

Key vocabulary



Travelling through time



Learning Journey— Our topic this term is Travelling through time, exploring British History since 1066.

In History, pupils will travel through the history of England beginning with the Battle of Hastings in 1066; continuing through the Medieval period, including the feudal system; the Tudor period, including local history and Shakespeare; The Stuart period including the Gunpowder plot, Civil War, Bubonic plague and Great fire of London; The Georgians, including the industrial revolution; and finally the Victorians examining the role of Empire and Victorian education.

The pupils will need to use their chronology skills to keep track of events, and to construct a historical argument in order to

Key Inventions

1800s- Railway Network	1838- Photography	1840- Penny Black Stamp	1843- Christmas Cards
			
1852- British Pillar Post Box	1852- Public Flushing Toilet	1863- London Underground Railway	1872- The Penny-Farthing Bicycle
			
1876- Telephone	1879- Electric Bulb	1885- Petrol Motor Car	1895- X-rays
			

The English Civil War 1642-1651

The English Civil War was fought between Charles I and Parliament. It happened because Parliament didn't like the way Charles I was ruling the country. Charles I stopped Parliament from having any say in how the country was run, so civil war broke out. There were two sides to the war: the Roundheads and the Cavaliers.

The Roundheads – This army fought for Parliament against the king. They were also known as the Parliamentarians.

They got their name because of the round shape of their helmets and the fact that many of them had short hair. They were led by Thomas Fairfax.

The Cavaliers – This was the army that fought for the king - they were Royalists. They were first given their name by the Roundheads to make fun of their wealth as they were all from noble families. They later adopted the name for themselves as 'cavalier' meant 'noble gentleman'.



Map of the British Empire–1901

The Industrial Revolution

- A period of huge change in Britain between 1750 and 1900.
- Before the **Industrial Revolution**, Britain was a **rural** country, most people lived off the land with **livestock**.
- People began to realise that coal and steam could be used to power factories, large machines, flour and cotton mills. This reduced the time it took to make something and increased the amount that could be made and so the **Industrial Revolution** began.
- Huge factories were built and towns expanded.
- People would **migrate** to the towns attracted by reliable work and pay from the factories.
- Houses for workers were built closer to the factories.
- Better transport links helped boost trade by transporting people and goods quickly and cheaply all across the country.



Timeline

Medieval 1066-1485

Tudors 1485-1603

Stuarts 1603-1714

Georgians 1714-1837

Victorians 1837-1901

Links to prior learning:

Geography: Continents, oceans and seas; UK geography.

Science: Inventions, technology, scientists.

History: Kings and Queens, Castles, Stone age to the Iron age, Vikings, The great fire of London, Victorians.

Links to future learning:

Geography: Empire, Commonwealth, independence and colonisation.

PSHE: British Values, Roles of state and religion, legacy of colonialism.

History: English Civil War, Parliament, Monarchy, Transatlantic slave trade,

Science: Electricity, Technology, Scientific thinkers.

There are many education videos on YouTube to help the children's understanding of British History. Some are animated and very child friendly.



Recommended Texts (Fiction and Non-Fiction).

Avoid being in a Medieval Castle! by Jacqueline Morley and David Antram, **The Book of Boy** by Catherine Gilbert Murdock, **Treason** by Berlie Doherty, **What's so special about Shakespeare?** by Michael Rosen and Sarah Naylor, **Black Powder** by Ally Sherrick, **Gaslight** by Eloise Williams, **Hetty Feather** by Jacqueline Wilson, **The Great Stink** by Collee Paeff and Nancy Carpenter, **Horrible Histories series** by Terry Deary, **A street through time** by Jacqui DK and Steve Noon, **Maps of the United Kingdom** by Rachel Dixon and Livi Gosling.

Suggested online resources for further information on our history topic:

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Battle-of-Hastings/476272>

<https://www.bayeuxmuseum.com/en/the-bayeux-tapestry/discover-the-bayeux-tapestry/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvhjdp3/articles/zct4r2p>

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/tudor-facts/>

<http://www.primaryomeworkhelp.co.uk/timeline/stuarts.htm>

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/timeline/georgian.htm>

[primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/timeline/victorian.htm](http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/timeline/victorian.htm)

Tudor Monarchs



Battle of Hastings

The most important battle of the **Norman Conquest** was the Battle of Hastings. King Harold II became King of the **Anglo-Saxons** after **Edward the Confessor's** death. During the battle, Harold II was killed by the Normans. This led to William the Conqueror, who was the Duke of **Normandy**, becoming the first Norman King of England. The Normans made their way to London and he was crowned at Westminster Abbey.



Bayeux Tapestry

Most of the information that we have of the **Norman Conquest** comes from the Bayeux Tapestry. This is a 70-metre long piece of fabric which is embroidered with key events of the time. It was created in the 11th century and begins with the death of **Edward the Confessor** and ends with the Battle of Hastings.



The Six wives of Henry VIII

Catherine of Aragon (divorced)	Anne Boleyn (beheaded)	Jane Seymour (died)	Anne of Cleves (divorced)	Catherine Howard (beheaded)	Katherine Parr (survived)

Henry VIII's Wives