



# History Knowledge Organiser—Year 1/2

## Cycle B

**Key enquiry Question: Ropsley and me: What is my local and family history and how is life different now?**

What children must know and remember:

### Key Vocabulary:

- *next,*
- *then,*
- *second,*
- *third,*
- *earlier,*
- *after,*
- *past,*
- *present,*
- *future,*
- *old,*
- *new,*
- *then,*
- *Now*
- *Decades*
- *Research*
- *Questionnaire*
- *timeline*

### Key Knowledge:

Knows about changes in their own life and can recount this

Knows about the history of their family and can place this onto a timeline.

Knows that not everyone in the past had the same experience and can discuss similarities and differences between aspects of your lives and your parents / grandparents lives in the past,.

Knows about changes at Ropsley school, using a real life source to research.

Knows about significant events that impacted the local area in the last century (war, Covid)

Knows how to write about the past, creating posters and short information texts.

Knows how to sort objects into groups and use clues from photos to describe the past





## History Knowledge Organiser—Year 3/4

**Key enquiry Question: Romans in Britain: How did the Roman's change Britain?**

What children must know and remember:

### Key Vocabulary:

- Strength,
- Roman Empire,
- rule,
- invade,
- Julius Caesar,
- emperor
- Claudius,
- Boudicca,
- Celts,
- resistance,
- occupation,
- soldiers
- Lindum, - Lincoln
- urbanisation,
- infrastructure,
- politics,

### Key Knowledge:

Know that the Roman occupation followed the Iron Age

Knows when Rome was founded and the dates of the Roman era.

Knows how the strength of the Roman trade links and army were used to take over and rule surrounding areas and this led to the Roman empire

Knows about the invasions, including who the emperor Julius Caesar was and how he attempted to invade Britain in 55BC and the successful invasion of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Britain (less presence in Scotland) by Claudius in 43AD which marked the end of the Iron Age

Know that Boudicca, from the Celt community, resisted the Roman occupation of Britain.

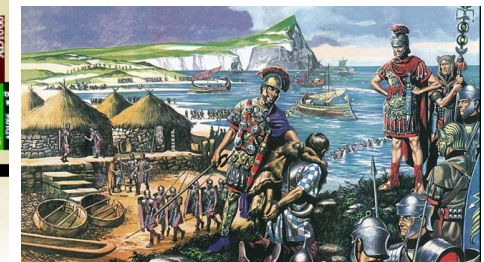
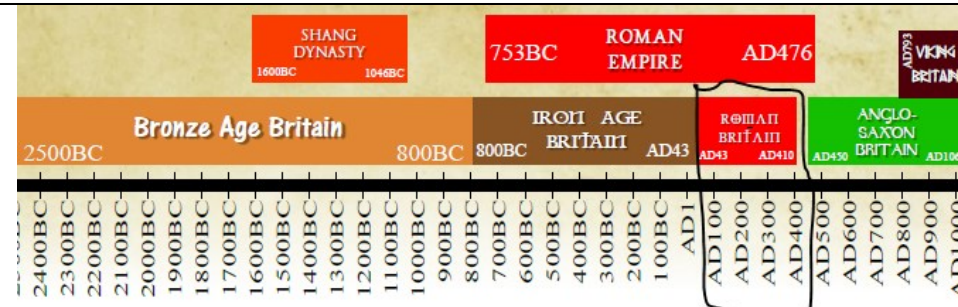
Know that some Britons could have fought with the Roman Army.

Know that Lindum (Lincoln) was a thriving Roman colony and an important city.

Know about Roman urbanisation (houses, shops, workshops, temples, bathhouses) through a study of Lincoln (Lindum).

Know what impact the Romans had on British society: infrastructure, politics, trade and goods, military. culture

Know what life was like in Roman Britain and knows of any legacies left behind





## History Knowledge Organiser—Year 5/6

**Key enquiry Question:** What was the Early Islamic civilisation like and how was it different to Britain?

What children must know and remember:

### Key Vocabulary:

Muhammad,  
Allah,  
Islam  
Mecca  
Sunni  
Shia  
civil war  
Umayyad dynasty  
Empire, Baghdad  
capital city  
Al Mansur  
House of Wisdom  
Golden Age  
Dark Age  
Anglo Saxons

Islamic Scholars and Their Achievements	
Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi AD 780 – AD 850	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Father of algebra'</li> <li>• Introduced Arabic numbers 1-9 and the concept of 'zero'</li> </ul>
Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi AD 854 – AD 925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment of smallpox and measles</li> <li>• Study of eyes</li> <li>• Recognised the importance of doctor/patient relationships</li> </ul>
Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas al-Zahrawi AD 936 – AD 1013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New surgical techniques, e.g. cauterisation</li> <li>• New surgical tools, e.g. forceps</li> </ul>
Ibn al-Haytham AD 965 – AD 1040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proved that light travels in straight lines</li> <li>• Invented the first camera</li> </ul>

**Key Knowledge:** Knows that the Islamic civilisation grew in the 7<sup>th</sup> century when Prophet Muhammad began to spread the word of Allah, around AD 610, in Mecca.

Knows that when Muhammad died there was a split in the civilisation: Sunni Muslims and Shia Muslims. The Islamic civilisation continued to spread under various leaders but there are tensions, including a Muslim Civil war but the introduction of the Umayyad dynasty (AD 661) creates peace.

Knows that Al Mansur created a city of peace, Baghdad in AD 725—the biggest city in the world, and this becomes the new capital of the Islamic Empire.

Knows what everyday life was like in Baghdad and the exciting advancements in science, medicine, philosophy art and education in 9<sup>th</sup> century, including the creation of the House of Wisdom.

Knows about key individuals who made significant contributions to the Golden Age of Islamic Civilisation (see Islamic scholars image)  
Knows how we are able to find out about life in Baghdad despite the destruction of the House of Knowledge and can use and evaluate various sources.

Knows that the Golden Age of Islamic civilisation was between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century when the Islamic cultures and teachings spread the most and contrast this era with the Anglo Saxon era in England. (Golden age, vs Dark ages) and can use sources to find out about parallel era's in history.

Knows why the early Islamic civilisation ended in Baghdad.

