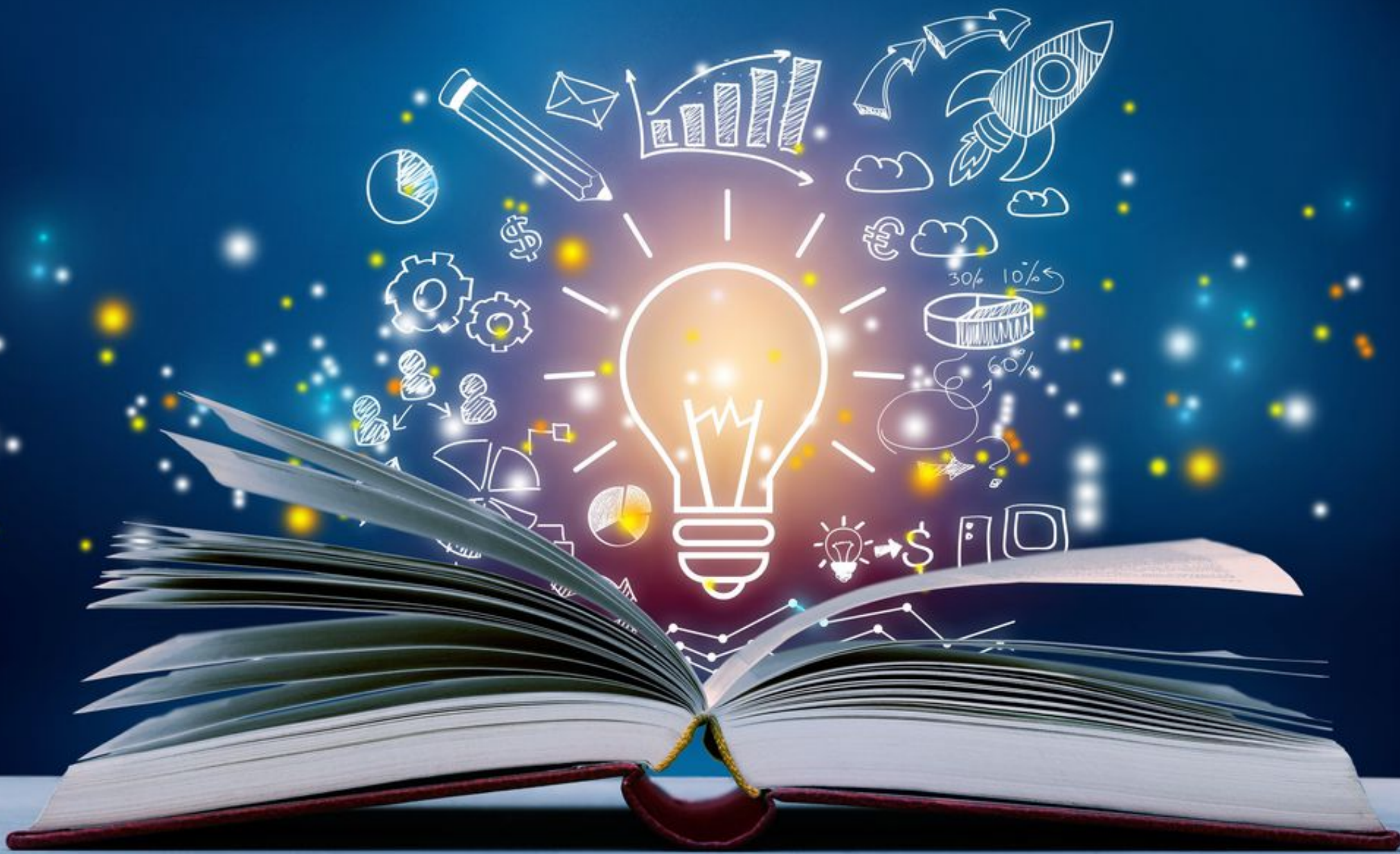


HISTORY SUMMER KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



Geography - Y5 - Britain at War

	Date	Key events
1	September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland
2	September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany (<i>start of WW2</i>)
3	January, 1940	Rationing introduced across the UK
4	May to June, 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe
5	July, 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (<i>The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins</i>) Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance
6	December 7, 1941	The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies
7	June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans
8	April 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide
9	May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day
10	August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people
11	September 2, 1945	Japan surrenders signaling the end of WW2
12	July, 1954	Rationing ends in the UK

Leaders		
1	Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (<i>also referred to as the Führer meaning leader</i>)
2	Winston Churchill	UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)
3	Neville Chamberlain	UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (<i>infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war</i>)
4	Franklin D. Roosevelt	US President, 1933 - 1945 (<i>took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbor attacks</i>)
5	Harry S. Truman	US President, 1945 - 1953 (<i>responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan</i>)
6	Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953



'History will be kind to me for I intend to write it.'
Churchill



'It is not truth that matters, but victory' - Hitler (performing Nazi salute above)

	Term	Definition
1	Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
2	Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place (<i>normally from the cities to rural areas</i>)
3	Black out	System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes
4	Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce resources (<i>mainly food & clothing</i>)
5	Air raid shelter	A building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes Anderson Shelter: Made of corrugated iron. Usually at the end of the garden Morrison Shelter: Metal cage used inside the house. Could double as a kitchen table
6	Trenches	A long, narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire or attack
7	Axis	Countries which fought on the German side (including: Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia (1939-1941))
8	Nazi	Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933. Symbol = swastika
9	Blitz	Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol & Nottingham
10	Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
11	Fascism	Right wing political view associated with not allowing opposition and total control by a dictator.
12	Blitzkrieg	Translated as 'lightning war'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe
13	Luftwaffe	The German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)
14	Enigma	A machine used by the Nazis to send coded messages

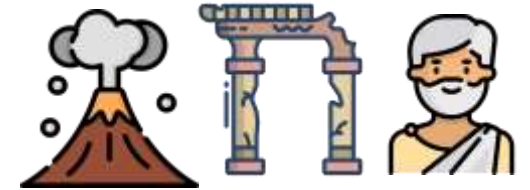


Above left: Enigma machine
Above right: Swastika (symbol of Nazis)

Below: Remains of a house after a bombing raid during the Blitz

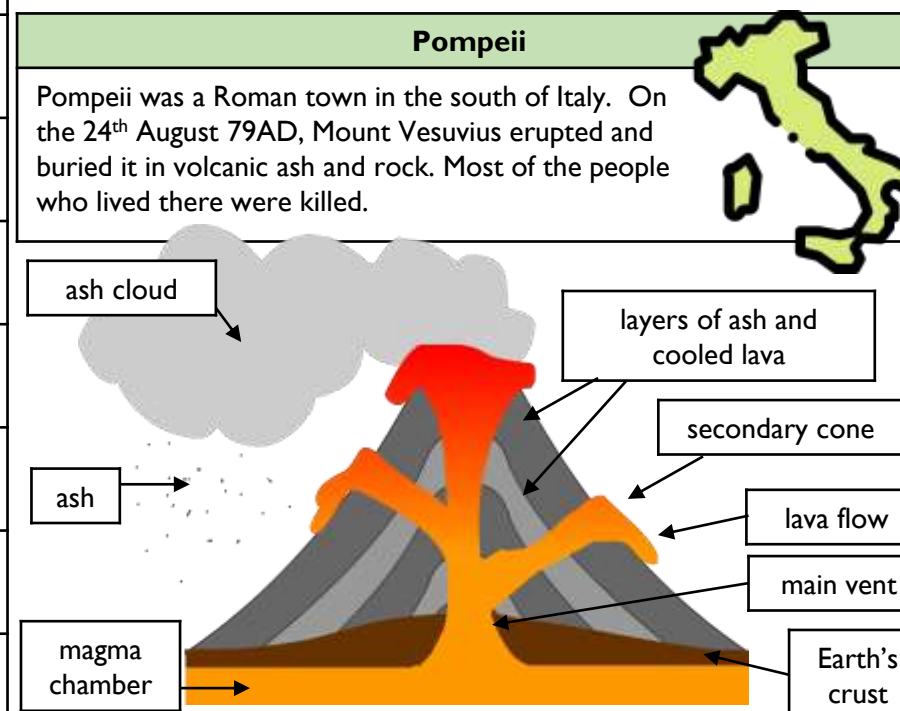


History – Y6 – Pompeii and the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius



ESSENTIAL POMPEII VOCABULARY	
excavated	Remove earth to find buried remains.
preserved	Keep something in its original state.
volcano	A mountain with a crater through which lava and gas erupt.
eruption	A sudden outburst, in this case of lava.
archaeology	The study of history through excavating sites and analysing objects.
magma	Extremely hot liquid and semi-liquid rock below the Earth's crust.
eruption	When lava and gas are discharged from a volcanic vent.
active	Volcanoes with a recent history of eruptions.
tourist	A person who is visiting a place for pleasure or interest.
disaster	A sudden accident or natural catastrophe.
lava	Hot, molten rock erupting from a volcano.
settlement	A place where people establish a community.
evacuate	Remove someone from a place or danger to a safer place.
igneous	Icon / symbol
summit	The highest point or peak.

Days before the 24 th	24 th August (morning)	24 th August (about 1pm)	24 th August (about 2pm)	24 th August (about 4pm)	25 th August (midnight)	25 th August (early morning)	25 th August (about 7am)	25 th August (about 8am)
Tremors are felt in the area.	The first eruption starts with a small explosion.	Vesuvius erupts violently and a massive ash cloud is expelled.	Ash, rock and debris starts to fall on Pompeii.	Buildings begin to collapse from the weight of debris and people flee to the harbour.	The volcanic cloud reaches 30km and begins to fall to earth.	Mount Vesuvius releases another surge of pyroclastic flow.	The cloud above Mount Vesuvius collapses again and there is a 4 th surge of rock and gas.	There are more surges which bring more rock, gas and debris down onto Pompeii, covering it.



MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY	
Vikings	After invading, the Vikings created settlements to live in.
World War II	Children were evacuated from cities to keep them safe during WW2.
Rocks	Igneous rocks are when hot, molten rock solidifies.
Mountains	The peak of a mountain is called the summit .

Pliny
A man called Pliny the Younger witnessed the eruption. He spoke to survivors about their experiences and wrote letters detailing what happened. This is how we know so much about it.

What do we know about the Eruption?
- They started on the 24th of August and lasted about 24 hours. - It occurred the day after the religious festival of Vulcan (the Roman god of fire) - The pyroclastic flow may have travelled down the volcano at about 450 miles an hour. - It is thought that the pyroclastic flow was about 999°C.

Aftermath of the Eruption
- About 20,000 inhabitants of Pompeii are believed to have died. They didn't evacuate soon enough, and became stuck in the pyroclastic flow and clouds of volcanic ash. - It was impossible to re-build Pompeii because the damage was too great. - The city was preserved by the ash. This has helped the historians to understand what life was like in Pompeii at the time.

Pompeii Today
- Pompeii was discovered in 1748 by a surveying engineer. - It is now a tourist destination with over 3 million visitors a year. It is one of the most visited archaeological sites in the world.

History - Y7 - The Tudors

Henry VII 1485-1509

The first Tudor Monarch. He became king by Killing Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth.



The Tudor Rose – created to symbolise the unification of the Houses of Lancaster and York.

Why did England change Religion?

Henry VIII was determined to have a son but Catherine of Aragon only gave him a daughter. Henry wanted a **divorce** but the Pope would not allow this. Henry thought if he could marry Anne Boleyn then he would finally get the male heir. Money also was a reason – Henry was fighting against the French – by selling the land owned by the church he could afford more soldiers. By taking control of the church, Henry thought he could improve the corruption, gambling and drinking!

Henry VIII 1509-1547

Henry VIII is known for breaking away from the Catholic Church and creating his own. He also famously had 6 wives.



The Wives

Catherine of Aragon – Divorced
Anne Boleyn – Beheaded
Jane Seymour – Died
Anne of Cleves – Divorced
Catherine Howard – Beheaded
Catherine Parr - Survived

Mary I 1553-1558

Mary was the daughter of Catherine and raised as a Catholic. She earned the nickname Bloody Mary partly because she had over 300 people burned at the stake.



Elizabeth I 1558-1603

Elizabeth is famous for making England Protestant and defeating the Spanish Armada in 1588. As she had no children, she is the last Tudor monarch.



Edward VI 1547-1553

Edward was the son that Henry VIII really wanted. He became king at the age of 9 and died at the age of 15.



TUDOR TIMELINE

Henry VII 1485-1509	Discovery of America	1492
Henry VIII 1509-1547	Battle of Flodden Field	1513
	Divorce Crisis Begins	1527
	Act of Supremacy	1534
	Dissolution of Monasteries	1536
Edward VI 1547-1553	Book of Common Prayer	1549
Lady Jane Grey	Queen for Nine Days	1553
Mary I 1553-1558	Wyatt's Rebellion	1554
Elizabeth I 1558-1603	Northern Rebellion	1569
	Mary Queen Scots Executed	1587
	Spanish Armada	1588

The Spanish Armada

What actually happened?

1. Francis Drake raided the Armada before it set sail
2. The Armada had to be repaired in Coruna
3. The Armada is chased down the English Channel
4. The English use fireships while the Armada is at Calais
5. The English ships battle the Armada at Gravelines
6. The Armada is forced to sail home past Ireland & Scotland

In 1588 King Phillip sent the Spanish Armada against England. The battle was a disaster for Spain but a famous victory for Queen Elizabeth. It was defeated because: the English had faster ships, the English guns were better, the weather was against them and the use of fire ships.

Key Vocabulary

Pope	Head of the Catholic Church
Catholic	A form of Christianity
Protestant	The new Church created when Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church
Heir	Next in line to be king or queen
Monarch	The ruling king or queen
Armada	A large gathering of ships

History - Y8 - The Transatlantic Slave Trade

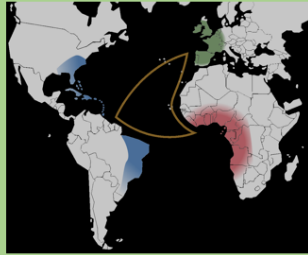
The Slave Triangle

The Slave Trade Triangle shows how goods were moved around between Europe, Africa and the Americas.

Goods were taken to Africa in exchange for slaves.

Slaves were then taken to the Americas to work on the plantations.

Finished goods such as sugar and coffee were then transported from the Americas back to Europe.

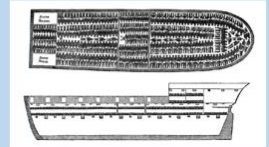


The Middle Passage

The Middle Passage refers to the second part of the Atlantic slave trade.

Here the slaves were kept in horrific conditions on board packed ships to cross the Atlantic Ocean to their new destination in the Americas.

Over 2 million Africans died during the journey at sea (about 10% of all people taken as slaves)



A new life

Once in the Americas the ordeal for the slaves was far from over.

Many were split up from families, given new names and forced to go to work on a large plantation.

Slaves were expected to do the jobs that the Europeans didn't want to do like picking cotton or sugar cane from the fields.

During the harvest season a slave could be expected to work for 18hrs.

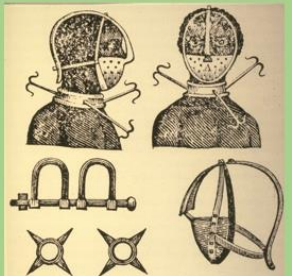


Treatment and Escape

Slaves were treated extremely badly by many owners.

For disobedience or simply making mistakes a slave could be whipped, shackled, beaten, branded, mutilated or put in prison.

As punishments were so harsh it made escaping extremely risky but some slaves did take the risk. An organisation called the underground railroad helped these slaves to escape



Key Vocabulary

Slave	A slave is a person under the control of someone else without a choice, forced to do work without being paid.
Trade Triangle	The movement of Goods between the 3 area; Europe, Africa and the Americas.
Middle Passage	The part of the passage where slaves were shipped away from their home continent of Africa to somewhere new in the Americas.
Traditional Auction	The slaves are bid on with an auctioneer controlling the asking price. The person who bids the most wins the auction and takes the slave home.
Scramble Auction	In a scramble auction, a price is agreed before people see the slaves. The people who have paid are all let into a room with the slaves at the same time and have to rush to find a slave that they want.
Plantation	A large estate where crops are grown, like a large farm with lots of people living on the land too.
Underground Railroad	A secret network of safe houses and routes that slaves could use to escape to freedom.
Abolish/Abolition	To make something illegal. Slavery became illegal in Britain in 1807 but was still legal in the Empire until 1837.

Key People

Harriet Tubman	Was a conductor on the underground railroad. She herself was an escaped slave who then made 13 missions to help other slaves escape.
William Wilberforce	Was a British politician who led the anti-slavery movement in Britain.
Josiah Wedgwood	A famous local potter and industrialist. Famous for creating an anti-slavery medallion with the quote 'Am I not a man and a brother.'