

Key Vocabulary

Archaeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them
artefact	An object made by a human being
site	An area of ground where a town, building or monument is built
preserve	To keep something in good condition
flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting
settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings
agriculture	The practice of farming and growing crops (plants)
Era/period	A length of time covering many years
bronze	A type of metal made with copper and tin.
hunter-gatherer	Someone who hunts or collects food that grows in the wild.
prehistory	Time before written records

- **Skara Brae** is an archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland
- It is a Stone Age village
- There are 8 houses made of stone
- There is only one room in each house
- It is famous because it has been preserved and has taught us a lot about life in Stone Age



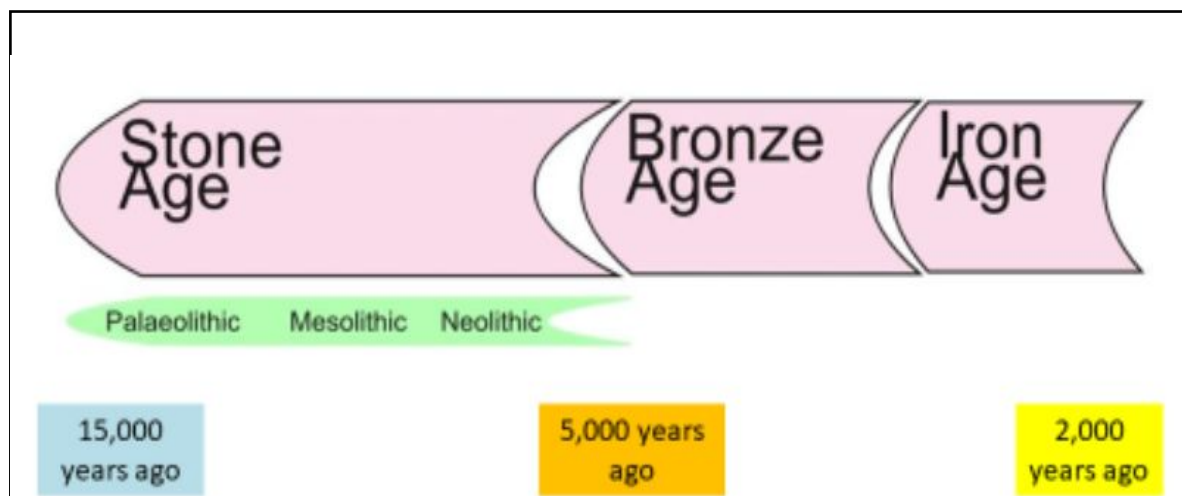
Changes in Stone Age

At the start of the Stone Age, people were hunter-gatherers who needed to move around to find food. There were no permanent settlements and people made simple shelters or lived in caves. They used stone tools.

By the end of stone age, people had learnt how to farm. They built permanent settlements because they didn't need to move around to find food anymore. They were rearing animals, had developed skills in pottery and weaving.



Timeline



Stonehenge is a famous monument located in Wiltshire, England

It is a circle of very large stones standing upright

It was built in the Stone Age

Some believe it was built to learn about the movements of the sun and moon. Some believe it was burial mound.



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agriculture	The practice of farming and growing crops (plants)
iron	Iron was found in rocks called iron ore. Making iron from iron ore (smelting) needed very high temperatures.
roundhouse	Simple one-roomed homes with a pointed thatched roof and walls made of wattle and daub
wattle and daub	a mixture of mud and twigs
sickle	Tool for harvesting corn
quern stone	Stone for grinding wheat for flour

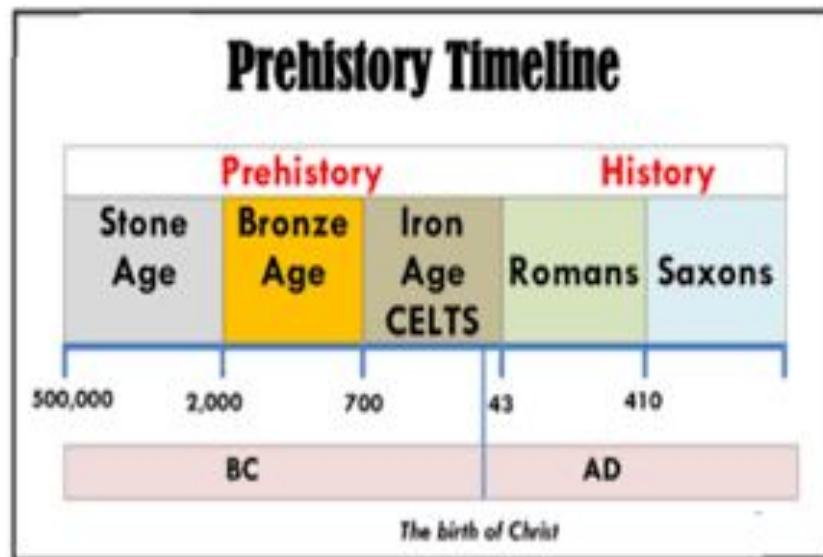
The Iron Age in Britain

Around **800 BC** iron working techniques reached Britain from mainland Europe. While bronze was still used, **iron was used for tools, weapons** and other items such as horse fittings. This was because iron was more readily available than the tin and copper needed to make bronze. In Britain, the Iron Age lasted **until AD 43** when Britain became part of the Roman Empire.

By the end of the Iron Age many people lived in **hill forts**. The forts were surrounded by **walls** and **ditches** and warriors defended their people from enemy attacks. Men and boys trained as warriors. They had to be prepared to fight at any time.



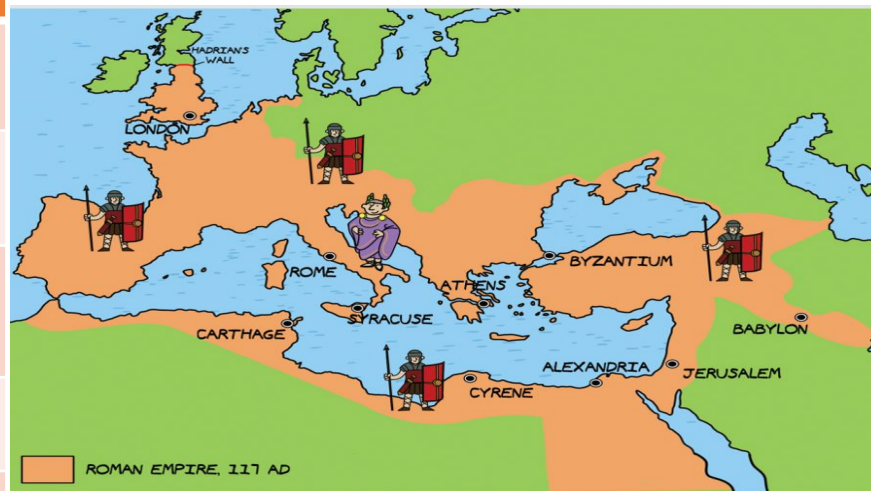
Timeline



Timeline: Key Events

55 BC	Julius Caesar heads first Roman Invasion but later withdraws
44 BC	Julius Caesar is murdered in Rome
43 AD	Romans invade Britain and it becomes part of the Roman Empire
50 AD	London is founded
61 AD	Boudicca leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans
70 AD	The Romans conquer Wales and the North
76 AD	The Emperor Hadrian is born
80 AD	The Colosseum of Rome is built
122-128 AD	Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border
140 AD	The Romans conquer Scotland
306 AD	Constantine the Great declared Emperor at York
401 - 410 AD	The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo-Saxon migrants begin to settle

Romans (800 BC to AD 305)



Why did the Romans come to Britain?

Why the Romans came to Britain is not quite certain. Two reasons have been suggested: ★ The Romans were cross with Britain for helping the Gauls (now called the French) fight against the Roman general Julius Caesar. ★ They came to Britain looking for riches - land, slaves, and most of all, iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold.

What changes did the Romans bring to Britain?

- ★ Roads
- ★ Towns
- ★ Architecture
- ★ Mosaics



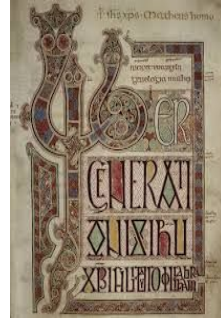
Vocabulary

Caledonia	The name used in Roman times for Scotland.
Celts	People living in Britain.
emperor	The ruler of an empire.
Iceni	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers.
Picts	Tribes from Caledonia.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.
Aqueduct	A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns
Century	A division of the Roman army made up of 80 soldiers and led by a centurion
Consul	The highest position in the Roman government
Gladiator	A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences
Senate	A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls.



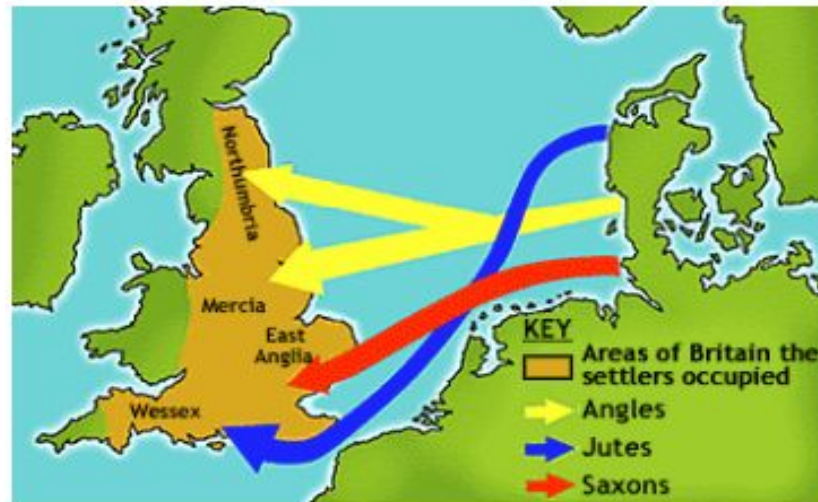
Vocabulary

invade	Attack to try to take land
sceptre	An ornamental staff carried by rulers on ceremonial occasions as a symbol of sovereignty
pagan	A person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions
monks	A member of a group of christian men who do not marry and usually live together in a monastery
monastery	A building occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows
raid	A sudden armed attack against a place
runes	A letter of an ancient Germanic alphabet, related to the Roman alphabet
Angles, Saxons and Jutes	Germanic tribes which settled in Britain forming the collective name Anglo-Saxons
Sutton Hoo	A site in suffolk of an Anglo-Saxon ship burial
Alfred the Great	King who established many laws and believed education was important



Timeline

410 AD	432 AD	459 AD	616 AD	793 AD
Roman rule in Britain ends	St Patrick arrives in Ireland	Angles and Saxons invade	First Christian English King	Viking raid on Lindisfarne



Key Facts

- The Anglo Saxons began to settle in the British Isles once the Romans left around 450 AD, from their original homes in what we now know as Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands
- They settled in many parts of the country-the Angles in East Anglia, the Saxons in Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Middlesex (which mean East, South, West and Middle Saxons) Many place names we know today originate from the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.
- The country became divided into Heptarchy (seven kingdoms) before eventually becoming England (land of Angles)

Anglo Saxon beliefs and Christianity

After the Romans left, christianity continued in places Anglo-Saxons did not settle. The Anglo Saxons had their own gods, beliefs and superstitions. They believed in lucky charms. Overtime their beliefs changed and many Anglo Saxons were converted to Christianity.



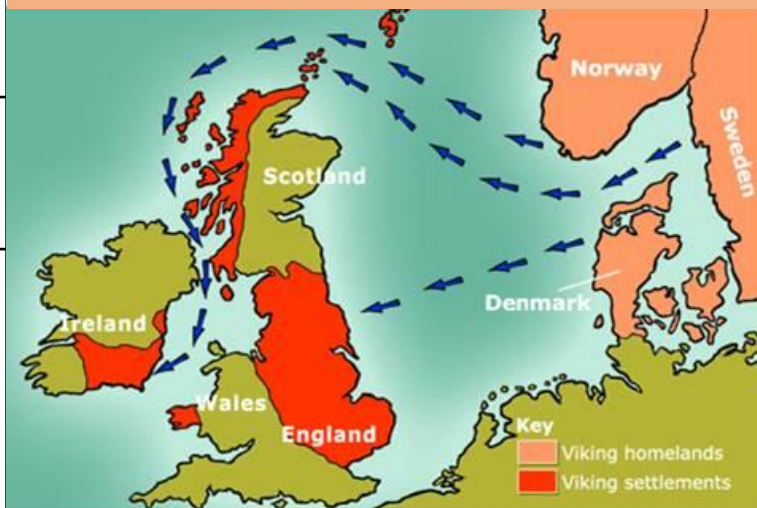
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runes	A letter of an ancient Germanic alphabet, related to the Roman alphabet
Longboat	Longboats were used in battle, and were long, light, and slender so they could move around quickly.
Danelaw	The area where the Vikings resided was called the Danelaw. The people who lived in this area were ruled by the laws of the Danes (the Vikings) - hence the name "Danelaw".



Timeline

793 CE	865 CE	878 CE	927 CE	1016 CE	1066
Viking attacks on Lindisfarne	Great Heathen Army invade	Battle of Edington. This is when Danelaw was established.	Athelstan unites English Kingdoms	Viking king, Cnut becomes king of England	After the Saxon King, Edward the Confessor dies, Harold becomes king and he is killed by William the Conqueror.

Where did the Vikings come from and where did they settle in Britain?



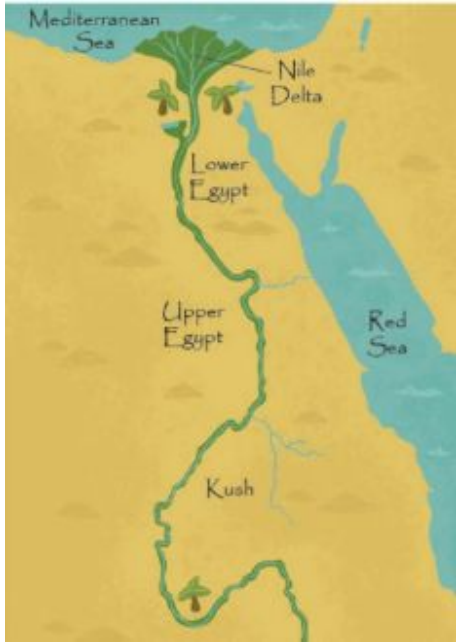
Key Facts

- The Vikings were Norse people who came from an area called Scandinavia. It is better known as Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
- The word Viking means ‘a pirate raid’, which is a fitting name as they were fearsome warriors and often raided monasteries for treasure.
- But not all the Vikings were bloodthirsty warriors. Some came to fight, but others came peacefully, to settle. They were **farmers**, and kept animals and grew crops. They were skillful at **crafting**, and made beautiful metalwork and wooden carvings.

Viking Invasion and Danelaw

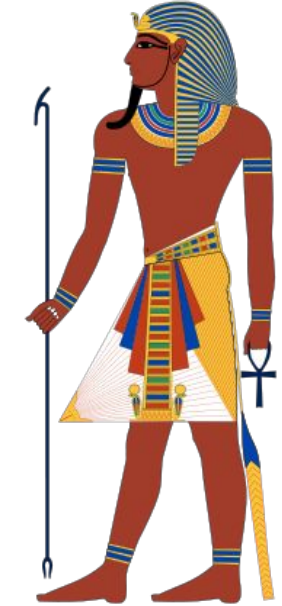
It is often considered to have begun with the raiding of Lindisfarne in 793. Within a century Vikings had taken over large parts of land in northern England, although failed to rule over the large kingdom of Wessex (ruled by Alfred the Great). By 884, after years of battle, a treaty was agreed that left Vikings ruling over ‘Danelaw’ in the north of England.





Timeline	
3100 BC	King Narmer unites Egypt
2650 BC	The first pyramid is built
2250 BC	Egyptians introduce gods from all areas
1336 BC	Tutankhamun becomes a pharaoh
1279 BC	Ramses becomes pharaoh
332 BC	Alexander the Great conquered Egypt and founded Alexandria
330 BC	Queen Cleopatra kills herself. Romans conquer Egypt
1922 AD	Howard Carter discovers Tutankhamun's tomb

Ancient beliefs: When you died, the ancient Egyptians believed you travelled to an **afterlife**, a heavenly place where you spent eternity. They used a method of artificial preservation called **mummification**. Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses.



Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilizations in the history of the world. It lasted for over 3000 years.

The civilization of ancient Egypt was located along the Nile River in northeast Africa.



Legacy of ancient Egyptians: Earliest form of written language, paper from papyrus, plough, makeup, door locks

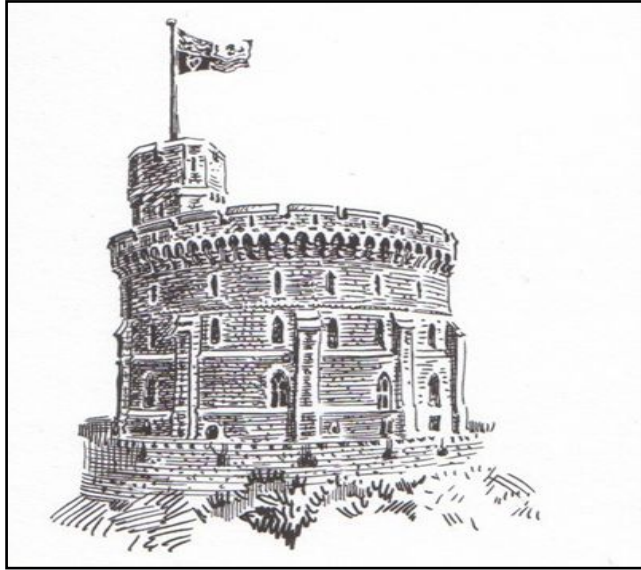
Pharaoh	They were both the heads of the state and the religious leaders of their people
papyrus	Papyrus, from which we get the word paper is a material made from papyrus plant, a reed which grows in the marshy areas of Nile
scribe	People in ancient Egypt who learnt to read and write
pyramid	Monumental tombs The Great Pyramid in Giza is the only surviving seven wonders of the world
sarcophagus	Stone coffin (coffin-box in which a body is buried or cremated)
hieroglyphics	Written system used by ancient Egyptians
cartouche	A carved tablet



Time line	
1028-1087	In 1070 William the Conqueror begins building Windsor Castle using wood.
1170-112-	Henry II rebuilds the castle in stone. The original Norman keep was rebuilt as the round tower.
1216-1272	Henry III added three semi-circular towers, including the Curfew Tower, to the Lower Ward's curtain wall.
1327-1377	The round tower was rebuilt by Edward III.
1491-1547	Henry VIII added the Lower Ward gatehouse that today bears his name and which stands opposite Saint George's chapel.
1837-1901	Queen Victoria used the castle as her residence. She created a Chapel adjacent to St George's Chapel in remembrance of her beloved husband Prince Albert
1992	Restoration of some of principal rooms in State Apartments, following devastating fire of 1992.
1953 – Present day	Castle is today one of The Queen's official residences, used for State occasions, and a favourite family home.

Key vocabulary

- **Monarchy** - a type of government with a king, queen or emperor as the head of the state
- **Residence**- a person's home, especially a large and impressive one
- **Motte**- a mound or a large pile
- **Bailey**-the outer wall of a castle
- **Keep**- is a type of fortified tower built within castles
- **Reformation**-the action or process of changing an institution or practice



What is a motte and bailey castle?
Windsor castle is a motte and bailey castle.

Originally, these castles were constructed from timber and earth alone; they were cheap and easy to build and didn't require any special design. The fortification consisted of a **wooden keep** that was placed on a raised earthwork called a **motte**, overlooking an enclosed courtyard called the **bailey**.

Queen Victoria in Windsor

Queen Victoria spent the majority of every year at Windsor. During her reign (1837-1901), Windsor was the principal palace of the British Monarchy and focus of the British Empire.



Queen Victoria was the first British monarch to travel by **train** when she travelled on a Great Western **Railway** train from **Slough** to **Paddington**.

Henry VIII and the Reformation of the church

In the reign of Henry VIII the Roman Catholic church was split and the protestant church was created.



Time line

900 CE	Benin Kingdom is first established when small villages join together in a conglomerate
900-1400 CE	An enormous earthen moat is built around the kingdom boundaries
1180 CE	The first dynasty of Ogiso kings ends and the Obas began their rule
1440 CE	Benin begins to expand and thrive under the rule of Oba Ewuare the Great
1514 CE	Oba Esigie sets up trading links with Portuguese and other European visitors
1700 CE	Benin Kingdom enters a period of decline due to series of civil wars and the abolition of the slave trade with Europe
1897 CE	Benin City is destroyed by British troops and Benin comes under Britain's control

Key vocabulary and individuals

- Moat- a deep broad ditch, either dry or filled with water that surrounds a castle/palace
- conglomerate- groups of villages that came together
- Punitive Expedition-attack by the British troops that brought an end to Benin Kingdom
- Ogiso Igodo- The first king of Benin under whom the smaller villages joined together to form kingdom
- Oba Eweke- the first of a new dynasty of kings called the Obas around 1180 CE
- Oba Oguole- had the Benin City wall built around 1283 CE
- Oba Ewuare-expanded the kingdom and set up trading links with Portugal in 1514 CE



What did the Benin Kingdom ever do for us?

When European visitors discovered Benin Kingdom's sophisticated artwork, including metal work and ivory carvings, they could not believe that a people that they had considered to be 'primitive' could have produced them. The discovery caused Britain to reevaluate its view of West African civilisation,

Life in Benin: Most of the sources that tell us about life in Benin Kingdom focus on powerful and rich people, little is known about ordinary people. Historians believe most people were farmers growing crops like yams and plantains. Many people had two or more different jobs and might also have been part of the **guilds of craftsmen**, producing high quality goods for the royal court or for trading with foreign visitors. Alternatively, people became warriors, entertainers or builders who were required to make mud homes and the defensive walls around the kingdom. Storytellers were very important and kept the kingdom's history and mythology alive by telling stories aloud.





Time line (approximate dates)

2000 BCE	The Mayan civilisation emerges in Central America
100 BCE	First city states appear
250 CE	The 'classical' period begins, urbanisation begins and continues
300 CE	Mayan settlements become centres for trade across the region. Goods such as stone and chocolate are traded with neighbouring city states
600 CE	Mayan settlements support an increasing population, growing at fast rate due to plentiful food supply
900 CE	Mayan centres become less important, perhaps because of widespread drought, but no clear reason has emerged.

Who were the ancient Maya?

Maya people lived in central America near Mexico and are remembered for their amazing creations like their spectacular buildings and beautiful objects made from jade. Maya people were able to do complex calculations which allowed them to create detailed and accurate calendars which were used for farming.

Life in Mayan settlement

Mayan settlements appear to not have been planned but a general centre point was the temple, built to show their grandeur and as a route to heavens above. Each settlement also had wide-open plazas which served as a meeting place as well as a ball court where games were held. Maya society was very complex with hundreds of cities, commoners, a middle class, nobles and the king and his royal court.

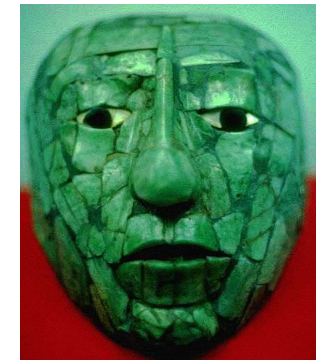
The Maya built amazing cities like **Tikal** (which they called *Yax Mutal*) and **Palenque**.

Even though they lived in different cities, ruled by different kings and queens, the Maya shared a lot of common beliefs and traditions.



What did the Mayans do for us?

- Astronomy- very accurate charts of the moon
- Sculpture- human forms, highly advanced when compared to similar empires
- Architecture- stepped temples
- Medicine-many natural ctes used by Mayans still in use today
- Number system developed independent of the Arabic system





Key Vocabulary

Acropolis	Fortified city core located on a rocky outcrop above Athens
Polytheistic	Religious system where people believe in or worship more than one god
Democracy	A system of government where eligible people elect representatives
Oligarchy	A system of government where a small group of people control everything
Mount Olympus	The highest mountain in Greece and the mythological home of the Greek Gods primarily twelve Olympian Gods
City State	A city that had its own government and rules the area around it e.g. Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Delphi and Thebes
Olympics	Sporting event and sacrifice held every four years in honour of Zeus



The ancient Greeks can be credited with many inventions and discoveries. They invented government, democracy, the Olympics and practised early medicine. Only men were involved in government and permitted to take part in Olympic games. Women were expected to look after the home. Ancient Greece is often referred to as 'the birthplace of western civilisation'.

Zeus	Kind of the Gods, God of the Sky, Lightning and Thunder.
Hades	God the Dead and King of the Underworld
Poseidon	God of the Sea, Earthquakes & Storms.
Hera	Queen of the Gods; Goddess of Marriage.
Apollo	God of Music, Art, Knowledge & the Sun.
Aphrodite	Goddess of Love and Beauty.
Hermes	Messenger of the Gods, God of Trade & Travelers.
Ares	God of War.
Athena	Goddess of Wisdom, Courage and Strategy.
Demeter	Goddess of Agriculture and the Harvest.

Greece is made up of mainland and many islands. Its position by the sea meant that Greeks were a seafaring people.



Approximate dates for the main Ancient Greek periods and key events: (Ancient Greek civilizations can be traced back to the Minoan civilization around 2700 BCE)

Timeline not to scale.

First coins introduced 600 BCE	Battle of Marathon (Athens vs Persia) 490 BCE	Peloponnesian Wars between two sides led by Athens and Sparta 431-404 BCE	Founding of the library at Alexandria 323 BCE	Roman rule of Greece begins with the sacking of Corinth 146 BCE
First Olympic Games 776 BCE	Athens introduces democracy 505 BCE	Sophocles writes his first tragedy 468 BCE	Alexander the Great dies not long after defeating Persians 323 BCE	

Archaic Period (800 – 480 BCE)	Classical Period (480 – 323 BCE)	Hellenistic Period (323 – 146 BCE)
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Timeline: Key Events

Sept 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland
Sept 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany (<i>start of WW2</i>)
Jan 1940	Rationing introduced across the UK
May -June 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe
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
Dec 7, 1941	The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies
June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans
Apr 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide
May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day
August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people
Sept 2, 1945	Japan surrenders signaling the end of WW2

World War 2 (1939-1945)



Countries involved in WW2

Allies-countries which fought on British side

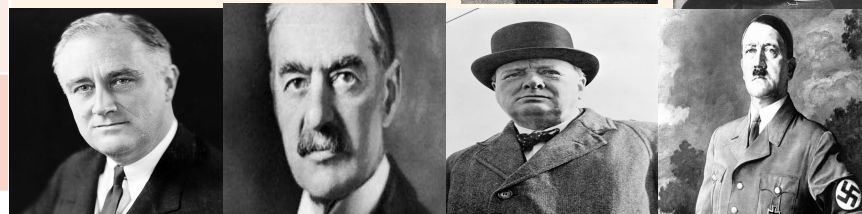
Britain, France, USA, USSR, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, India Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, South Africa

Leaders:

Franklin Roosevelt-USA
Neville Chamberlain/
Winston Churchill-Britain

Axis-countries which fought on German side

Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Finland
Adolf Hitler-Germany
Joseph Stalin- Soviet
Benito Mussolini-Italy



Vocabulary

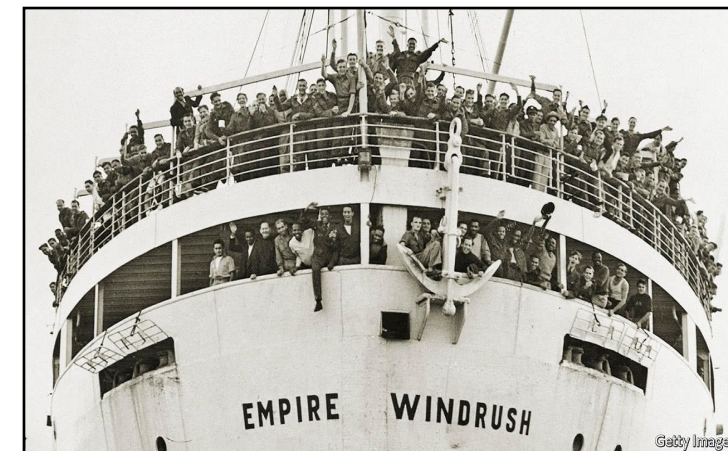
Propaganda	information, ideas, opinions or images that give one part of an argument which are published,broadcast
Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place (<i>normally from the cities to rural areas</i>)
Black out	System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes
Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce resources (<i>mainly food & clothing</i>)
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
Trenches	A long, narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire or attack
Appeasement	Giving people what they want to prevent them from harming you or being angry with you
Nazi	Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933. Symbol = swastika
Blitz	Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol & Nottingham
Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
Fascism	Right wing political view associated with not allowing opposition and total control by a dictator.
Blitzkrieg	Translated as 'lightning war'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)



Key Vocabulary	
commonwealth	54 independent countries which were under the British rule
empire	Group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch
broadcasting	To air a programme on TV or radio
immigration	The process of moving to a country with the intention of settling there permanently
abolished	To officially end something
nationalism	A strong attachment to a particular country
technology	The use of knowledge to invent new devices or tools
Beatlemania	It is the craze surrounding the English rock band in the 1960s
Beveridge Report	Provided clear social policies for Great Britain in the 1950s
Welfare State	The government offered programs to protect the citizens
Windrush Generation	Caribbean people who moved to the UK were known as Windrush Generation

Rebuilding the country after World War

The post-war Labour Government in 1945 was determined to introduce key changes that would improve peoples' lives and establish a welfare state.



Why did people travel to Britain?
 Britain needed more workers to rebuild the country after the World War Two

Timeline: Key events Post World War

End of WW2 	Princess Elizabeth marries Prince Philip 	London Olympics (2 nd time) 	Coronation of Queen Elizabeth 	ITV starts broadcasting
First Nuclear Power Station is switched on 	First Motorway is opened 	BBC 2 starts broadcasting 	Death Penalty abolished 	England win the Football World Cup
Concorde takes its maiden flight 	Decimalised currency is now used 	First Female Prime Minister 	Falklands War 	Channel 4 starts broadcasting
World Wide Web is invented 	Gulf War 	Channel tunnel opens 	Princess Diana dies in a car accident 	9/11 attacks on World Trade Centers in USA

Slough after the war
 After the Second World War, Poles and Ukrainians moved to Slough to work and in 1950/51 workers from the West Indies, India and Pakistan came over. Londoners also moved to Slough to work in the 1950s.