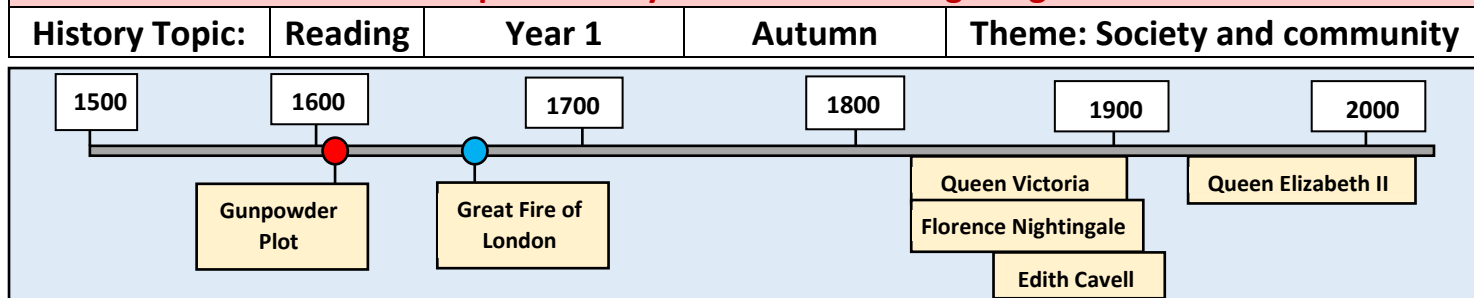






Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser



Changes to Reading since my grandparents were alive

Timeline		Key Vocabulary	
8th Century	Anglo Saxons settle in Reading	Berkshire	The county where we live
1932	Tilehurst Water Tower is built	Brickworks	A factory where bricks are made
1966	Tilehurst Brickworks closes	County	An area of a country, counties are bigger than towns and most cities
1976	Huntley & Palmers stop close their biscuit factory in Reading	Decade	Ten years
1976	Sutton Seeds moves away from Reading	Factory	A building where products are made or assembled
1977	The Hexagon theatre is built	History	The study of the past
1985	The new Central Library is built	Library	A building where people can go to borrow books
1998	The Madjeski Stadium is opened	London	The capital of the country and a local big city
 		Motorway	A multi-lane road that is used by cars and other road vehicles
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> Madejski Stadium </div> <div> Hexagon Theatre </div> </div>		Reading	The town where we live
1999	The Oracle shopping centre is opened	Railway station	A place on a railway line where the train can stop to allow passengers on and off
2005	Green Park wind turbine is built	Stadium	A large outdoor building where events happen
2006	Reading FC play their first season in the Premier League	Water Tower	A tank that collects rainwater. It is high up so the water can flow down into pipes
2013	Reading Prison closes	Wind turbine	A windmill that makes electricity
2017	Reading train station is re-built		

Key people

Sir John Madejski		A British businessman who has many buildings in the town named after him.
Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge		Married to Prince William, the future king, she was born in Reading at the Royal Berkshire Hospital.

Key Points

3Bs	As Reading grew as a town it became famous for 3 things. Beer , Bulbs (seeds) and biscuits . All these industries boomed during the 19 th Century due to Reading's excellent transport links with the river, canal and railways.
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Key Questions

- What is the biggest change in Reading from when your grandparents were children?
- What is the most important building/place in Reading?

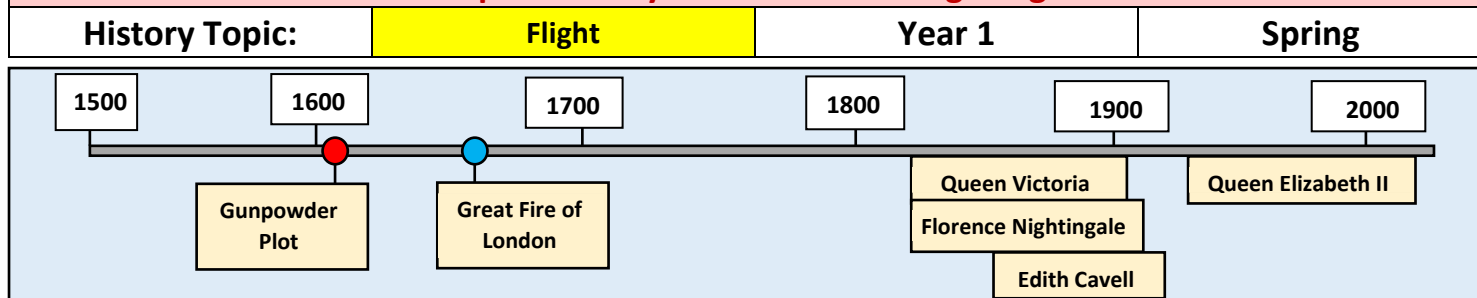


Green Park Wind Turbine










Reading Railway Station

Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser







Timeline

400 BC	First kites were invented in China.	
1485	Leonardo Da Vinci invented the Ornithopter - a wing flapping aircraft but it did not fly.	
1783	First hot-air balloon flight (with a duck, sheep and a chicken).	
1804	George Cayley invents the glider .	
1849	The first glider flight carrying a person (a 10 year old boy) also invented by George Cayley.	
1903	The Wright brothers invented the first aeroplane .	
1907	Paul Cornu invented the first helicopter .	
1910	The first Passenger flights took place.	
1927	Charles Lindberg flew non-stop across the Atlantic Ocean.	
1932	Amelia Earhart first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean.	
1933	Boeing 247 made its first flight with 10 passengers .	
1957	The Space Age begins when the first satellite , Sputnik 1 launches.	
	Sputnik 2 takes the first animal around earth – Laika the Dog.	
1961	Yuri Gagarin becomes the first human to go into space.	
1969	Neil Armstrong becomes the first human to walk on the moon.	
1969	The first Concorde flight .	
2000	The International Space Station is used for the first time.	
2003	The last Concorde flight.	
2007	Airbus A380 was launched – largest passenger aeroplane .	
2015	Tim Peake . The first British astronaut at the International Space Station .	
2020	SpaceX become the first private company to send humans into space	

Key Vocabulary

Aeroplane	A powered flight machine with fixed wings.
Astronaut	A person who travels into space.
Flight	A journey through the air.
Glider	An aeroplane with no engine.
Hot-air balloon	A large balloon fill with hot air that people can travel in.
Helicopter	A power flight machine with rotors.
International space station (ISS)	Like a satellite that people can visit and stay in.
Invented	A person who creates something for the first time.
Passengers	Someone who travels in a vehicle.
Satellite	A machine in space that travels around the earth.
Space age	When humans started exploring space.
Travel	When you go from one place to another, often somewhere that is far away.

Key people

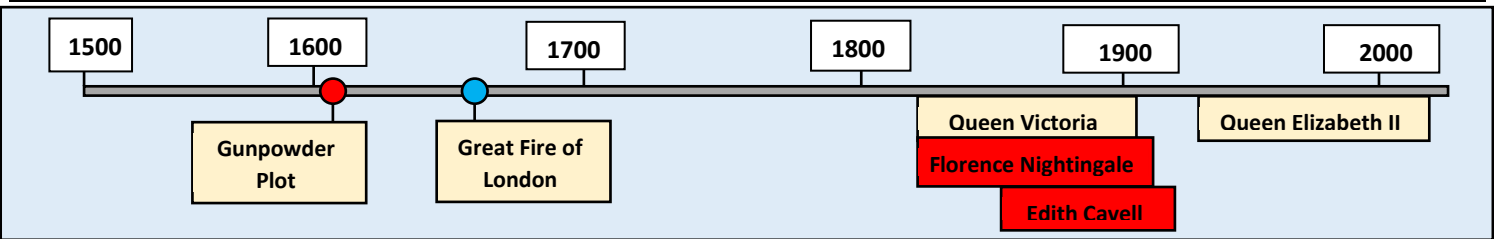
	Amelia Earhart	The Wright Brothers	
	First person to fly over the Atlantic on their own	Their first aeroplane flight lasted 12 seconds	
			
Tim Peake		Neil Armstrong	
		First human to walk on the moon	
First British person to visit the ISS			


Key Questions

- Why did people start to use flight as a method of travel?
- Why is air travel so popular now?
- From what we know now what will be the next development in flight?

Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic:	Florence Nightingale & Edith Cavell	Year 1	Summer	Theme: Invasion and Monarchy
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Florence Nightingale		
Who was she?	When?	Photo
A nurse who helped turn war hospitals from crowded and dirty to clean and safe. She helped make the job of a nurse very important.	Born 12 th May 1820 Died 13 th August 1910	

Timeline	
1844	Decided to become a nurse . Her parents did not want her to. They thought she should not work and become a housewife
1853	The Crimean War begins.
1854	Florence travels to Crimea and saw that the hospitals for soldiers were crowded and dirty. Soldiers had no beds or blankets, no clean water or fresh food to eat! More soldiers were dying in these hospitals than from fighting
1854	Florence changed this by making hospitals clean, giving soldiers warm blankets and hot food.



Hospitals before Florence	Hospitals after Florence
1856	Florence goes home to England. She visits Queen Victoria to tell her about the poor conditions in military hospitals . The queen agrees to change this and make them better
1860	Florence opens the Nightingale Training School to train nurses
1907	Florence becomes the first woman to be awarded the Order of Merit by the Queen

Key Vocabulary	
Medicine	A drug or treatment to try and heal or prevent a disease or illness
Nurse	A person trained to take care of the sick or ill
Disease	An illness that makes a person feel unwell
Crimea	An area between Russia and Ukraine
Training	Teaching a person a particular skill
War	Two or more countries fighting each other
Hospital	A place where injured or sick are looked after

Edith Cavell		
Who was she?	When?	Photo
A brave nurse during World War I who cared for soldiers from both sides of the war and helped 200 escape.	Born 4 th December 1865 Died 12 th October 1915	

Timeline	
1896	Edith trains to be a nurse
1907	Edith moves to Belgium as the person in charge of a school to train nurses. Edith does a really good job.
1914	World War I begins
1914	Edith's school was turned into a hospital to care for wounded soldiers. Edith treated all the soldiers, even if they were fighting for the enemy!

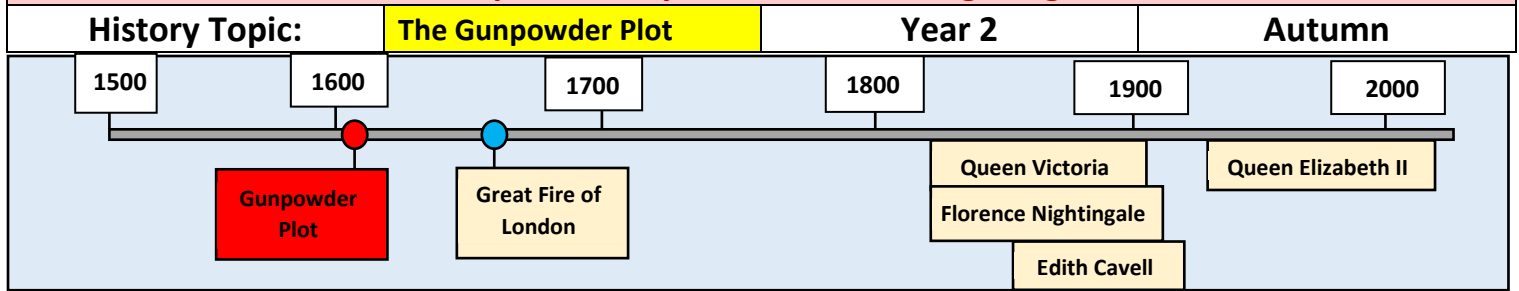


Edith with some of the nurses she trained	
1915	Edith helped more than 200 soldiers to escape using a secret tunnel under her hospital .
1915	In August, the tunnel was found by German soldiers and she was arrested. In October 12th she was killed.

The wars	
Crimean War	Russia Vs UK, France & others
World War I	A huge war between lots of countries including UK & France and Germany

Key Questions	
Key Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why do people still remember both these people today? What was similar and different about their lives? If you could meet both of these people what question would you like to ask them and explain why? What happens to people during an invasion? Who was the monarch during Florence Nightingales life? 	

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Timeline	
1570	The Pope excommunicates Queen Elizabeth I
1588	Britain defeats the Spanish Armada
1601	Two small plots by some Catholics against the government both fail.
March 1603	James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England and Ireland as well, becoming the first King of Great Britain.
Jan 1604	King James makes Catholics attend Church of England services and makes Catholic priests leave the country
Feb 1603	Robert Catesby meets Thomas Winton and Jack Wright to begin discussing the plot .
Apr 1604	Guy Fawkes joins the plot as an explosives expert
May 1604	The plotters , along with Thomas Percy, meet at the Duck and Drake pub. They all promise to keep the plot secret.
1604	Thomas Percy rents a house near Parliament , hiring Guy Fawkes as a servant with the 'John Johnson'
Dec 1604	Thomas Bates and Kit Wright, join as the plotters dig a tunnel from Guy Fawkes' home.
Mar 1605	Thomas Percy rents a vault directly under the House of Lords so the gunpowder is moved there. Guy Fawkes moves the gunpowder at night to avoid being noticed.
Oct 1605	Lord Monteagle receives a letter warning him not to attend the opening of Parliament on 5 th November.
1 st Nov 1605	The King is warned of the plot and sees the letter. The use of the phrase 'terrible blow' makes them suspect the use of gunpowder .
4 th Nov 1605	The vaults below Parliament are searched and a large amount of fire wood is discovered.
5 th Nov 1605	A second search is ordered, Guy Fawkes is arrested as he is found with fuses and matches and taken to the King for questioning. They also find 36 barrels of gunpowder
6 th Nov 1605	The other plotters flee to the Midlands to hide.
8 th Nov 1605	The Sherriff of Worcestershire arrives with 200 men. In the battle, Catesby, Percy and the Wright brothers die. The rest are captured and taken to the Tower of London.
Nov 1605	Guy Fawkes confesses under torture as does Thomas Winton implicating all the remaining plotters
27 th Jan 1606	The eight remaining plotters are all found guilty of Treason and sentenced to death.
31 st Jan 1606	The plotters are all hung, drawn and quartered, in public executions to scare others from doing something like this.

Key Vocabulary	
Catholic	A form of Christianity. Based in Rome, Italy
Church Of England	A form of Christianity which broke away from the Catholic church
Excommunicate	No longer allowing someone to be part of the Catholic Church
Government	A group of people who
Gunpowder	A chemical that explodes if set alight
Parliament	The building in London where the government meets
Plot	A secret plan to do something – usually against the law or harmful to others
Pope	Leader of the Catholic church.
Spanish Armada	130 Spanish ships that were sent to attack England.
Treason	A crime against your own country, King or Queen or Government
Vault	A large underground room

Key people	
King James I	He was the King of Scotland who later became the first King of Britain.
Robert Catesby	The leader of the plotters who started the plan to blow up the Houses of Parliament
Thomas Percy	The man who gave the plotters access to the house near Parliament and the vault under the House of Lords.
Guy Fawkes	The explosive expert whose job it was to light the fuse to blow up Parliament.



Guy Fawkes



King James I



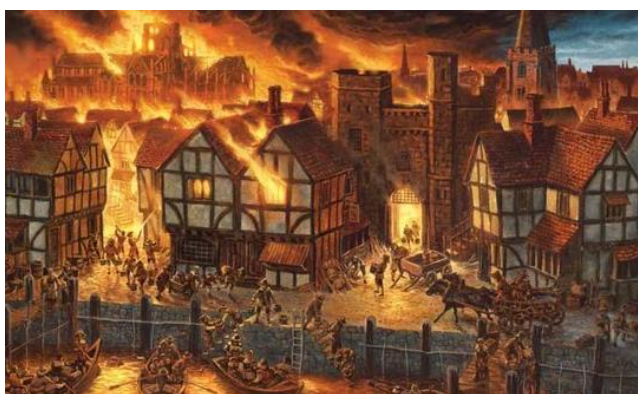
The Plotters

Key Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why were the plotters unhappy? Why did they decide to do it? Why did the plot not succeed? What was the legacy of the plot, did anything change because of the plot?

Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic: The Great Fire of London		Year 2	Spring	Theme: Society and community	
1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
	Gunpowder Plot	Great Fire of London		Queen Victoria Florence Nightingale Edith Cavell	Queen Elizabeth II

Timeline	
1665	King Charles II warned the Lord Mayor of London about the danger of fire in the city.
1666 2 nd Sept	A fire started in the house of baker Thomas Farriner in Pudding Lane. He escaped, with his family, through an upstairs window.
1 am	
3 am	The fire grew quickly. The Lord Mayor of London was woken and told the news but took no action.
5 am	The Lord Mayor was advised to demolish houses in the path of the fire to stop it spreading. He ignored this as he did not want to pay to rebuild them.
7 am	Samuel Pepys sent his belongings out of the city, including his famous diary.
10 pm	The King told the Lord Mayor to pull down houses in the fire's path to stop it from spreading. He was offered soldiers to help but the Lord Mayor said no.
1666 3 rd Sept	The Lord Mayor left London so The King put his brother James in charge of organising firefighting
9 am	
1666 4 th Sept	The fire continued to burn despite the efforts of fire fighters. Smoke could be seen as far away as Oxford.
7 am	
12pm	King Charles II joined the lines of people passing buckets of water to pour on the flames.
7pm	St Paul's Cathedral had been completely destroyed by the fire.
1666 5 th Sept	The wind changed direction and started blowing the fire east towards the Tower of London. People were worried it would catch fire and the gunpowder stored under it would explode!
7am	
1666 6 th Sept	The fire was finally put out.



Key people	
Samuel Pepys	A wealthy man during the period, whose diary is one of the best recounts of the fire.
Christopher Wren	The man who redesigned St Paul's Cathedral and The Monument
King Charles II	The King at the time of the Great Fire of London
Lord Mayor Bloodworth	Lord Mayor at the time of the fire, blamed for the extent of the damage

Key Vocabulary	
Cathedral	The main church in an area of a country.
Cause	The reason for something happening.
City	A very large town. Sometimes has a cathedral
Consequence	The result of something happening.
Demolition	An action to destroy an object
Lord Mayor	The person in charge of London

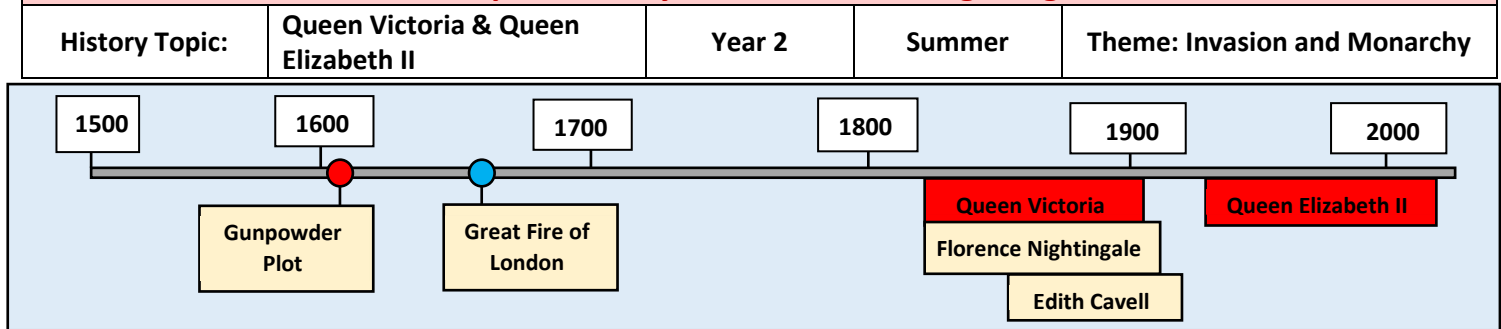
Why did London burn?	
Narrow streets	
Overhanging houses	
Wooden buildings	Buildings were mainly made from wood. The wood was covered in 'pitch' or 'tar'. These are waterproof but set on fire easily!
Long hot summer	This meant that all the wooden building were very dry. It also meant that the supply of water was low
No fire brigade	

After the fire	
The damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13,000 houses burned down 6 people died 100,000 people with no home
The re-build	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streets were made wider Houses were built out of stone and not wood St Paul's Cathedral was re-built The Monument was built to remember the fire




Key Questions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the fire start and why did it spread so quickly? Who helped in trying to put the fire out? Was there anyone who didn't really help? What changed after the fire and how does this still affect us today? 	

Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser




Queen Victoria

Who was she?	When?	
The Queen from 1837 to 1901. The second longest reign of a British monarch . She had nine children.	Born 24 th May 1819 Died 22 nd January 1901	


Timeline

1837	Her uncle William IV dies. Victoria becomes Queen
1838	Victoria has her coronation on 28 th June
1840	Victoria marries Prince Albert. Their first child, Princess Victoria is born later that year
1841	Edward is born. He becomes King Edward VII after Queen Victoria dies
1851	The Great Exhibition in London opens
1854	The Crimean war begins
1861	Prince Albert dies. Queen Victoria mourns . She wears black and stops appearing in public
1870	Children age 5 – 13 have to go to school
1876	Queen Victoria becomes empress of India
1887	Victoria celebrates her golden jubilee
1897	Victoria celebrates her diamond jubilee
1901	Queen Victoria dies. Edward VII is now King.


Key Vocabulary

	
Coronation	The ceremony of crowning a king or queen
Empress	The ruler of a large area
Exhibition	A public display of works of art or items of interest, held in a public building.
Jubilee	A special anniversary of an event, especially one celebrating twenty-five or fifty years of a reign or activity.
Monarch	A King or Queen
Mourn	To feel and show sadness when someone dies
Throne	Used to signify the power of a king or queen

Queen Elizabeth II

Who was she?	When?	
The Queen from 1952 to 2022. The longest ever reign of a British monarch .	Born 21 st April 1926 Died 8 th September 2022	

Timeline

1947	Elizabeth marries Prince Phillip.
1948	Prince Charles is born (he is now King).
	
1952	Her father, King George VI dies and Elizabeth becomes Queen.
1953	Elizabeth has her coronation on 2 nd June
1981	Prince Charles marries Lady Diana Spencer
1992	Windsor Castle suffers severe fire damage.
1996	Prince Charles and Princess Diana divorce
2002	Queen Elizabeth celebrates her Golden Jubilee . The Queen Mother dies
2005	Prince Charles marries Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall
2012	Elizabeth celebrates her diamond jubilee
2015	Queen Elizabeth becomes the longest ever reigning British Monarch
2022	Queen Elizabeth dies. Charles III is now King.

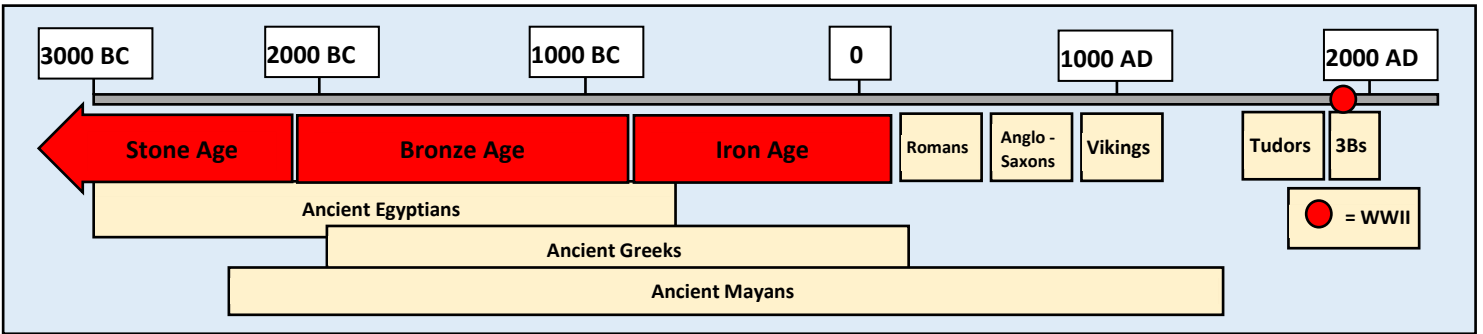
Key Questions

Key Questions



- What was similar and different about the reigns of Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II?
- What were the biggest challenges they faced whilst they were queen?
- How did the public feel about them?
- What do historians think about them?
- Why was Queen Victoria an empress?

Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic:	The Stone Age to the Iron Age	Year 3	Autumn	Theme: Society and community
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Timeline

Timeline		
Stone Age	Early Stone Age (Palaeolithic) 500,000BC – 8,000BC	
	500,000BC	Stone Age begins
	40,000BC	First Homo Sapiens in Britain
	33,000BC	The Ice-Age drove humans out
	11,000BC	The Ice –Age ends. Temperatures rise and Homo Sapiens return.
	Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic) 8,000BC- 4,000BC	
	4,400BC	Humans settle and build farms. Agriculture begins.
	Late Stone Age (Neolithic) 4,000BC – 2,500BC	
	3,180BC	The village of Skara Brae is built
3,000BC	Work begins on Stonehenge	
		
The Bronze age (2,500BC – 700BC)		
2000BC	Fields with stone wall were built	
The Iron Age (700BC – 43AD)		
100BC	First coins in Britain used	
54BC	First Roman invasion – the Britons fought them off	
43AD	The Romans invaded Britain again and won. The Iron Age ends	
What happened during these times?		
Stone Age		
Simple tools and weapons made of stone		
They were hunter gatherers		
They began farming and growing crops		
They made cave painting		
Bronze Age		
Worked with metal for the first time		
Tools and weapons made from copper at first and Bronze		
Iron Age		
Tools and weapons made from iron – which was easier to use and much cheaper		
People lived in tribes . There was a lot of war.		
Hillforts were built to protect tribes		

Key Vocabulary

Agriculture	Organised farming	
Cave painting	A prehistoric painting or drawing inside a cave	
Climate	The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time	
Fossil	The preserved remains of plants or animals	
Hillforts	A fort built on top of a hill. The hill was good for defence against attackers	
Homo Sapiens	The scientific name for humans. 'Homo' means 'man' and 'sapiens' means 'wise'.	
Stone-henge	A group of standing stones on Salisbury Plain in southern England	
Hunter Gatherers	Groups of people who got food by hunting, fishing, and foraging rather than farming	
Ice-Age	A period of time when the climate was extremely cold	
Invasion	To attack and take land from other people.	
Romans	A group of people based in Italy. The Romans invaded a lot of land in Europe.	
Prehistory	A time in the past before people could write	
Skara Brae	A famous pre-historic village on the Orkney Islands in Scotland.	
Tribe	A group of people who lived close by and shared language and beliefs	

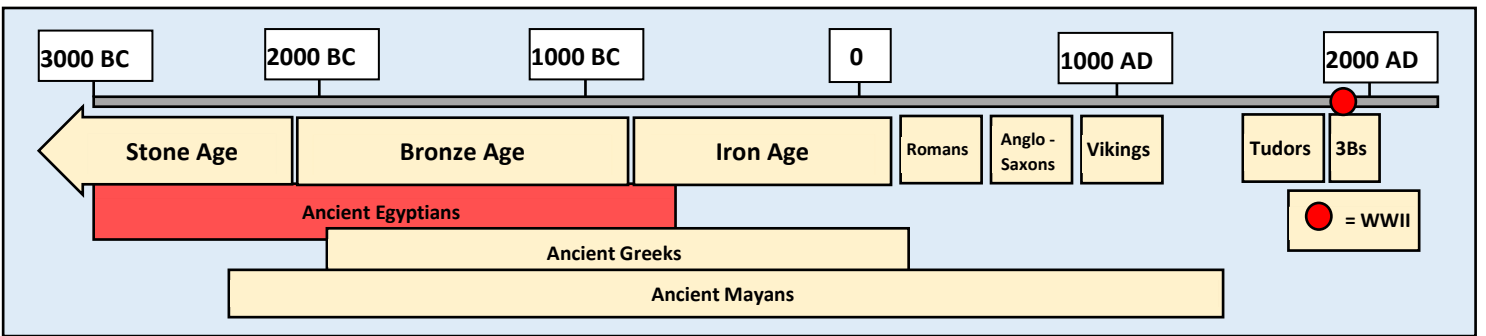
Key Questions






- Why did humans return to Britain after the Ice Age?
- How was the Bronze Age different to the Stone Age?
- How was the Iron Age different to the Bronze Age?
- Why did the Iron Age in Britain end?
- What was life like for the earliest civilisations in Britain?





Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic:	Ancient Egyptians	Year 3	Spring	Theme: Monarchy
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Timeline	
7500 BC	First settlers in Nile Valley
 	
3500 BC	First use of hieroglyphic symbols
2650 BC	First step pyramid built
2550 BC	Pyramids at Giza built including the Great Pyramid
1472 BC	Hatshepsut becomes the first female Egyptian pharaoh
1336 BC	Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh
1279 BC	Ramses II becomes pharaoh
332 BC	Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
30 BC	Egypt becomes part of the Roman Empire
1922 AD	Howard Carter discovers Tutankhamun's tomb (see pictures below)
  	

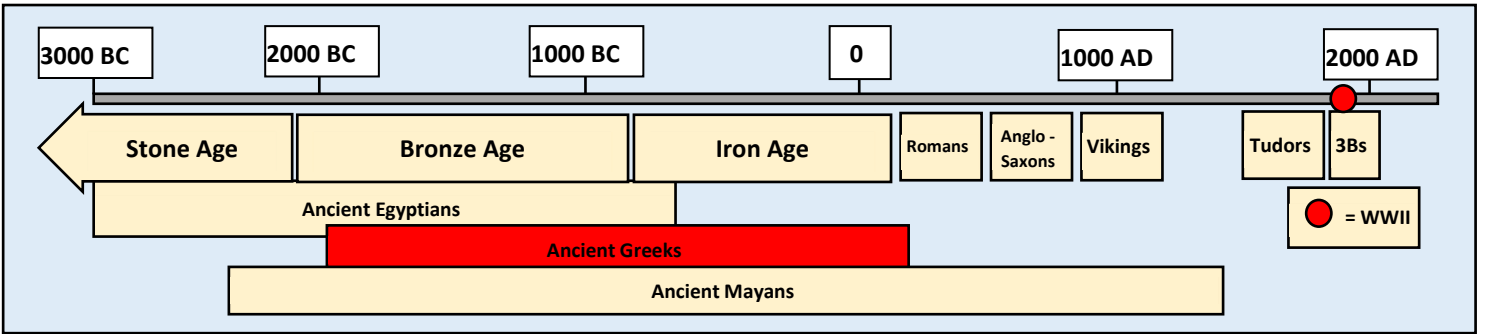
Key Vocabulary	
Canopic Jars	Jars used during mummification to put the body's organs in
Dynasty	A period of rule by leaders who all came from the same family
Nile	A river flowing through Egypt
Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife
Hieroglyphics	Writing that uses symbols and pictures
 	
Papyrus	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile used for an early version of paper
Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all of Egypt
Sarcophagus	A stone coffin
Pyramid	A building with triangular sides with a tomb inside (usually for a pharaoh)
Tomb	A large room where someone is buried
Key people	
Narmer	The first Pharaoh of Egypt
Khufu	Pharaoh who built the Great Pyramid of Giza
Hatshepsut	The first and longest serving female pharaoh
Tutankhamun	The youngest pharaoh , his burial tomb was discovered by Howard Carter
Ramses II	Built more statues and temples than any other pharaoh
Cleopatra VII	The last Egyptian pharaoh . Made lots of alliances with the Romans.
Alexander the Great	A King in Ancient Greece
Howard Carter	A British archaeologist and Egyptologist who discovered the intact tomb of Tutankhamun.

Key Questions

- Why was the River Nile essential to Egyptian civilization?
- What were the great buildings and monuments of Ancient Egypt? Why do you think they were built?
- Why did the Ancient Egyptian civilization end?
- What was the role of a Pharaoh and how does it differ from other monarchs?

Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic:	Ancient Greeks	Year 3	Summer	Theme: Invasion
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Timeline

2000 BC	First settlers begin forming tribes.
1600 BC	Mycenaean civilisation begins in Greece - the first to speak the Greek language.
1180 BC	The Trojan war between the Greeks and the city of Troy.
850 BC	The Ancient Greeks begin to develop their first alphabet.
776 BC	The first Olympic games take place. Iron replaces bronze. City-states started.
650 BC	Tyrants took control of the city-states .
600 BC	The first Greek coin is introduced.
508 BC	Democracy begins in Athens replacing the tyrants . Art, architecture and philosophy become very important.
432 BC	The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed.
336 BC	Alexander the Great becomes king of Macedonia, conquers all of Greece and many other lands.
323 BC	Alexander the Great dies and Greece became split up into three areas ruled by kings (not democracy)
146 BC	The Romans defeat the Greeks at the Battle of Corinth and Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire



Key Vocabulary

Architecture	The designing of buildings
Artefact	Material recovered as evidence of past human life
Assembly	In Athens, where a group of citizens gathered to vote
City-state	A city that rules itself and the surrounding area (like a mini-country)
Civilisation	When people live in large, organised groups. <i>Civis</i> means 'town' in Latin.
Democracy	A system of government, where the people get to vote for the leaders.
Myth	A traditional story, typically involving supernatural beings or events.
Philosophy	The study of the nature and the world by thinking and asking questions (asking <i>why</i> ?)
Polytheist	Believing in more than one God
Tyrant	The ruler of a Greek city state, a bit like a king. They were often cruel rulers who didn't have laws that they had to obey

Key people

Socrates, Plato and Aristotle	They were all famous Philosophers. Plato opened the first ever university called The Academy
Alexander the Great	A great king of Greece and a brilliant general, he won many battles, conquered many lands. He died at the age of 32.

Myths

There are lots of Greek **myths**. Many are about the Greek Gods, heroes and strange creatures.

Key Questions

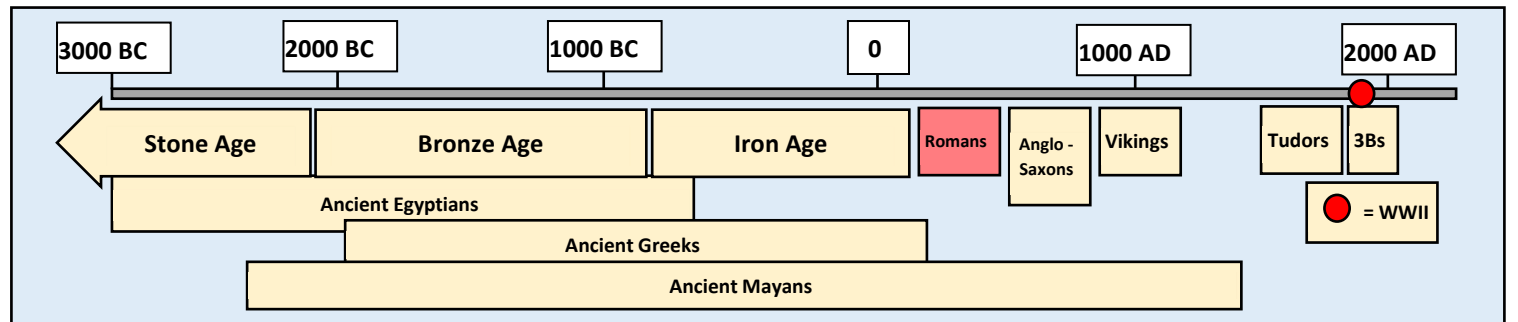
- Why do you think **democracy** began in Ancient Greece?
- Why did the Ancient Greek **civilization** end?
- What ideas from the Ancient Greek era are still influential today?



The Parthenon today




Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic:	The Romans	Year 4	Autumn	Theme: Invasion
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Ancient Rome's impact on Britain

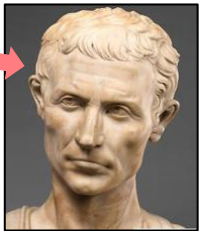

Timeline

55 BC	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain but fails.
54 BC	He tries again and whilst he gets further into Britain he leaves without conquering Britain again.
43 AD	Claudius leads a second invasion of Britain, which this time is successful and the Romans conquer Britain.
<div>  <p>A Roman Soldier</p> </div> <div>  <p>Roman Theatre in Colchester</p> </div>	
49 AD	The Romans found a town at Colchester for retired soldiers. This was the first Roman town in Britannia and, for a time, the capital of the province
61 AD	Boudica leads a rebellion of the Iceni against the Romans. After burning down Colchester, London and St Albans, Boudica was eventually defeated at the Battle of Watling Street.
122-128 AD	Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish Border
 <p>Hadrian's Wall</p>	
401 AD	A large number of Roman troops are withdrawn from Britain to help defend Rome from attackers. This marks the beginning of the end of Roman Britain.

Key Vocabulary

Britannia	The name of Britain under Roman rule
Celts	The name of the tribes who lived in Britain before the Roman invasion
Conquer	When someone takes over land and people
Empire	A large group of countries ruled over by a single country.
Iceni	A tribe of people living in what is now called Suffolk and Norfolk during this time.
Invade	To attack and try to take land from other people.
Province	A part of the Roman Empire, outside Rome. It was governed locally at the direction of the Emperor
Raid	To attack by surprise and take what they find away with them
Rebellion	An act of armed resistance to a government or leader
Roman Emperor	Much like a dictator, however Emperors would rule for life and also choose their successor (the person who would be emperor after they died)
Rome	The capital city of modern day Italy and the centre of the Roman Empire
Slave	A person who has no rights and is forced to perform tasks against their will

Key people

Julius Caesar	A Roman leader who would eventually become dictator , but his invasion of Britain failed.	
Claudius	A Roman emperor from AD 41 to 54. He was the first Roman Emperor to successfully invade Britain.	
Boudica		A queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the Roman Empire in AD 61. She died shortly after its failure.

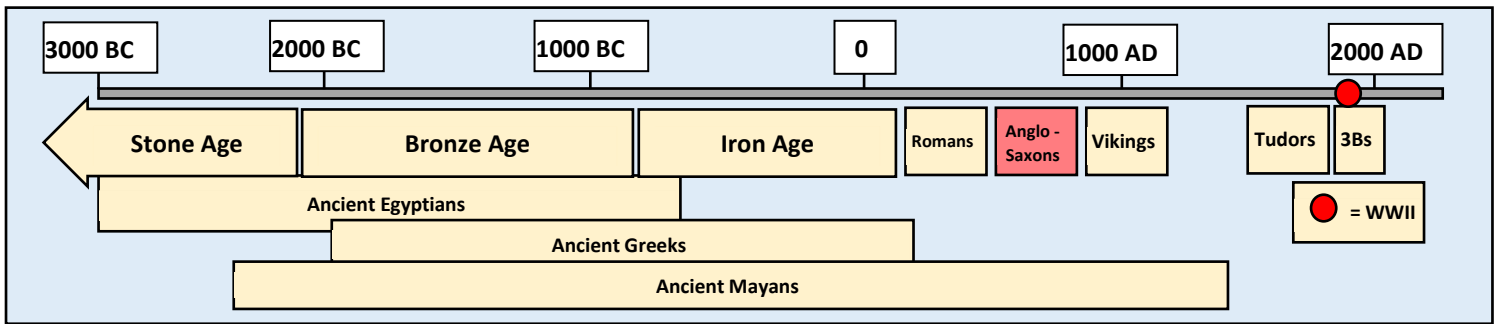
Key Questions

- What change did Romans make to Britain during their rule?
- Why did Julius Caesar's invasion fail?
- Why did Claudius' invasion succeed?
- Why did the Romans leave?





Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic:	The Anglo Saxons	Year 4	Spring	Theme: Society and community
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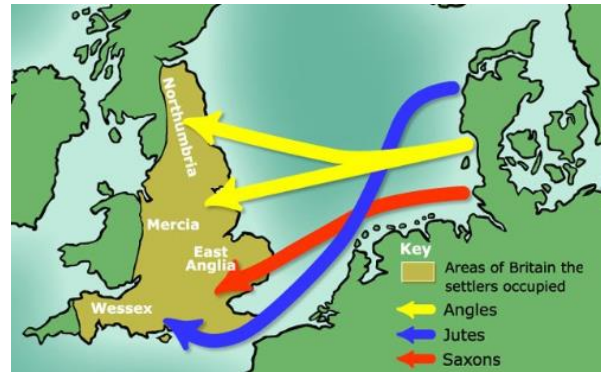


The Roman withdrawal from Britain & Anglo Saxon settlements and their invasions into Britain

Timeline	
350 AD	First Anglo-Saxon raids on England. These raiders are beaten back by the Romans
410 AD	The last Romans leave Britain. This leaves the Celts alone to try and defend Britain from the oncoming invaders .
449 - 550 AD	After years of a number of small raids, the Angles and the Saxons invade and gain control of large areas of Britain.
597 AD	St Augustine comes to Britain to promote Christianity after it had become less popular since the Romans had withdrawn.
633 AD	The monastery in Lindisfarne is built. 
789 AD	First Viking attacks are recorded in Dorset
793 AD	The Vikings invade and attack Lindisfarne

Key people	
Voertigern	King left in charge when the Roman's left Britain
St Augustine	Sent by the Pope, to be the Archbishop of Canterbury and help spread Christianity
King Aethelbert	King of Kent who created the first written law code and helped spread Christianity
King Offa	King of Mercia. A powerful king, he built Offa's dyke, to divide England and Wales 

Key Vocabulary	
Angles and Saxons	Tribes of people who originally came from the area of current northern Germany and Denmark

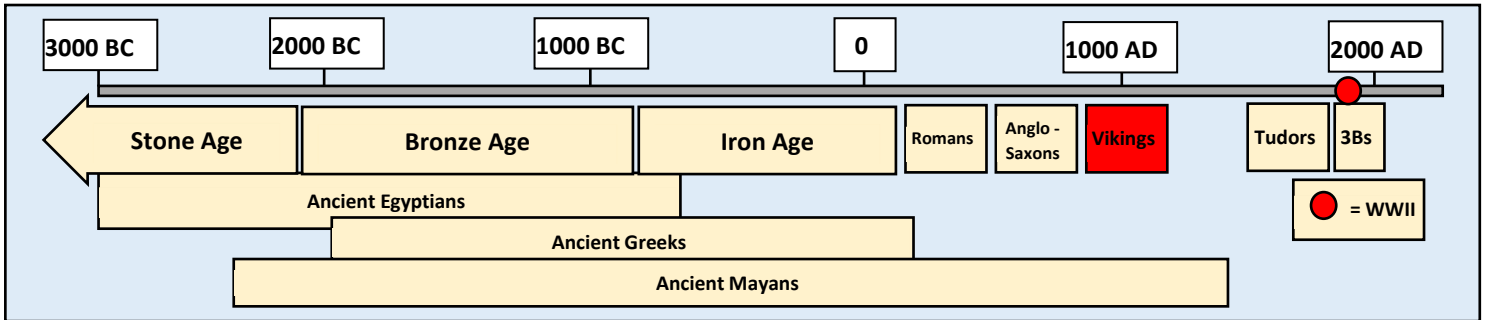


Celts	The name of the tribes who lived in Britain before the Romans invaded
Christianity	The religion of the Romans, based on the teachings of Jesus Christ and belief in one god.
Conversion	A change, often used to describe changing religion
Raiders	People who attack by surprise, then take what they find away with them
Lindisfarne	An island off the North East coast of England, also known as Holy Island.
Invaders	People who attack and try to take land from other people.
Monastery	A building where monks live
Paganism	The religion of the Anglo-Saxons who believed in many gods
Anglo-Saxon chronicle	A collection of historical records in Old English chronicling the history of the Anglo-Saxons
Settlement	A place where people make their home.

Key Questions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the new Anglo-Saxon settlements differ to the Roman ones before? What role did Christianity play in the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Britain? 	

Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic: **The Vikings** Year 4 Summer Theme: Monarchy



The Viking and Anglo Saxon struggle for Britain

Timeline

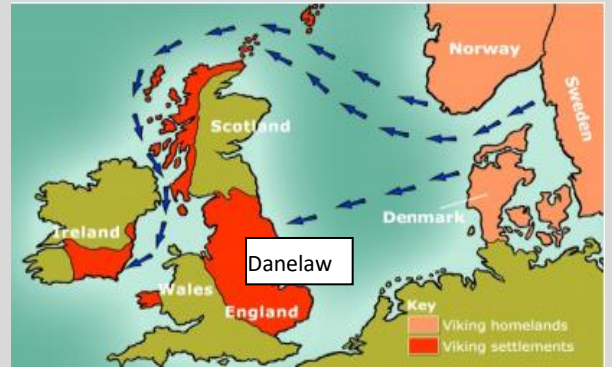
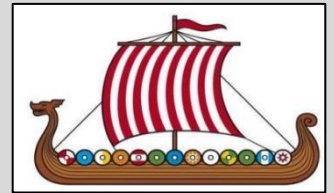
789 AD	First Viking attacks are recorded in Dorset
793 AD	The Vikings invade Lindisfarne destroying the monastery and stealing from the monks
865 AD	Great Viking Army from Denmark invade England
866 AD	Danes capture York (the Vikings called it Jorvik) and make it the capital of their British Kingdom
876 AD	The Vikings settle permanently in Britain
886 AD	King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allowed them to stay and live in peace in the Eastern part of Britain which they call Danelaw
1001 AD	Vikings land in America and start a settlement
1014 AD	King Canute becomes King of England
1042 AD	Edward the Confessor becomes king of England
1066 AD	William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings over King Harold. He is crowned the King of England, his victory signalled the beginning of the end for the Vikings in Britain.

Key Questions

- Why did the Vikings begin to invade Britain?
- Was Alfred the Great, great?
- Who was a greater King of England: Edward the Confessor or King Canute?

Key Vocabulary

Danelaw	The area of Britain that the Vikings ruled over
Invader	People who attack and try to take over land from other people.
Longboat	A Viking warship. They were long, light and thin so they could move quickly
Monastery	A building where monks or nuns live.
Pagan	A person who believed in many gods
Rune	The letters of the alphabet used by the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings
Scandinavia	A part of Europe. Includes the countries of Norway, Denmark and Sweden. These were the countries that the Vikings originally came from.



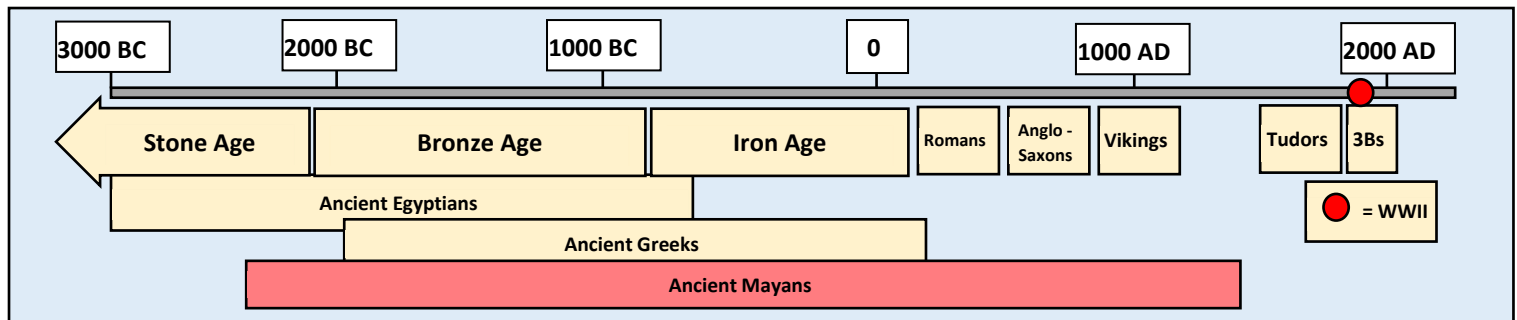
Valhalla	The Viking version of heaven that they believed that if they fought bravely they would go to.
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Key people


King Alfred the Great 849 AD – 899 AD	He defeated the Vikings in many battles. He was the King of Wessex and the first person to rule all of England. He was a clever and kind leader who made peace with the Vikings and allowed both the English and the Vikings to live together.		Edward the Confessor 1042 AD – 1066 AD	The last King of the House of Wessex. He restored English rule after King Canute . Several year after his death he would be the only English Monarch to be made a saint.	
King Canute 995 AD – 1035 AD	Viking king of England, Denmark and Norway. He was a humble leader who used the tide to demonstrate to his followers the limits of his powers.		William the Conqueror 1028 AD – 1087 AD	He was the King of Normandy, who invaded England, won the Battle of Hastings and became the King of England. His reign would bring significant changes to many areas of English life.	

Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic:	Ancient Mayans	Year 5	Autumn	Theme: Society and community
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Timeline

3114 BC	Mayan calendar begins on August 13 th
Pre-classic Period	2500 BC: People start to live in simple houses in small settlements surrounded by farmland.
	700 BC: They develop their own hieroglyphic writing
	300 BC: Cities start to develop including Tikal and El Mirador. They are ruled by kings.
	100 BC: Tikal becomes a city-state of about 40,000 people.
	50 BC: The first Mayan pyramids are built. They are tiered with a temple at the top.
Classic Period	250: Mayan civilisation grew to about 40 big cities with temples, palaces, and roads. There are now nobles and priests, as well as farmers.
	220: First Royal dynasty begins when Yax Moch Xoc becomes the first king of Tikal.
	732: Tallest Mayan pyramid built in Tikal
	
Post-classic Period	1000: The famous stepped pyramid called "El Castillo" is built in the city of Chichen Itza
	1200: In the North area of Yucatan, Hunac Ceel becomes king starting the Cocom dynasty , who rule the Yucatan for about 250 years.
	1441: Northern cities are abandoned and the Maya civilisation has ended. Local chiefs now rule.
1524	The Spanish conquer the land (AD 1524 to 1546).

What are the Mayans famous for?

Maths	They invented a number system using dots for 1 and a line for 5. They were the first to use zero! It used a base of 20, unlike ours which uses 10.
Astronomy	They were great astronomers. They noted the movements of the sun, moon, stars and planets.
Calendar	They used maths and astronomy to develop accurate calendars to help with the farming cycle
Chocolate	The Mayans invented chocolate! They used the Cacao bean which grew in that area
Sport	They played the earliest team sport in the world! Called Pok-a-tok, teams had to get a rubber ball through a hoop.

Mayan Hieroglyphics



Where?

The Ancient Mayan civilisation was in Central America. It was in the modern countries of: South East **Mexico**, **Guatemala**, **Belize** and parts of **El Salvador** and **Honduras**.

Mayan Calendar



Key Vocabulary

Astronomy	A science which looks at space and how the sun, moon, stars and planets move
City state	A city that rules itself and the surrounding area (like a mini-country)
Civilisation	When people live in large, organised groups.
Conquer	When someone takes over land and people
Dynasty	A period of rule by leaders who all came from the same family
Hieroglyphics	Writing that uses symbols and pictures
Nobles	Important people in society
Settlement	A place where people make their home.
Temple	A building used for worshiping a god or gods.

Key people

Hunac Ceel	The first king of the Cocom dynasty
Pakal the Great	Ruled the city of Palenque for 68 years from the age of 12. His stunning funeral mask was carved from Jade.
Yax Moch Xoc	founder of the city of the city state of Tikal.



El Castillo temple

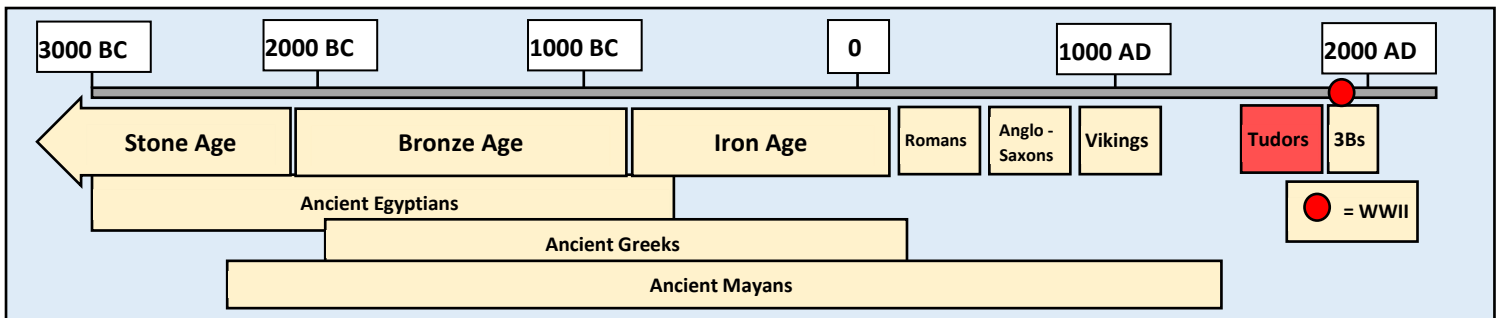
Pakal's mask

Key Questions

- What role did maths have in the success of the Mayans?
- How different was the life of a Mayan compared to the life of a Briton during this period?
- What happened to the Mayan Civilisation following the Spanish invasion?







Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic: The Tudors **Year 5** **Spring** **Theme: Invasion and Monarchy**



Who were the Tudors?

A family of **monarchs** who ruled England from 1485 – 1603. There were 6 **Tudor** Kings and Queens

Ruled	Monarch	Facts	Ruled	Monarch	Facts
1485 – 1509	Henry VII 	First Tudor monarch . Won the War of the Roses and defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth.	1553 – 1553	Lady Jane Grey 	Great Grand-daughter of Henry VII. Ruled for only 9 days as she was imprisoned and executed by Mary I
1509 – 1547	Henry VIII 	Son of Henry VII. Married 6 times and was desperate for a son to be heir . Started the reformation .	1553 – 1558	Mary I 	Daughter of Henry VIII, Mary was catholic. She was known as 'Bloody Mary' as she had 300 protestants executed .
1547 – 1553	Edward VI 	Son of Henry VIII, he became King aged 9. Edward was a very sick child and died aged 15.	1558 – 1603	Elizabeth I 	Henry VII's Daughter. A protestant who never married, she became known as the 'virgin queen'

Timeline

1485	The battle of Bosworth was the last battle in the "War of the Roses" between the Yorkists and Lancastrians who were fighting for the throne. Won by Henry Tudor who became King Henry VII
1486	Henry VII was a Lancastrian. He married Elizabeth (a Yorkist) uniting the families and ending the war
1509	Henry VIII becomes king. He marries Catherine
1528	Henry VIII wants to divorce Catherine of Aragon but the Catholic Pope won't allow it
1534	The Act of supremacy is passed, forming the Church of England. Henry VIII is made head of the church and the reformation began in England.
1547	Edward VI becomes king after Henry VIII dies
1553	Lady Jane Grey becomes queen for 9 days
1553	Mary I becomes queen. The first female to be crowned
1554	Mary I marries Prince Philip of Spain
1556	Mary I has Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer burnt for heresy
1558	Elizabeth I becomes Queen
1588	The English defeat the Spanish Armada
1603	Elizabeth I dies. As she has no heir , James VI of Scotland becomes King, ending the Tudor reign .
1603	James VI of Scotland became James I of England and The Stuart family Reign begins

Key people

Henry VIII had 6 wives

Name	Married	Ended	Facts
Catherine of Aragon	1509 – 1533	Divorced	Married to Henry's brother Arthur before he died
Anne Boleyn	1533 - 1536	Executed	Was Catherine of Aragon's lady-in-waiting
Jane Seymour	1536 – 1537	Died	Gave birth to Edward – a male heir – but died after
Anne of Cleves	1540, Jan-July	Divorced	Agreed a marriage after seeing a painting of her.
Catherine Howard	1540 – 1542	Executed	Was Anne of Cleve's lady-in-waiting
Catherine Parr	1543 - 1547	Widowed	A kind women who looked after Henry who was ill

Key Vocabulary

Monarch	A King or Queen
Heir	The person next in line to be monarch
Reign	The time a person is the monarch
Catholic	A form of Christianity. Based in Rome, Italy
Reformation	The move of the church away from the authority of the Pope in Rome. They became Protestants.
Pope	The leader of the Catholic Church. Lives in Rome.
Protestant	A form of Christianity that broke away from Catholic
Execute	To be put to death

Key Questions

- How did Henry VII become King? Do you think he was the rightful king?
- Henry VIII fell out with the Pope and created the Church of England. How did this Change Britain?
- Of the 6 Tudor Monarchs who do you think had the longest lasting influence on Britain?
- How can countries protect themselves from invasion?

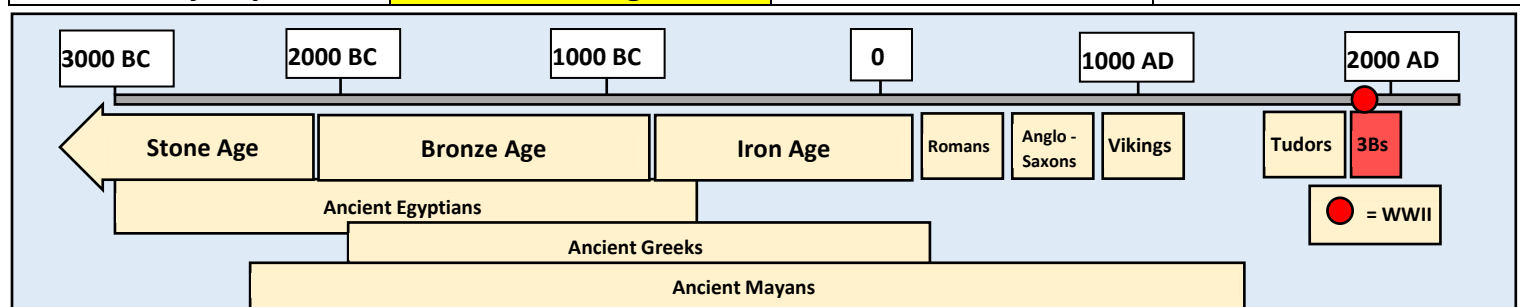


York Rose + Lancaster Rose = Tudor Rose



Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic:	Reading	Year 5	Summer
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History of Reading – The rise and fall of the 3Bs

Timeline

1723	The Kennet Navigation opens the River Kennet so boats can travel between Reading and Newbury.
1785	William Blackall Simonds (WB Simonds) founds the Simonds Brewery on Broad Street.
1789	Simonds Brewery moves to Seven Bridges Street.
1806	Suttons Seeds is founded by John Sutton.
1810	The Kennet and Avon Canal opens so boats can travel from Reading to the Bristol channel.
1814	W. B. Simonds' eldest son, Blackall, takes over.
1822	Joseph Huntley and his son Thomas open a small bakery on London Street.
1832	John Sutton is joined by his 2 sons in the business.
1836	John's son Martin becomes a partner in the business changing the name to Sutton & Son.
1837	The business moves to the Market Place.
1840	The Great western railway opens with a station in Reading putting it on the main line between London and Bristol.
1841	George Palmer comes to Reading to join his cousin Thomas Huntley and work in the bakery business.
1834	Blackall retires and his brothers, Henry and George take over the brewery and open more pubs.
1846	The price of wheat falls, so Huntley & Palmers open a factory on Kings Road, making lots more biscuits.
1849	The South Eastern railway opens, with service going from Reading Station.
1851	Rural to urban migration now results in over half of Britain's population now living in towns or cities.
1856	The London and South Western railway opens, with service going from Reading Station.
1873	Suttons seeds open new offices and warehouses in Reading to meet the growing demand. They are so large they even have their own fire station.
1894	Huntley & Palmers now employs over 5,000 people.
1960	Courage brewery take over H&G Simmonds.
1962	Sutton Seeds moves to new buildings on the London to Bath Road.
1972	Huntley & Palmers announce Kings Road factory will close as it's too small for the level of biscuit production needed.
1976	The Kings road biscuit factory is closed.
1976	Suttons Seeds moves to Torquay, as they cannot find enough staff to run the business.
1978	H&G Simmonds move out of their town centre brewery to Worton Grange near Junction 11 of the M4.
2010	The Worton Grange brewery is closed .

As Reading grew as a town, so did it transport links and **businesses**. Reading became famous for the '3Bs'.

Biscuits	Bulbs	Beer
Huntley & Palmers	Suttons Seeds	H&G Simmonds
		

Key Vocabulary

Brewery	The place where beer is made
Business	An organisation that sells a product to make money
Employ	Give work to and pay someone
Founded	When an organisation or business is started
Manufacture	Making many of one product using machinery
Migration	People moving from one area to another
Population	The amount of people living in an area
Product	The item that a company makes to sell
Warehouse	A large building where materials or products are stored

Key people

George Palmer	One of the founders of the Huntley and Palmer Biscuits business
Thomas Huntley	One of the founders of the Huntley and Palmer Biscuits business
William Blackall Simonds	The founder of H & G Simmonds Brewery
John Sutton	The founder of Sutton & Son seed business

Key Questions

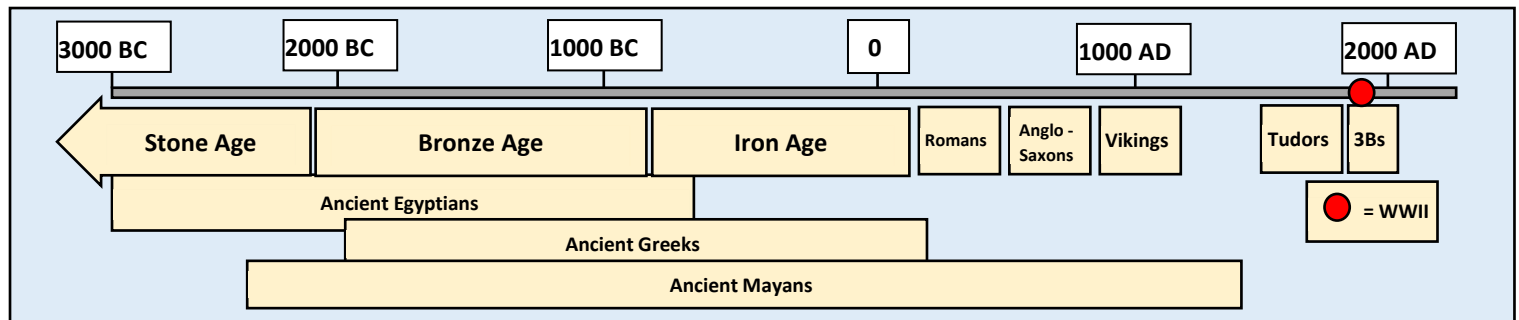
- Why did people decide to settle in Reading?
- Why do you think many businesses in Reading grew into much larger businesses?
- Why do you think that Reading has continued to grow in size and has changed the main industry within the town, whilst other towns have not grown as much?






Huntley & Palmers
Biscuit
Factory
1905

Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic:	Democracy in Britain	Year 6	Autumn	Theme: Monarchy
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Timeline

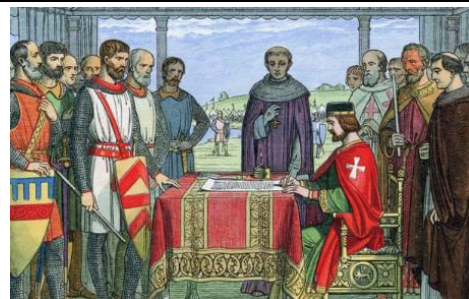
1066	After winning the Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror becomes King of England and 'owns' all the land in the country.	
1086		The Domesday Book is created to give the monarch greater taxation powers
1215	King John is forced to sign the Magna Carta .	
1295	The model parliament is first called.	
1539	Henry VIII passes 'The statute of Proclamations' which allows the monarch to pass any law they want.	
1629	Charles I rules without Parliament . This period was known as the 11 years of tyranny as he ruled almost as a dictator .	
1642 - 1651	The British Civil Wars between Charles I and those who opposed him	
1653	Oliver Cromwell becomes the Lord Protectorate of Britain, until his death in 1658.	
1660	The British Monarchy is re-established through Charles II.	
1688	The glorious revolution, establishes Britain as constitutional monarchy – meaning a king controlled by parliament .	
1832	The Reform Act is passed after riots and unrest	
1867	The Representation of the People Act gives the vote to about 1/3 of men	
1872	The secret ballot is created	
1918	After many years of campaigning, some women get the right to vote for the first time.	
1928	Women's voting age is lowered to 21 (same as men)	
1969	Voting age is lowered to 18	
1973	Britain joins the European Community, which later becomes the European Union.	
2016	Britain votes to leave the European Union.	

Key Questions

- Why is the Magna Carta still seen as such a historically significant document?
- Why was the Civil War fought? Was it a justifiable war?
- Why do you think it took so long for women to be allowed to vote?
- In the future if you had to decide upon a governmental system from British history to use, which one would you choose and why?

Key Vocabulary




Act of parliament	A bill passed by parliament that allows for a law to be made
Ballot	A system of voting
Civil war	A war fought between 2 forces from the same country
Democracy	Greek phrase meaning rule by the people
Domesday Book	A written record of all the land and property in the country and who owned it
Dictator	A leader of a country, who rules without parliament .
Feudal system	A system of governance in which people are positioned by rank and everybody serves the monarch
Legislature	The law making body in a country
Magna Carta	Known as 'The Great Charter', it was a document the King had to sign which gave the people more rights and the King less power



King John signing the Magna Carta, surrounded by Barons at Runnymede near Windsor.

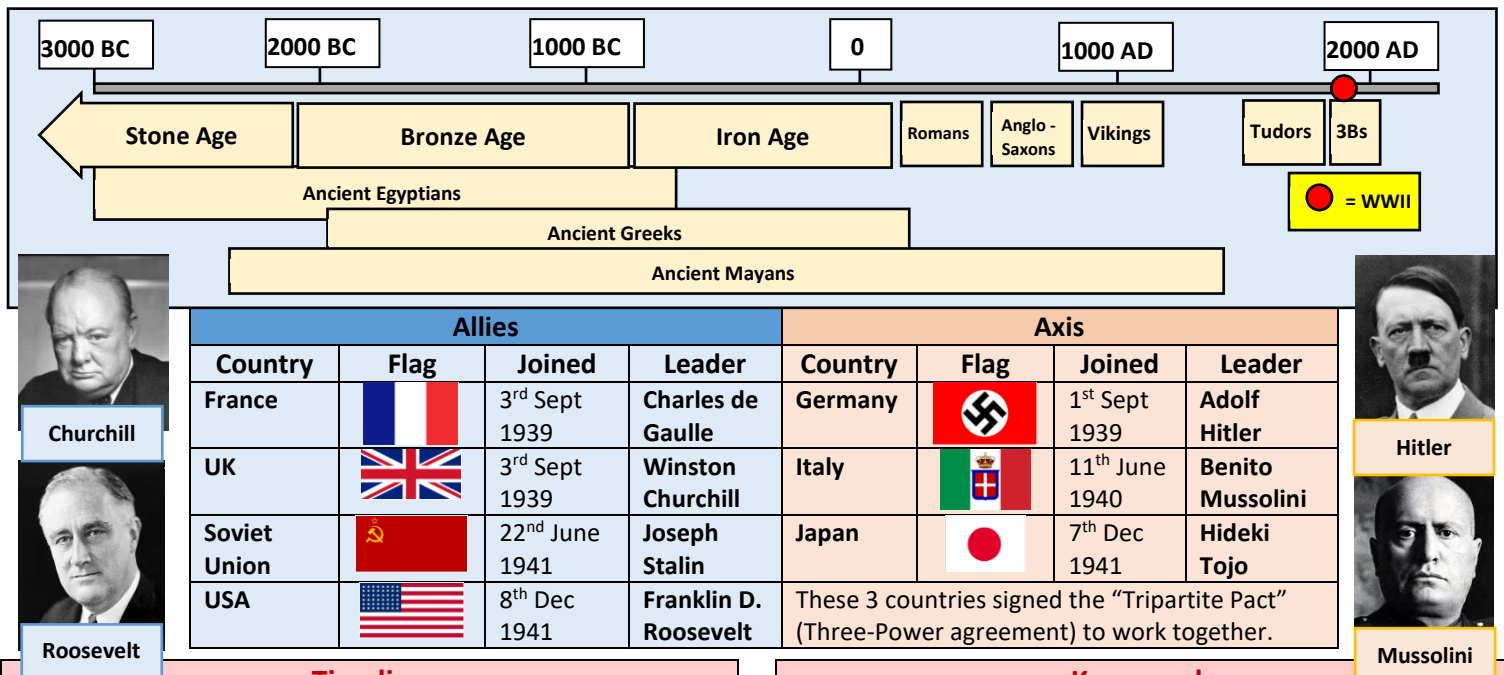
Monarch	A king or Queen
Parliament	The highest legislature in a country
Suffrage	The right to vote in political elections
Tax	Money that people must pay to Government or whoever is in charge

Key people

King John	King of England between 1199 and 1216. Generally regarded as a poor king. Lost many wars in France, that cost England a lot of money and upset his Barons who forced him to sign the Magna Carta in 1215.	
Oliver Cromwell	 A military leader during the Civil war . He was central in the removal of Charles I. He became Lord Protectorate of England, which was essentially a military dictatorship .	
Emmeline Pankhurst	a key leader of the women's suffrage movement in the UK and was crucial to women eventually receiving the vote.	

Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Topic:	World War II	Year 6	Spring	Theme: Invasion/Society and community
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Timeline

1 st Sept 1939	Germany , led by Adolf Hitler , invades Poland.
3 rd Sept 1939	UK and France declare war on Germany .
The war begins	
May 1940	Germany invades Belgium, Holland & France
13 th May 1940	Neville Chamberlain resigns as Prime Minister, replaced by Winston Churchill
May 1940	Evacuation at Dunkirk (see below)
June 1940	Italy declares war on Britain and France
July – Oct 1940	Battle of Britain. The RAF defended UK against the German air force.
Sept 1940 – May 1941	The Blitz . Germany bombed London and other cities in UK for 57 nights
June 1941	Germany invades the Soviet Union
Dec 1941	Japan attack the USA at Pearl Harbour. USA joins the war on the allies side.
6 th June 1944	D-Day. Allies invaded France , pushing back the Germans and going on to win back France
8 th May 1945	VE Day. Victory in Europe. Germany surrender
15 th Aug 1945	VJ Day. Victory in Japan. Japan surrenders after USA drops two atomic bombs.
The war ends.	

Key Event – Evacuation at Dunkirk

When the war started, the UK sent the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) to France to support them.
When Germany invaded France, The BEF and French and Belgium soldiers retreated to the French town of Dunkirk on the coast.
Germany decided to halt its attack surrounding Dunkirk.
Churchill ordered any ship or boat available to sail across the English Channel to rescue them.
Over 900 boats helped evacuate nearly 340,000 soldiers



Key people

Neville Chamberlain	Prime Minister of UK from 1937 to 1940
Winston Churchill	Prime Minister (1940 - 1945 and again from 1951 – 1955)
King George VI	King of UK (1936 – 1952). Father of Elizabeth II
Franklin D. Roosevelt	President of USA (1933-1945)
Charles De Gaulle	Led French Resistance against Germany
Bertram Ramsey	In charge of the British forces for the Dunkirk Evacuation
Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany (1933- 1945).
Benito Mussolini	Italian Prime Minister (1922-1943)
Joseph Stalin	Led the Soviet Union (1922-1953)

Key Vocabulary

Air raid	An attack by planes dropping bombs
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side
Axis	Countries which fought on the German side
Blitzkrieg	Translated as 'lightning strike'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe.
Evacuation	Organised movement of from towns and cities to safer places like the countryside
Nazi	Member of the German political party which came to power in 1933
Rationing	People could only buy a certain amount of foods and clothing so it would not run out
The Blitz	Series of bombing raids on the UK

Key Questions

- What factors do you think led to the start of WW2?
- Why did the Nazi's invade its neighbouring countries?
- How significant do you think Dunkirk evacuation was in the final outcome of the war?
- What societal values did the Allies feel they needed to protect from the Axis powers?