

HISTORY – KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSION UPPER SCHOOL (Year 4,5,6)

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3
<p><u>What did the Romans ever do for us? Roman Empire</u> The Roman Empire spread across most of Europe and into Northern Africa by 43AD. Julius Caesar wanted to invade Britain because of the natural materials there were – iron and bronze – which couldn't be found elsewhere. The Roman army returned and defeated Boudicca's Iceni army at the Battle of Watling Street. Even though the Iceni outnumbered the Roman army, they were not as clever at fighting as the Romans. The Romans changed many things about Britain such as roads, introducing Christianity and Latin, importing new items and trading.</p>	<p><u>Ancient Civilisation – Egyptians</u> The ancient Egyptian civilisation began 5,000 years ago when people started building villages next to the River Nile in north-east Africa. It lasted for around 3,000 years. The River Nile was an important source of water and they were able to grow lots of crops like wheat, barley, fruit and vegetables. They invented a solar calendar and a writing system called hieroglyphs. Ancient Egyptians were ruled by kings and queens were called 'pharaohs'. Religion was an important part of their civilisation. They worshipped over 2,000 gods and goddesses! They believed in a never-ending afterlife. They preserved bodies of important people through mummification, and were buried in special tombs.</p>	<p><u>Ancient Greeks</u> Ancient Greece was a long period of time. The Minoans were the first great Greek civilisation. They didn't live on mainland Greece but on the nearby island of Crete, between 2200BC and 1450BC. The Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians. There was never one country called 'ancient Greece'. Instead, Greece was divided up into small city-states, like Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia. Each city-state ruled itself. They had their own governments, laws and army. Spartans and Athenians had many differences e.g. women in Athens did not go to school, whereas Spartan women were well educated. Athens was ruled by a democracy, whereas Spartans was a city ruled by the King. Alexander the Great was a powerful ruler who controlled all of Greece, and he created one of the largest empires in History.</p>
<p><u>Down Mexico Way – Mayans (non-European)</u> The Mayans lived in Central America. Advances were made in astronomy, maths and language, as well as architecture and agriculture. Society had local rulers and not one central ruler. Settlements appear to not have been planned, but a general centre point was the temple. In Britain at the time, it was the Bronze Age, then the invasions of the Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.</p>	<p><u>Conflict – WW1 & WW2</u> A war memorial is a physical object used to commemorate those involved in or affected by a war or conflict. WW1: 28th July 1914 – 11 November 1918. Life for women changed during WW1 e.g. they took on paid jobs WW2: 1st September 1939 – 2nd September 1945 Germany invaded Poland and this led to England and France declaring war on Germany. Children were evacuated from towns and cities. In 1940 the Germans began bombing cities in Britain (The Blitz). Thousands of children died or were seriously wounded. In the present day conflict around the world is still happening e.g. Ukraine/Gaza.</p>	<p><u>Vikings & Anglo Saxons</u> Vikings are from Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled on ships called long boats. The Vikings were pagans and worshipped many Gods – Norse Gods. They told and listened to myths called Sagas. They invaded and took over Northern areas of England. After years of battles, King Alfred, Wessex King, created 'Danelaw' – a treaty which meant the Vikings could live in north England but not invade the Saxon Kingdoms.</p>

Stone Age – Iron Age

The order of the changes in Britain went Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

The discovery of bronze and iron made tools and weapons stronger.

Stone Age people were nomadic (moved to follow their food) then became farmers.

Iron Age people created villages on hills called hill forts.