

# Year One: Old & New Toys and Games

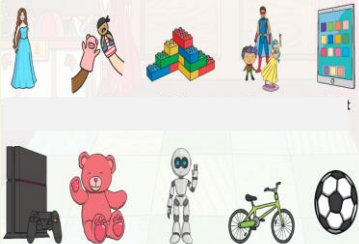


## Knowledge Organiser The Big Idea

Children have always played with toys, whether they were born a long time ago or earlier this year. Toys and games have changed over the years in the way they looked and what they were made from.

What are our toys and games like today?

Many toys are electronic. And made of metal. We play lots of games outside on the playground.



What were our toys and games like 5 years ago?



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What were our parents and grandparents toys like and how do we know?

Life for your parents and grandparents is very different to today. For example, we use phones to text but they may have sent letters. This means that toys would have been different too.



What toys and games did the Victorians play with?

In Victorian times, toys were mainly made of wood, paper and metal. Victorian children also played different games outside.



What is the same/ different about the toys and games we have looked at?



Toys have existed for thousands of years, made out of materials that were available at the time.

## Vocabulary

Victorian

modern

the past

similar

different

# Year Two: Rosa Parks and other significant people



## Knowledge Organiser The Big Idea



Significant people have had a huge impact on society today. Rosa Parks has a positive influence on society today because she stood up for discrimination and she changed people's views on racism.

### What does discrimination and democracy mean?

Discrimination means treating some people differently from others. Democracy means allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their own personal lives.



### Who was Rosa Parks?



Rosa Parks risked her life to improve the lives of African Americans. She believed it was wrong that people like her did not have the same rights as white Americans.

### Why was what Rosa Parks did so brave?

In the Southern United States, black people were not allowed to go to the same schools or restaurants as white people. This was called segregation.



### What is a suffragette?

The Suffragettes were a women's suffrage movement in Britain, aiming to achieve 'Votes For Women', or to enable women to vote.



### Who was Emily Davison?



Emily Davison was born in 1872 in London, England. She wanted to improve the lives of women and fought so that they would be treated the same as men. She often broke the law and put her life in danger for what she believed in.

### Why is Emily Davison still remembered today?

Davison was sent to prison several times because of her protests, along with other suffragettes. The Suffragettes helped to make society more equal for women.



## Vocabulary

right    suffragette    campaign    segregation    race    protest

# Year Three: Samuel Crompton- Local Study Knowledge Organiser



## The Big Idea



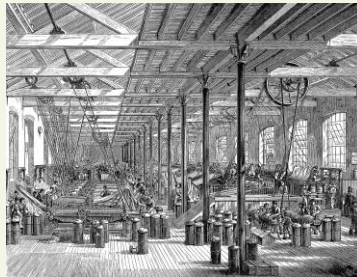
Bolton has a famous place in the history of the Industrial Revolution. The spinning and weaving of cotton was a vital element in Bolton's wealth in the past. Samuel Crompton invention revolutionised the industry.

### What was the industrial revolution?

The Industrial Revolution is the name for a time of great change in industry, technology and science.



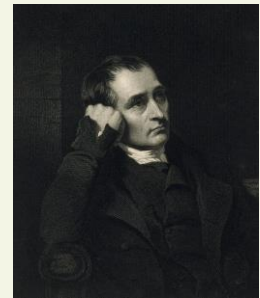
### How has life changed since the industrial revolution?



The Industrial Revolution led to the improved quality of life for people today. This improvement can be seen in our modern access to many different types of goods

### Who was Samuel Crompton?

Samuel Crompton was a British inventor during the Industrial Revolution. His invention called the spinning mule changed the cotton industry.



### Why is Hall I 'th' Wood significant?

Hall i' th' Wood is the location of the house in Bolton where Samuel Crompton invented the spinning mule.



### Why is Samuel Crompton remembered today in Bolton?



Bolton has a famous place in the history of the Industrial Revolution. The spinning and weaving of cotton was a vital element in Bolton's wealth in the past.

## Vocabulary

Mill town boomtown luddite industrial revolution cotton mill  
ancestor mule

# Year Four: Ancient Greece

## Knowledge Organiser



## The Big Idea



The Ancient Greeks were a civilization who dominated the Mediterranean thousands of years ago. Government, philosophy, science, mathematics, art, literature and sports were impacted by the Ancient Greeks.

What was Ancient Greece like and how do we know about it?

Ancient Greece was one of the greatest human civilisations and its achievements are still influential today. Greece is studied today by historians and archaeologists who visit old cities to excavate and explore the remaining ruins.



Who were the Ancient Greeks?



From 800 BC onwards Ancient Greece became an impressive civilisation. Civilisation means 'a human society with its own social organization and culture'. City states were areas of land in Ancient Greece made up of a main city and the surrounding countryside.

Why were the Athenians and Spartans at war?

In 479 AD, the two most powerful city-states Athens and Sparta teamed up to defeat the Persians but their friendship didn't last long. Less than 50 years later, they were at war.



What religion did the Ancient Greeks follow?

The Ancient Greeks believed in many gods, including Zeus (king of the gods), Athena (goddess of reason, wisdom and war, after whom the city of Athens was named), Hades (god of the dead and the underworld) and Poseidon (god of the sea).



What was like for the Ancient Greek women?



Greek women were expected to avoid public places so they spent much of their time at home. Many wealthy Greek households had separate areas for men and women. Women would manage daily household tasks like weaving and looking after children.

What have the Ancient Greeks got to so with the Olympics?

The Olympics began in Ancient Greece. The games started in Olympia, hence the name. They were held every 4 years to honour the King of gods (Zeus).



## Vocabulary

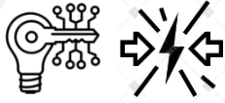
Spartans    democracy    Olympics    plague    truce    Zeus    Apollo  
temple    Philosophy    Athenians

# Year Five: The Anglo-Saxons

## Knowledge Organiser



### The Big Idea



The Anglo-Saxons also brought their own religious beliefs, but the arrival of Saint Augustine in 597 converted most of the country to Christianity. The Anglo-Saxon period lasted for 600 years, from 410 to 1066, and in that time Britain's political landscape underwent many changes.

#### When and why did the Anglo-Saxons invade?

After the Roman soldiers left around 410AD, there were many battles between Anglo-Saxons and Britons. More and more Anglo-Saxons arrived to take land for themselves. The time of the Anglo-Saxons is thought to have begun about 450AD.



#### Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?



The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three groups of people from Germany, Denmark and The Netherlands. The groups were named the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes.

#### Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

Anglo-Saxons built their own settlements with each village having a chief who protected the villagers. Anglo-Saxons worked hard farming the land and did not have a comfortable life.



#### How did they divide Britain when they invaded?

By about 550AD, Britain had been broken up into many small kingdoms each ruled by a different leader. The name England is derived from 'Angle Land' meaning land of the Angles.



#### What religion did the Anglo-Saxons follow?



To begin with, Anglo Saxons followed Pagan religions. In 596AD, the Roman Christian church sent missionaries to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. The missionaries were lead by a monk called Saint Augustine.

#### Who was Alfred the Great?

In 871 AD, Alfred became king of Wessex and made peace with the Vikings. Alfred managed to pay off the Vikings and keep the peace for five years but in 876AD a new leader of the Danish Vikings called Guthrum attacked Wessex.



### Vocabulary

archaeologist    Anglo-Saxon kingdoms    shires    shire reeve    thane  
Wessex    witan or witenagemot    wergild

# Year Six: World War 2

## Knowledge Organiser



### The Big Idea



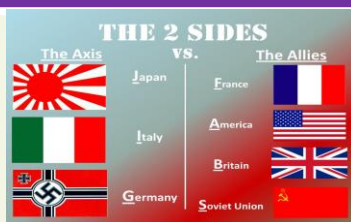
Many different events led up to the beginning of World War II and this piece of British history has shaped the way we live here in Britain today including British Values and British Culture.

#### Why did WW2 happen?

World war 1 occurred 21 years before WW2. It started because countries were trying to expand their empires. However, WW1 was not the "war to end all wars" like people thought. WW2 was different to WW1 as it directly impacted the civilians.



#### Who were the allies and axis?



The majority of the world's countries became involved in the conflict forming two military alliances: 1. The Allies included Britain, France, USA, Russia 2. The Axis included Germany , Italy and Japan.

#### Who were Hitler and Churchill and why were they so important?

Hitler became the leader of the Nazi Party in 1921. He claimed that he could make Germany a more powerful and wealthy country. Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of England during WW2.



#### What was Propaganda?

Propaganda is a way of spreading ideas and influencing people. Propaganda played an important part for both the Axis and the Allies as it was used to inform the public and raise morale.



#### What were rations?



After war was declared in September 1939, the British government had to cut down on the amount of food it brought in from abroad as German submarines started attacking British supply ships so the British government decided to introduce a system of rationing.

#### What was the blitz?

The blitz lasted from September 1940 to May 1941. Bomber planes attacked at night and Air Raid Sirens were used to warn people of the raids.



### Vocabulary

allies    evacuee    black out    rationing    air raid shelter    Anderson  
shelter    trenches    axis    blitz