



What should I already know?

Knowledge of what a war is - Florence Nightingale/ Mary Seacole (Crimean War) Edith Cavell (WWI)

Local History - Samuel Taylor paid for Christ Church to be built and used sandstone from the quarry in Taylor Park.



What I will learn during this unit?

- Link Eccleston to WW1 events
- Use databases to find information about local war graves
- **EVALUATE** photographs, diaries, letters museum artefacts and the locality to find out about Eccleston/St Helens and WW1
- **EVALUATE EVIDENCE** and **REACH INFORMED CONCLUSIONS** about life in the trenches
- Place some key events of WW1 in chronological order and link with Eccleston
- Place WW1 within a **CHRONOLOGY** of key world events

Sticky knowledge

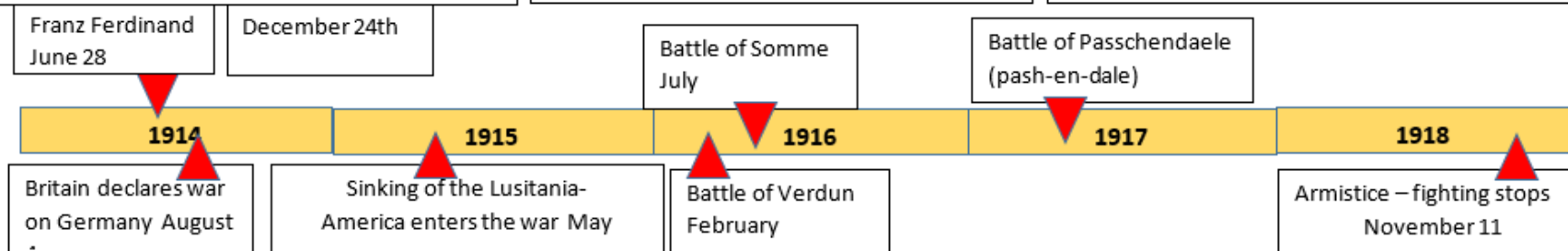
- Know some of the propaganda – posters/ poems- which prompted men to join the army
- Know the key causes of WW1
- Know key dates identified on the timeline below.
- **Know key combatants:**
Triple Alliance = Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
Triple Entente = Britain, Russia, France
- Describe life/ conditions in the trenches

| Vocabulary | |
|------------------|---|
| Local history | The history of our local area – Eccleston and St Helens |
| Primary Source | A piece of evidence from the time we are studying |
| Secondary source | Evidence that has been copied or told to another person |
| PALs battalions | Groups of friends who joined the army together |
| The Front | Where the fighting took place |
| Trenches | Ditches stretching for many kilometres, where soldiers would fire at the enemy and prepare for attack |
| No-Mans land | The land between opposing armies |
| Propaganda | Tricking a person into thinking a certain way. |

History Skills

I can identify primary and secondary historical sources

I can use a variety of sources to draw conclusions





What should I already know about?

Britain had previously been invaded by the Romans.

The Romans left in 410AD

Primary and secondary historical sources

Our Enquiry Questions.

- Who was buried at Sutton Hoo?
- How did the Saxons gain power?
- Did all Anglo-Saxons live like the person buried at Sutton Hoo?
- Was the person buried at Sutton Hoo pagan or Christian?
- Would you rather have lived in Roman Britain or Anglo-Saxon Britain?

Disciplinary Skills

I can use evidence to make reasoned judgements

I can evaluate different primary sources

Important people

Hengest and Horsa: brothers said to have led the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain

Venerable Bede(673AD-735AD: monk who wrote about the A/S in the book, "The Ecclesiastical History of the English People"



Alfred The Great, (849AD-899AD) King of Wessex. He fought against Vikings and built a navy. He established grammar schools.

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Anglo-Saxons | Name given to the tribes from Northern Europe who invaded Britain when the Romans left |
| Paganism | The worship of many different gods practised in Northern Europe |
| Runes | The Anglo-Saxon alphabet |
| Beowulf | The hero of an epic poem who defeats the monster, Grendel |
| conquer | To beat an enemy and control them |
| Settlement | Where people make their home in a small community |
| Wattle and daub | The weaving of small branches with mud, straw, horse-hair and dung to make a wall |
| Agriculture | Farming – growing crops and keeping cattle |
| Kingdom | An area ruled by a king or queen |

Substantive Knowledge (Sticky Knowledge)

After the Romans left Britain, it became much more open to invasion.

The Anglo-Saxons Were from 3 tribes:

Angles,
Jutes,
Saxons



The 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Kent, Essex, Sussex and Wessex

Houses were small wooden huts with straw roofs and 1 room.

Men wore long-sleeved tunics made of wool or linen. **Women**

wore a long under-dress and a pinafore type smock on top.

Religion: most Anglo-Saxons were **pagans** and believed in many different gods. In **597AD Augustine** was sent to convert the Anglo-Saxons to **Christianity**.



Anglo-Saxons arrive
425-450 AD

Britain divided into 7
A/S kingdoms 556AD

Sutton Hoo burial
650 AD

Bede writes about the Anglo-Saxons

850 AD

King Alfred's reign 871-899AD

1066 AD

EARLY ANGLO-SAXON

MIDDLE ANGLO-SAXON

LATE ANGLO-SAXON

Romans leave Britain unguarded 410

St Augustine introduces Christianity 597AD

Egbert first King of England

Battle of Hastings. Normans defeat Anglo-Saxons

**St Julie Catholic Primary School – History****Topic: Who were the Ancient Greeks? How did they influence the modern world?****Year: 5****Strand: Ancient Greece****What should I already know about?**

- I have studied other civilisations: **Ancient Egypt** and the **Roman Empire** and can place them on a timeline.
- I have used a variety of historical sources to find out about life in the past.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| City States | Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army |
| Democracy | Citizens have a say in how they are ruled and who rules them |
| Oligarchy | Government by a few people |
| Monarchy | A single ruler like a king (in Athens this ruler was called a tyrant) |
| Philosophy | A way of thinking about the world and society |
| Civilisation | In this context, it <u>describe</u> a human society with rules and government. Technology and the arts are considered important. |
| Legacy | Things that live on after a civilisation ends |
| Olympics | Athletic event held every 4 years |
| Mount Olympus | Home of the gods |

OLYMPIC GAMES sticky knowledge:

- The first recorded Games was in 776 BC, in Olympia.
- The event was part of a festival to honour the Greek god, Zeus.
- Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics.
- Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.
- Some of the evidence about the Games comes from paintings discovered on pottery.



The Ancient Greek Empire once included some of the countries we know today, such as Turkey and Syria.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF Sticky knowledge

- The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too.
- Festivals were held to celebrate the gods and goddesses.
- Animal sacrifice was an important part of ancient Greek worship.
- It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus.
- The ancient Greek gods and goddesses were included in many of the myths that the ancient Greeks told one another.
- Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus

THE GREEK EMPIRE and CITY STATES Sticky knowledge

- Ancient Greece was not a country.** It was made up of City States.
- There were often battles between these city states but sometimes they would join together against a common enemy.
- Some important city states: Athens, Corinth and Sparta
- Near the end of this period, King Philip II of Macedonia ruled over all of ancient Greece. Later, his son – Alexander the Great – took over the empire along with other lands that he conquered.

In this topic I will:

- Know the location / basic geography of Greece
- Know that Athens and Sparta were City States and describe their key features
- Explore religious beliefs
- Use historical sources to investigate the Olympics
- Explore lives of some of the people below
- Place events studied on a timeline

Legacy of Ancient Greece Sticky knowledge: The sculptures, architecture, philosophy, arts, politics and the scientific and mathematical ideas of ancient Greece..

Year 5 History Timeline

