

# HISTORY AUTUMN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



## Year 5- Autumn 1

# Essential History Skills



### What makes a good Historian?

The attributes of a Historian are:  
 Inquisitive, Good research skills,  
 Objectivity, Critical thinking  
 skills, a passion for learning and  
 cultural awareness.

### Chronology

Chronology is the time order of  
 events

### Decades and Centuries

A decade is a span of 10 years.  
 For example, the year 2010-2020  
 is a decade.

A century is a span of 100 years.  
 For example, 1900 - 2000.

Century ----- Years

1<sup>st</sup> Century- 0-99

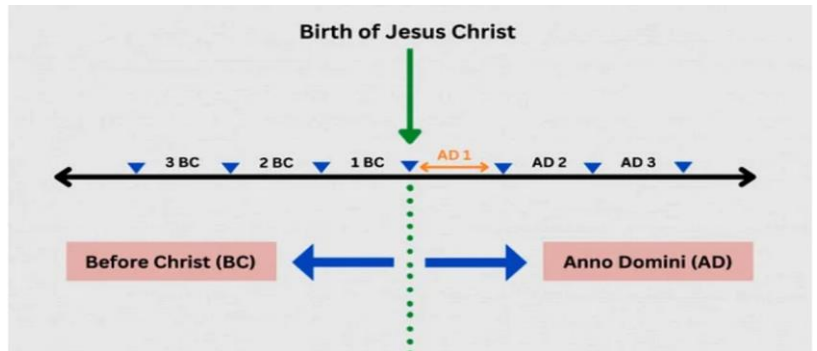
2<sup>nd</sup> Century 100-199

3<sup>rd</sup> Century 200-299

Etc

20<sup>th</sup> Century 1900-1999

21<sup>st</sup> Century 2000-2099



### BC and AD

BC stands for "Before Christ." It represents years counted backward from the estimated birth of Jesus Christ. For example, 100 BC means 100 years before the birth of Christ.

AD stands for "Anno Domini," which is Latin for "In the year of our Lord." It represents years counted forward from the estimated year of the birth of Jesus Christ. For example, AD 100 means 100 years after the birth of Christ.



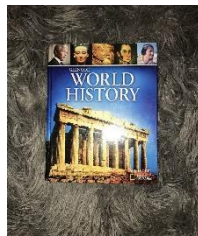
### Primary and Secondary Sources

Primary Sources: These are original documents or artefacts that were created during events or time period being studied.

E.g. Diaries and letters, Official documents, Newspapers and magazines, Artefacts

Secondary sources are created after the time period being studied and are often based on primary sources.

E.g. History books and textbooks, Biographies, articles, documentaries



Year 6- Autumn 1  
**Ancient Greece**



**Ancient Greece**

Ancient Greece typically refers to the period from around 800 BCE to 146 BCE.

In Ancient Greece, City states would form and govern themselves



**Athens**

Athens evolved from a collection of settlements into a city-state around the 8th century BCE, adopting a democratic system. The 5th century BCE saw Athens reach its peak culturally, politically, and economically under leaders like Pericles. Athens declined after its defeat and eventually came under Roman rule in 146 BCE.

**Sparta**

Sparta was established around the 10th century. Spartan society emphasized military training from childhood, producing elite warriors known as hoplites. Sparta led the Peloponnesian League, a coalition of city-states, which rivaled Athens and eventually defeated it in the Peloponnesian War. Spartan power declined following the war, weakened by internal strife and conflicts with other Greek city-states.

**Athenian Democracy**

Democracy is a system of government where power is given to the people, who either directly or through elected representatives, participate in decision-making and governance.

Athenian democracy was a direct democracy where citizens voted on laws directly, elected officials, and served on juries, fostering political participation.



**Spartan Military**

Spartan society was highly militarized, with emphasis on discipline, austerity, and military prowess. Citizens underwent rigorous training from childhood, women enjoyed more rights compared to other Greek city-states, and the state controlled all aspects of life to maintain military readiness.



Year 7 - Autumn 1  
**The Norman Conquest**



**Harald Hardrada**

King of Norway, he claimed the English throne based on an alleged agreement with King Harthacanute and the fact that Harthacanute's sister was his mother.



**Harold Godwinson**

He claimed that Edward made him the heir on his deathbed and had the support of the English Nobility.

**Harold Godwinson**

William claimed that King Edward the Confessor had promised him the English throne. Additionally, he argued that Harold Godwinson had sworn an oath of allegiance to him.

**The Events of the battle of Hastings**

At the Battle of Hastings, Harold's army positioned atop Senlac Hill, forming a formidable shield wall. William's forces employed archers, cavalry charges, and feigned retreats to weaken the English defence. The battle endured for hours, resulting in heavy casualties, including the deaths of key figures. Harold's demise led to the collapse of English resistance, securing a Norman victory.



**Why did William win?**

William employed tactical strategies like feigned retreats to disrupt Harold's shield wall, enabling cavalry attacks on vulnerable points. Harold's forces, fatigued from the prior battle at Stamford Bridge, were at a disadvantage. The Normans' skilled use of archers bolstered their effectiveness. William's strong leadership ensured discipline and cohesion among his troops throughout the battle.



**The Bayeux Tapestry**

The Bayeux Tapestry, a nearly 70-meter-long embroidered cloth, portrays the events preceding the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. Commissioned by Bishop Odo, William the Conqueror's half-brother, it served to commemorate the conquest and legitimize Norman rule. Its visual narrative was crucial for conveying the story to those who couldn't read

# The Stuarts and the Gunpowder Plot

## Stuart Societal Hierarchy



A gentleman.

Lords and other rich people who owned lands and had many servants.

Usually merchants and traders



A citizen.

Who owned or rented their own land and perhaps employed some people to work on them



A yeoman.

Farm workers who worked for landowners and sometimes rented a little land to grow food.



A labourer.

## The Stuart Diet

Rich diet- Lots of meat and very few vegetables. They would drink beer or wine imported from France

Poor diet- Lots of veg often in a stew with very little meat. They would drink weak beer as it was cleaner than water.

Potatoes, tomatoes, sweetcorn, cocoa and pineapples had not yet been imported from America.



## Women in the Stuart era

Women were in charges of running the household but accountable the husband. A husband could beat his wife with a stick no thicker than his thumb.

Women were 2nd class citizens with almost no legal rights her property became her husbands including children when she got married.

## Entertainment in the Stuart era

**Theatre**- The rich would sit in covered seats each side while poor people would watch from an open area in front called the pit.

**Blood sports**- These were very popular in the middle classes they would watch bear baiting, bull baiting and dog fighting.

**Sport**- Poor people engaged in fishing and archery. They also played an early version of football where they would have to get the ball to the opposition's village. Rich people would often go hunting.



## The Gunpowder Plot

The Gunpowder Plot was a failed attempt by English Catholics led by Robert Catesby to blow up King James I and Parliament on November 5, 1605. They were angered by King James I's refusal to grant more religious toleration to Catholics. After an anonymous letter warning a lord to stay away, a search of the House of Lords was undertaken which led to the discovery of Guy Fawkes guarding 36 barrels of gunpowder.

