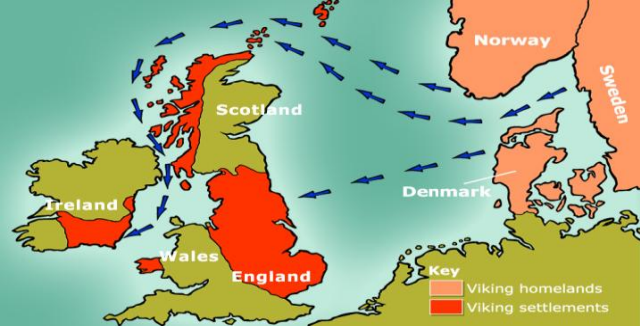


- Greece is made up of the mainland and many islands.
- Its position by the sea meant that the Greeks were a seafaring people.
- City-states (polis) were created and trade happened between each of the cities.
- Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures liveable and created fertile farming conditions

Knowledge Organiser Year 5 History: Who were the Vikings and what was their relationship with the Anglo-Saxons? Concept: Cause and Effect

Key Vocabulary	Things we already know
Viking	the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
settler	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
raid	a sudden armed attack against a place
Danegeld	King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking.
Danelaw	an agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons
Norse	a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia
Freeman	A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for
long ship gorhel hir	A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship
monastery	a building or collection of buildings in which monks live

- The Vikings had left Scandinavia to set out on expedition to raid and settle in Britain.
- The Vikings were great traders and skilled seafarers. They were skilled at farming, fishing, craft work and hunting.
- The Vikings raided and invaded Britain repeatedly, setting up bases and taking land and riches, particularly from monasteries as they had easy riches and were not well defended.
- King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, initially fought the Vikings, also known as the Danes, but then peace was agreed and the country was divided. Wessex and Danelaw were created to eventually be united into a united English kingdom.
- As a result from the conflict between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, two new kingdoms grew and Scotland and England became firmly established.
- England was ruled by Anglo-Saxon Kings as well as Danish kings.
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end in 1066, during the Battle of Hastings.



Britain 878



Timeline

AD 700: The Vikings begin to venture out of Scandinavia.

AD 789: First recorded raids of British monasteries from the Vikings.

AD 850: After many raids, Vikings begin to settle. Picts defend the north.

AD 866: The Vikings, led by Ivar the Boneless, capture York, which becomes the Viking capital of England, and then other large parts of Britain.

AD 901: King Alfred of Wessex fought the Vikings - peace was made and Danelaw was created.

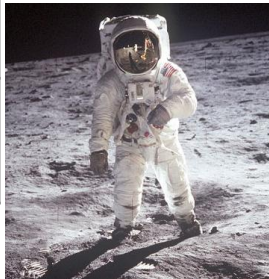
AD 991: King Cnut takes control of Britain.

AD 1066: England's King, Edward the Confessor, dies and Harold Goodwinson is crowned king. His throne is challenged by King Harald Hardrada of Norway and Duke William of Normandy. His army is eventually his army is defeated by that of William of Normandy, during the Battle of Hastings. King Harold is killed and the Vikings eventually stop raiding.

Knowledge Organiser Year 5 History: Who won the Space Race? Concept: Perspective

Key Vocabulary	
Astronaut stervarner 	A crew member of a space craft.
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration – in the US, established 1958.
United States	The U.S. is a country of 50 states covering a vast swath of North America.
USSR	The Soviet Union, officially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was a federal socialist state in Northern Eurasia that existed from 1922 to 1991 and was the largest country in the world.
Yuri Gagarin	was the first man in orbit on 12 th April 1961.
Neil Armstrong	an American astronaut and aeronautical engineer and the first person to walk on the Moon.
satellite	a satellite is an object that has been intentionally placed into orbit – mostly for scientific information gathering.

The Space Race was a 20th Century struggle between two nation-states, the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States (US). The pursuit for both was the domination of space flight technologies. The competition began on 2 August 1955, when the Soviet Union responded to the US announcement of their similar intent to launch artificial satellites. The Cold War Following the Second World War in 1946, tensions rose between two of the victors; the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States (US). There was no direct fighting between the two but a battle over beliefs. The Space Race became part of this conflict.	
Primary Source of evidence direct or first-hand evidence about an event, object, person	Secondary source of evidence: were created by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events or conditions you're researching e.g. books
space station	a large artificial satellite used as a long-term base for manned operations in space.
orbit	the curved path of a celestial object or spacecraft round a star, planet, or moon.



On 20th July 1969, Neil Armstrong and then Buzz Aldrin took "one small step" and became the first men on the moon. Apollo 11.



3 November 1957: The USSR successfully launched Sputnik 2, carrying a dog named Laika into space.



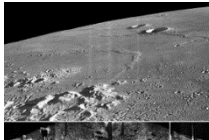
Yuri Gagarin was the first man in orbit on 12th April 1961.



Mariner 4 became the first probe to take pictures of Mars in 1964.



Alexey Leonov became the first astronaut to go on a 'spacewalk' in April 1965.



Luna 9 sent back the first pictures from the surface of the Moon in 1966.



Knowledge Organiser Year 6 History: Why did the First World War start?

Concept: Significance/Cause and Effect

WW1 lasted for over 5 years - between 1914 & 1919.

Key Vocabulary

alliance	when countries join forces or work together to achieve a certain goal
armistice	a formal agreement of warring parties to stop fighting
conscription	the requirement by law to join the armed forces
Front Line	the area where the armies are engaged in fighting
The Great War	the name used for World War One at the time
No Man's Land	the area of land between two enemy trench systems
treaty	a written agreement between two or more countries
Trench kleys 	long ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived
militarism	Increasing your military to make them the best in the world
imperialism	When one country controls other countries, making them follow their rules
nationalism	The strong belief that your country is the greatest/ being willing to die for you country
propaganda	Trying to spread a particular message or idea on purpose - often the government used to do this
Home Front	The civilian population and activities of a nation whose armed forces are engaged in war abroad
Parliament	Is the law-making group in the government of the UK.

Trench Warfare

Many battles were fought using trench warfare.

Long ditches were dug in the ground. Soldiers lived in the trenches and sometimes climbed out to attack.

A famous example of trench war was the **Battle of the Somme** which started in July 1916.



The Alliances during WW1

The Alliance system

Many countries had made alliances with one other. They agreed to protect each other. If one was attacked, the others would defend them. The war was fought between:

- **The Triple Alliance:** Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies.
- **The Triple Entente:** Great Britain, Russia and France.

Key Dates

June 1914: Assassination of Franz Ferdinand
 August 1914: Germany invades Belgium.
 Britain declares war on Germany
 August 1914: Battle of Mons
 Oct 1914: Battle of Ypres
 Dec 1914: Christmas truce
 April 1915: Gas attack on Ypres
 April 1915: Allied landings at Gallipoli
 Feb 1916: Britain introduces conscription
 July 1916: Battle of the Somme begins
 July 1917: The United States declares war on Germany
 Mar 1918: Start of German Spring Offensive
 Nov 1918: Armistice
 June 1919: Treaty of Versailles signed



Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The assassination of Franz Ferdinand (Archduke of Austria) sparked the outbreak of World War One.

How did the War start?



World War One ended at 11am on 11 November, 1918 - this became known as **Armistice Day**.

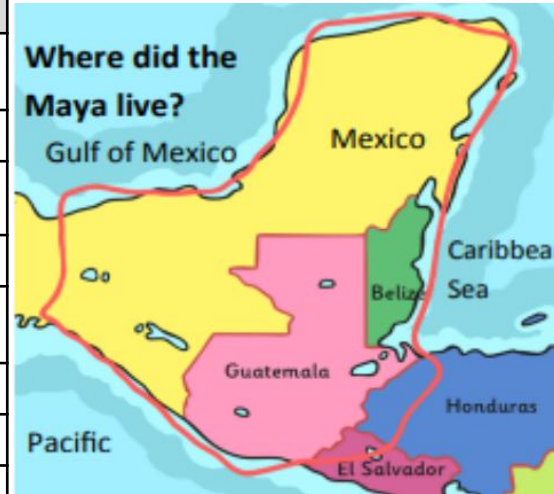


Knowledge Organiser Year 6 History: Who were the Mayans?

Concept: Perspective

King in Cornish = ruw 

Key Vocabulary	Things we already know
Mesoamerica	The region in which the Maya lived, spanning over Mexico and parts of Southern America
settlement	A place where a group of people live together.
civilisation	A stable society with its own culture and way of life.
kingdom	A place ruled by a king, queen or important person
empire	A group of countries ruled by a single person, government, or country.
dynasty	A series of rulers who are all from the same family
hieroglyphics	A system of writing that used symbols instead of letters.
maize	A cereal grain, also known as corn
Pok-a-tok	A game where large rubber balls were aimed at stone hoops. Losers were sometimes sacrificed to the gods!
deity	A synonym for god.
temple Tel 	A building used for the worship of a god or gods in some religions
sacrifice	A slaughtering of an animal or human as an offering to please the gods
Tomb bedh 	A large stone structure or underground room where someone, especially an important person, is buried
worship	To have or show a strong feeling of respect and admiration for Gods or a god



Map of Mesoamerica



Mayan Timeline ↓



Number system

0	1	2	3	4
				
5	6	7	8	9
				
10	11	12	13	14
				
15	16	17	18	19
				

King



Gods



Calendar

1,100 BC
The first 'Mayan' settlements begin to appear in Mesoamerica along the pacific coast.



800BC
Instead of foraging, maize farming begins and trade between villages begins.



700BC
Mayan writing begins to develop through the form of hieroglyphs.



100BC – 450AD
Maya constructs its first pyramids and developing cities, prompting the rapid rise of Tikal in the tropical lowlands.



638AD
Pakal the Great (King of Palenque) dies. His death mask made of jade is created.



800AD – 1,502AD
Mayan civilization begins to decline and vanish. The Mayan ruins are found by a Spanish expedition lead by Francisco Hernández de Córdoba.



The Pre Classic Mayan

• 3500 BC- 350 AD

The Classic Mayan

• 300-900 AD

The Post Classic Mayan

• 900-1521 AD