



### Why we love Wrotham

What would it be like to be a child in the past?



### Key Vocabulary

past	From a time that has already happened
present	The time we are in currently
living memory	A time remembered by people who are still alive
present day	The current period of time
modern	Recent times, not in the past
old	Made or built long ago
similarity	Has features that are like another
difference	Not like another

### Sticky Knowledge

#### How long have toys existed?

Toys have existed for thousands of years. They were made out of the materials which were available at the time. Even stones and string have been made into toys.



By the end of this unit we will be able to:

Talk about changes within living memory  
Understand the difference between things that happened in the past and the present.

Order a set of objects

Recall some facts about people/events before living memory

Tell stories about the past.

### Timeline

#### 19<sup>th</sup> century

Toys: wooden dolls, wooden doll houses, tea sets, ball and cup, spinning top, toys soldiers, leather footballs.



#### 21<sup>st</sup> century

Toys: handheld games consoles, virtual reality.



#### 20<sup>th</sup> century

Toys: teddy bears, Barbie dolls, Action Man, electronic toys, computers, games consoles.





### Gunpowder, Treason and Plot

What were the cause and consequences of Guy Fawkes' actions?



### Sticky Knowledge

#### Why do we celebrate Bonfire Night?

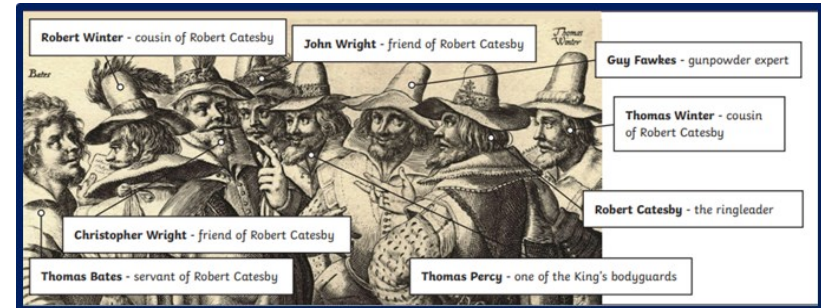
King James I ordered that people should celebrate his survival on the 5th November. To this day, people still light bonfires and burn 'guys' (puppets made of straw, named after Guy Fawkes) to celebrate.

### Key Vocabulary

The Gunpowder Plot	A plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament to kill King James I and his government.
Gunpowder	An explosive powder that was used in guns.
Houses of Parliament	The building in London where the government works.
Protestants	Christians who are not Catholic.
Catholics	Members of the Catholic church.
treason	crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government.
significant	sufficiently great or important



### Significant individuals



### Timeline

#### Timeline of Events

**24th March 1603**

King James I becomes King of England.

**May 1604**

The group begin to plot against King James I.

**13th April 1570**

Guy Fawkes is born.

**March 1605**

The plotters rent a cellar under the Houses of Parliament.

**5th November 1605**

Guy Fawkes is found in the cellar with 36 barrels of gunpowder by the king's guards.

**26th October 1605**

Lord Monteagle, who is a Catholic, receives an unsigned letter that warns him not to go to the opening of Parliament on the **5th November**.

**31st January 1606**

Guy Fawkes is executed.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

Use information to describe the past.

Describe the differences between then and now.

Look at evidence to give and explain reasons why people in the past may have acted in the way they did.

Recount the main events from a significant event in history.

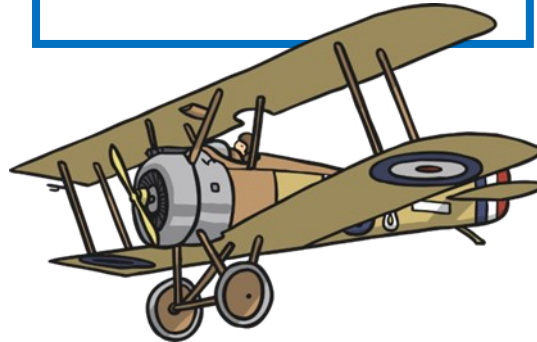
### Key Vocabulary

travel	go from one place to another, typically over a distance of some length
transport	take or carry (people or goods) from one place to another by means of a vehicle, aircraft, or ship
Flight	the action or process of flying through the air
aviation	the flying or operating of aircraft
achievements of mankind	Important developments made by humans
chronological	events or dates in the order of their occurrence
significant	sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention
Hindenburg disaster	airship accident that occurred on May 6, 1937
Wright Brothers	First flight in an aeroplane is made by Orville Wright in North Carolina. It lasts for 12 seconds.
Amelia Earhart	the first woman to fly solo and non-stop across the Atlantic Ocean.
Yuri Gagarin	the first human to fly to space.



### Flying High

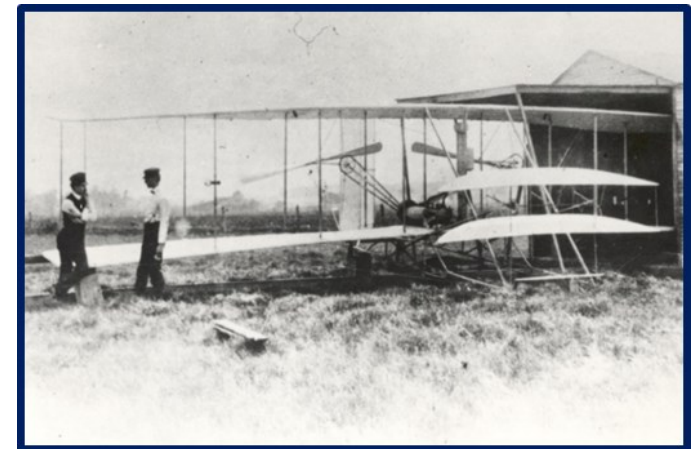
Soaring Through the Years



The hot air balloon was invented by Montgolfier brothers in 1783. It has become the oldest invention that can successfully take people into flight

### Sticky Knowledge

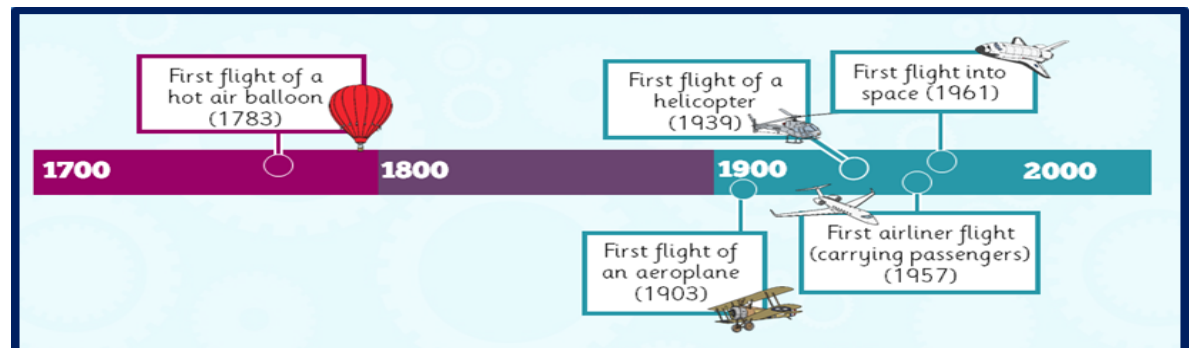
Orville and Wilbur Wright were two brothers, born in America. Their interest in flight began when their father bought them a toy 'helicopter'. They made and sold bicycles but then began to experiment with creating their own flying machine! Their first aeroplane, the Wright Flyer, successfully flew in front of 5 people in 1903.



By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Talk about a significant turning point in British History
- Use evidence to describe the past
- Use evidence to describe the actions of people in the past
- Describe how the past has influenced life today
- Plot events chronologically on a timeline

### Timeline of Events





Key Vocabulary	
bobbies/ peelers	Police officers, named after Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the first police force in London in 1829.
deterrent	To discourage someone from doing something.
execution	A sentence of death.
highwaymen	Criminals who would rob people while they were travelling. This was very common during the Stuart and Georgian periods.
humiliation	To make someone feel ashamed and foolish.
judge	Someone who is in charge of a trial in court..
jury	A group of people who would listen to the facts in a trial and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty
ordeal	A long and painful experience.
treason	A crime against the King, Queen or the government.
victim	A person who has suffered.
trial	A judge and jury listen to evidence in a court to decide whether a person is guilty of a crime.



### Crime and Punishment

Did the punishment fit the crime?

mutilation (body parts cut off)



exile (being sent away)



scold's bridle



the rack

### Sticky Knowledge

To **deter** people from committing crimes, the Tudors came up with even more terrifying punishments, including public **executions**. Public **humiliations** were common. The scold's bridle was worn for gossiping; the rack used to stretch out the **victim's** body for **treason**; and the dunking stool to find out if someone was a witch.

### Sticky Knowledge

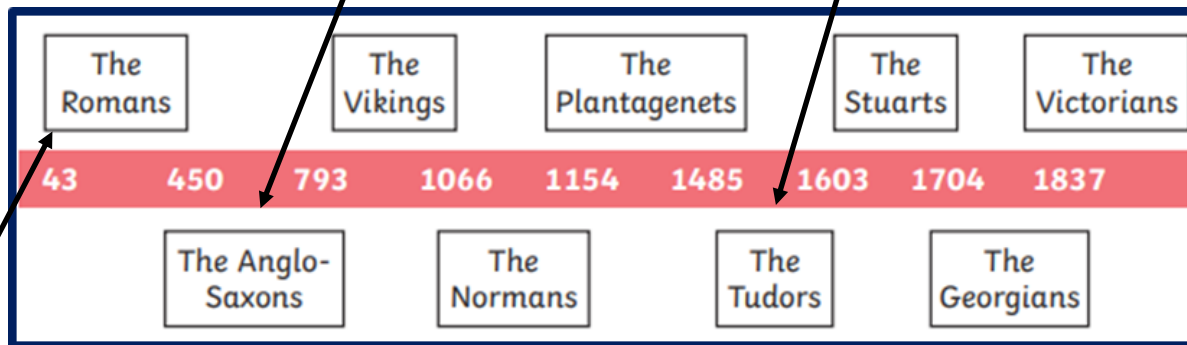
Anglo-Saxon people accused of a crime had a **trial**. If a decision as to whether the person was guilty or not guilty could not be made, a **trial** by **ordeal** would take place. It is thought that God would decide if they were guilty or not by the outcome of the **ordeal**. There were no prisons to send criminals to so punishments acted as huge **deterrents** and were often very brutal including stoning, whipping and hanging.



branding



treadwheel

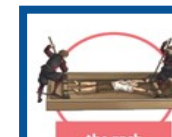


By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Understanding changes to aspects of social history
- To devise historically valid questions
- Use evidence to describe how lives of the rich and poor people from the past differed
- Use evidence to describe what was important to people in the past
- Describe how life in the past influences present day
- To compare aspects of life in different periods

### Sticky Knowledge

Roman laws, written around 450 BC, were called the 'Twelve Tables'. Not following these rules was a crime. Punishments were severe to **deter** people from not following them. People could pay to have their punishment lessened. **Judges** and **juries** were used to decide if someone was guilty or not guilty. There were lots of serious crimes such as murder, and less serious crimes, such as stealing. The worst crime, **treason**, was punishable by being thrown to the lions.



the rack



shot drill



## Monarchy

Should there always be a leader?



### Significant Places



**Buckingham Palace**  
The London residence of the reigning monarch.



**Westminster Abbey**  
Originally built by Edward the Confessor. Where coronations take place.



**Tower of London**  
Originally built by William the Conqueror. Protector of the crown jewels.

### Key Vocabulary

Monarch	A head of state such as a king, queen or emperor.
Legacy	Something that a person leaves behind to be remembered by.
Reign	To hold royal office; rules as a monarch.
Coronation	A ceremony to crown the new king or queen.
Throne	A ceremonial chair for important people such as monarchs.
Hierarchy	A system of ranking people according to their status.
Royalty	People of royal blood or status.
Parliament	The highest legislature, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.
Government	Group of people with the authority to govern a country
Succession	This is the order in which a monarch's family will take over the throne.
abdicate	Give up, such as power, as of monarchs and emperors
commonwealth	A political system in which power lies in a body of citizens.
dynasty	A series of leaders in the same family, like the British Royal Family

### By the end of this unit we will be able to:

#### Understand the changing power of monarchs

-Use a wide range of evidence to compare and analyse the lives of significant historical people from different historical periods.

- Interpret and evaluate a key historical event from more than one perspective or view point.
- Select, combine and present information from more than one source.
- Compare and contrast features of historical periods identifying similarities and differences.
- Use a wide range of evidence to compare and analyse the lives of significant historical people from different historical periods.
- Select and organise information making accurate and effective use of dates and terminology when analysing and evaluating historical periods.
- Talk about why some written sources may give a negative view or account.

### Sticky Knowledge

Henry VIII  
(1509-1547)



He changed the face of Christianity and his influence can still be seen in England today.

Elizabeth I  
(1558-1603)



She managed to maintain peace and prosperity, and reign over a 'Golden Age'.

Charles I  
(1625-1649)



Charles I wanted Parliament to increase his income. His attempts to impose religious reforms on Scotland strengthened the position of the English.

Victoria (1857-1901)



The time of Victoria's reign was a period of prosperity and peace for Great Britain. It was a time of industrial expansion and the building of railroads.

Elizabeth II  
(1952-now)



As Queen, she cut back Royal family spending which was a 250-year tradition. Moreover, she continued to support numerous charitable institutions and programs.

### Key Vocabulary

sovereign	A nation's ruler usually by hereditary right.
illegitimate	Contrary to or forbidden by law.
interregnum	The time between two reigns or governments.
line of succession	The order in which individuals are expected to succeed one another in some official position



### Britain at War

Why was WW2 known as the people's war?



### Key Vocabulary

Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place
Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce resources
Air raid shelter	A building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes
Nazi	Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933
Blitz	Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol and Nottingham
Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis

### Timeline of Key Events

September 1 <sup>st</sup> 1939	Germany invades Poland
September 3rd 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany
January 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 (The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins)
June 6th 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans
April 30th 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide
May 7th 1945	Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day

British Spitfire Planes







The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and annexed Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to annex the Sudetenland (an area of Czechoslovakia) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia, followed by Poland on 1st September. Britain, France and Poland had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- begin to understand the causes of WW2 through dictatorships in Europe
- understand why rationing was introduced and that it was a major change for the people of Britain.
- learn about technology used in World War 2
- understand the role of propaganda in war
- understand the impact WW2 has had on our lives today

### Significant Individuals

Winston Churchill	Adolf Hitler	F. Roosevelt	Joseph Goebbels
			

The German Luftwaffe

