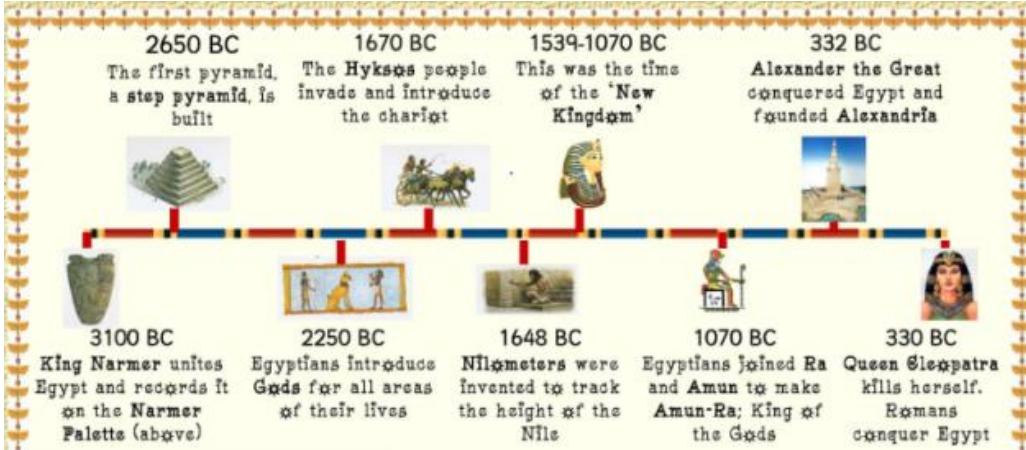


HISTORY SRPING 2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



History Knowledge Organiser — Y5: Egypt



Egyptian Religion

Egyptians believed in lots of different gods and goddesses. Many of these gods are shown with animal or bird heads on a human body. The animals represent the powers of the god.

Name	God of...	Head of...
Ra	The sun	A falcon with a sun crown surrounded by a snake
Anubis	Mummification and funerals	A jackal
Thoth	Wisdom (writing and knowledge)	An ibis bird
Osiris	The underworld/resurrection	A human always wearing a tall white hat



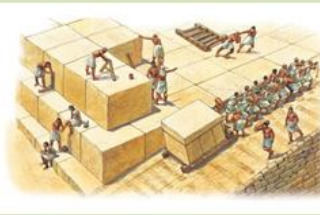
The Ancient Egyptians were ruled by a kings or queens known as Pharaohs. Most Pharaohs were male.

The Pyramids

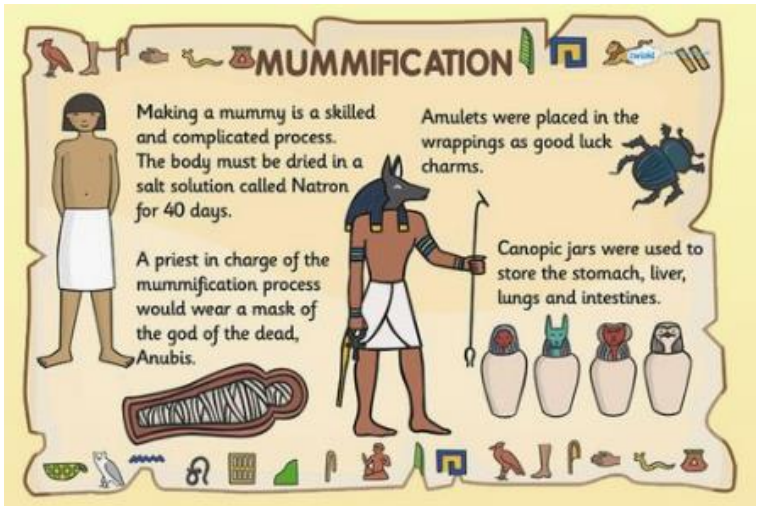
Egypt is famous for the Pyramids, Most well known are the pyramids at Giza.



The Great Pyramid is the oldest of the seven wonders of the ancient world and is the only one that remains intact.



It is believed that the Giza pyramids would have been built by a workforce of over 10,000 people. The workforce was necessary to move the giant blocks of stone. Firstly down the Nile and then on giant sledges across the desert sand.



Howard Carter and Tutankhamun

Howard Carter was an archaeologist and Egyptologist who was determined to find the tomb of the legendary pharaoh, Tutankhamun.



In 1922 Carter was searching the ruins in the Valley of the Kings when a water carrier made the discovery that led to an undiscovered tomb.



After the tomb had been fully explored it was confirmed that it was the final resting place of Tutankhamun. Inside the 3000 year old tomb were over 3000 treasures including his famous death mask.

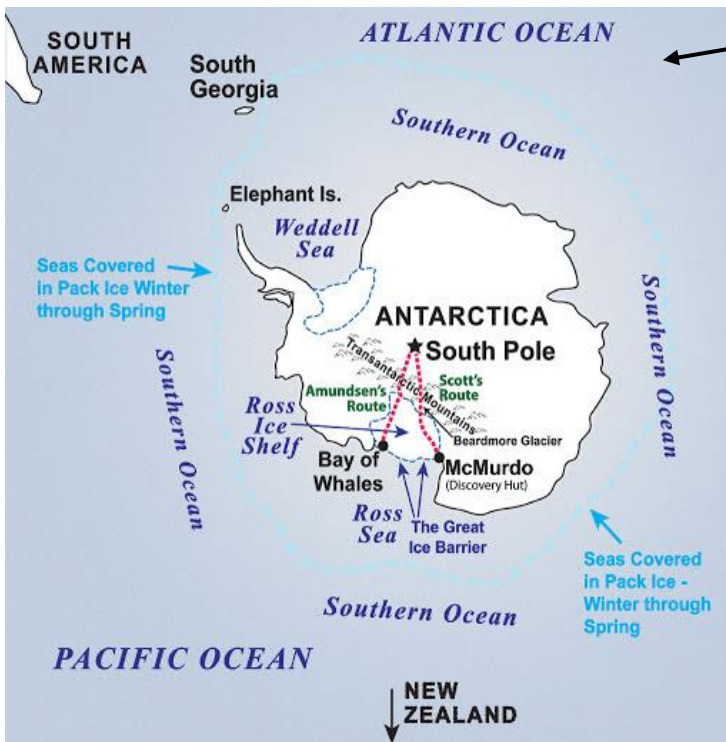


Key Word	Meaning
Pharaoh	A King or Queen of Ancient Egypt
Mummification	The process of preserving dead bodies
Pyramid	A sloping structure that comes together at a point. Used as Tombs for pharaohs.
Tomb	A room to store a body in.
Natron	Salt solution used to dry out bodies and stop them decomposing.
Canopic jars	Jars with the heads of Gods on. Used to store the organs of the body.

History Knowledge Organiser – Y6 : Frozen Worlds

Robert Falcon Scott 6/6/1868 - 29/3/1912

Scott was a Royal Navy officer who led two expeditions to the Antarctic region. On his second expedition he aimed to be the first man to reach the South Pole. Unfortunately circumstances were against him and he was beaten there by a Norwegian man called Roald Amundsen. Unfortunately even more tragedy befell the attempt and Scott and his fellow explorers all failed to return alive.



The map shows the route taken by the two teams that were involved in the race to the South Pole

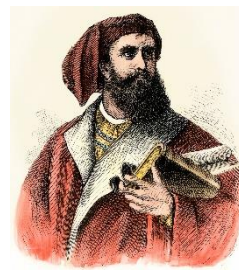
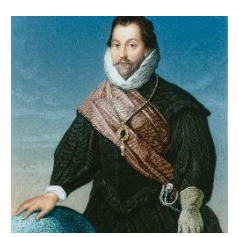


Upon reaching the South Pole, Scott and his team discovered that a Norwegian team had already beaten them there.

The return Journey was a perilous and dangerous journey. Winter in the Antarctic set in earlier than expected and Scott and his fellow explorers became trapped in their tents by severe snowstorms. Finally, after completing a final diary entry, Scott passed away on the 29th March 1912. The final resting place of Scott and his party was just 12.5 miles away from food and safety.



The **Age of Exploration** (also called the **Age of Discovery**) began in the 1400s and continued through the 1600s. It was a period of time when the European nations began exploring the world. They discovered new routes to India, much of the Far East, and the Americas.



Famous Explorers Throughout History

Sir Francis Drake: Sir Francis Drake was an English explorer, sea captain, privateer, slave trader, naval officer, and politician. Drake is best known for his circumnavigation of the world in a single expedition, from 1577 to 1580.

Marco Polo: Marco Polo was a Venetian merchant, explorer, and writer who travelled through Asia along the Silk Road between 1271 and 1295.

Neil Armstrong: Neil Alden Armstrong was an American astronaut and aeronautical engineer, and the first person to walk on the Moon (1969).

History Knowledge Organiser — Y7: Medieval Life

Changes to the Church

The Church was very important to people in Medieval England. It was a place that played a big role in everyone's life whether it be listening about God or confessing sins so that they would go to Heaven not Hell.

William realised the influence that the Church had on people's minds so tried to control the Church so that he could control the people.

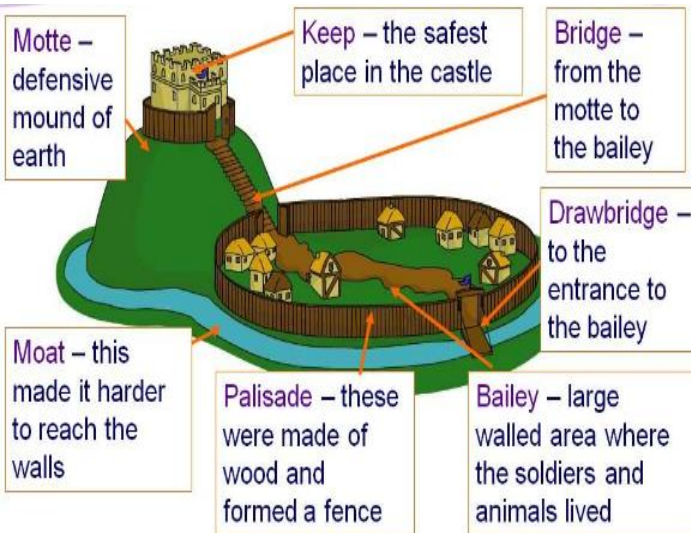
To do this he appointed lots of Church leader from Normandy, built lots of new churches and changed the traditional customs and practices of the Anglo-Saxons to be more Norman like.



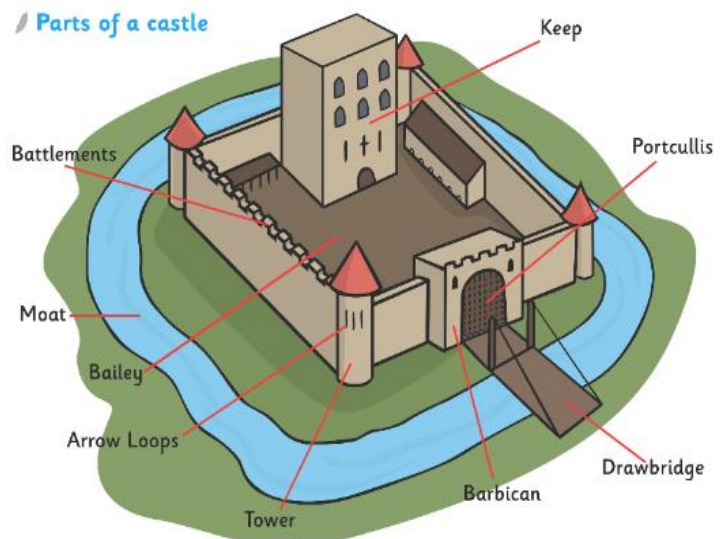
Life Before and After William

Before William	After William
No castles before 1066	Lots of Castles built
The main method of transport was walking	Most people still walked to get around
Small wooden churches	Lots of big stone churches and cathedrals
Saxon English mainly spoken	Norman language starts to merge with the English language
Food is whatever can be grown or kept on the land	No real change to the diet of the average person
Hunting for meat is allowed	Hunting is outlawed – big fines and punishments for those caught
English Lords and Barons rule the land	Norman Barons and Lords rule the land
English peasants farm the land providing food to eat	English Peasants farm the land providing food to eat
Herbs and remedies used to cure people of illness	Herbs and remedies used to cure people of illness

Motte and Bailey castles



Square Keep Castles



Magna Carta

For nearly 200 years after the rule of William, England continued to have a king in total control of the country up until the reign of King John. His Barons did not like the way he ruled, he was said to be cruel and forced high taxes upon his subjects.

As a result the Barons rebelled and in 1215 the Magna Carta (Great Charter) was signed. No king ever had absolute power ever again and England saw the beginning of a Parliament where Barons and Kings were both represented.



Key Vocabulary

The Church	Used when discussing the Catholic religion.
Pope	Head of the Catholic Church
Barons	Rich landowners, Important people who help the King
Motte and Bailey	A type of wooden castle used by William to help control the country
Square Keep	A more modern castle using to improve defence
Charter	A written list of rules and rights
Parliament	The people that run the country
Absolute	Complete
Democracy	When the government is freely elected

History Knowledge Organiser — Y8: The British Empire

What was the British Empire?

An Empire is a group of countries that are ruled over by a single monarch or ruler.

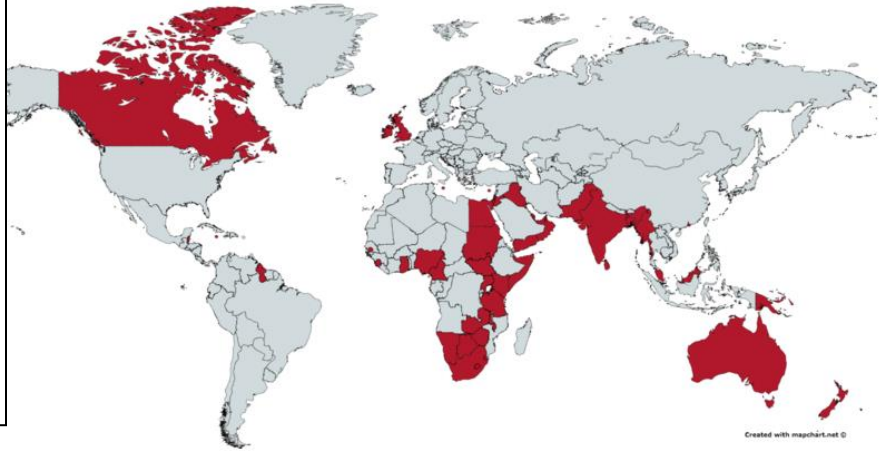
The British Empire began in the 16th Century and by 1783 Britain had colonies in both North America and the West Indies.

By the 19th Century the British Empire was worldwide, containing Australia, huge parts of Africa and the whole of India amongst other areas.

By 1922 England ruled 25% of the Earth!

Where was the British Empire?

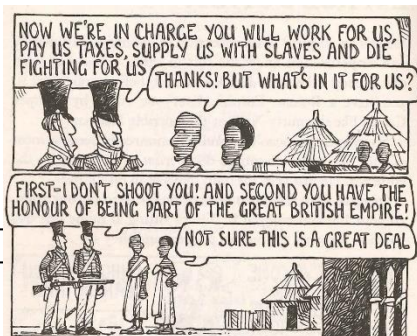
Any areas coloured in red were part of the British Empire.



Why have an Empire?

One of the key reasons that Britain wanted an empire was so that we could give our system of government and Christianity to the world. The British people thought that this was the correct thing to do as it would help to make the world a more civilised place.

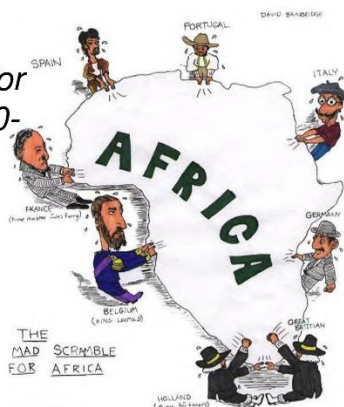
The Empire became more than just owning and discovering land, Britain discovered that there was money to be made through trade.



The British in Africa

The colonisation of Africa became almost like a competition between the main European nations to take control of as much land as possible. This race became known as the scramble for Africa.

The Scramble for Africa 1880-1914



The British in India

India became known as the jewel in the crown of the British Empire. As well as spices, jewels and textiles, India had a massive population, many Indians ended up serving in the British army.

In 1857 there was a huge mutiny by the Indian soldiers and it took a number of months for the British to restore control and regain order.

For the next 90 years Indians campaigned for independence and self-rule. Perhaps you remember the most famous campaigner from your Year 7 RE lessons – Mahatma Gandhi.



Key Vocabulary

Empire	A group of countries that are under the rule of one
Colony	A country or place that is part of the Empire
Civilise	To develop a country so that it becomes advanced
Raj	The name given to the British rule of India
East India Company	A company that used trade agreements to slowly take over India
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods
Sepoy	An Indian soldier serving in the British army
Mutiny	An act of rebellion against the people in charge