

History

Year 5	Vocab	Year 6	Vocab
<p>BRITISH HISTORY</p> <p>I. 18TH CENTURY BRITAIN</p> <p>Teachers: The Act of Union in 1707 created GB, a new nation, but it did not yet create ‘Britons’. Encourage students to think about the nature and formation of national identity, and identities in general. Explain how this period sees the development of political institutions that are still familiar today.</p> <p>A. JAMES I AND VI HAD BEEN ATTEMPTING TO FORM A FULL POLITICAL UNION, BUT FAILED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Scotland, opinion over union was divided The Act of Union, 1707 The creation of GB was one of necessity, with mutual hostility and mistrust on both sides Great Britain into an international power; global empire. <p>B. DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY POLITICS; PARLIAMENT MORE IMPORTANT AFTER THE BILL OF RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anne becomes Queen (1702) after the death of William III Accession of George I in 1714; House of Hanover Decline of monarchical power and influence Robert Walpole came to the fore in Parliament [Builds on Year 1 History and Geography] Appointed First lord of the Treasury by George I in 1721. Referred to as the ‘Prime Minister’ 	<p>Act of union Empire Accession Prime minister</p>	<p>BRITISH HISTORY</p> <p>I. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND THE ECONOMY</p> <p>A. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> James Watt’s steam engine, 1778 Transport developments George Stephenson’s Rocket; Stockton-Darlington Railway Canals; aqueducts Mechanisation of Industry Invention of the power loom (1784), cotton mills in Lancashire; steam power Gas lighting on streets Coal mining: Particularly, the northeast of England, south of Scotland , Wales and the Midlands, Social changes: Poor conditions, working hours and pay in factories, collieries and mills Young children in factories, collieries and mills: Unionisation of workforce Housing conditions very poor Cholera epidemics were common <p style="color: red;">1792 - Captain George Vancouver 1752 – 1840 – Fanny Burney (King’s Lynn) novels 1848 – Railways built in King’s Lynn and Dereham Engineering in King’s Lynn – Coopers, Savages and Dodman</p>	<p>Aqueduct Steam Transport Canal Mechanisation on Colliery Mill Union Workforce Cholera Epidemic</p>
<p>II. HOW DID BRITAIN GAIN AN EMPIRE?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global trade Colonies established abroad where Britain had built forts and towns for merchants and soldiers to live British merchants exchanged British-made goods for new exotic luxuries British ports including Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol became rich The Seven Years War Britain went to war with France, battles were fought in trading colonies around the world East India Company Rule Britannia <p style="color: red;">Lynn is the 9th largest municipality in Massachusetts and the largest city in Essex County The English settled Lynn not long after the 1607 establishment of <u>Jamestown, Virginia</u>—the first successful English colony in North America</p> <p>The Royal Navy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impressment; forcing men to serve in the Royal Navy Life of a sailor; diet, scurvy, punishments <li style="color: red;">Local History Study – Royal Navy - Merchant housing 	<p>Colony Luxuries Merchants Port Impressment</p> <p>Scurvy Diet</p>	<p>VICTORIAN ERA</p> <p>A. QUEEN VICTORIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young Queen, Coronation at 18 in 1837 First monarch to live at Buckingham Palace Marries first cousin Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha Reign of 63 years <p>B. OVERSAW PERIOD OF BRITISH ECONOMIC AND IMPERIAL GROWTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Exhibition, 1851 Showcased global exhibits Emphasised British manufacturing capabilities 	<p>Coronation Monarch Palace Exhibition Manufacturing</p>
<p>III. AMERICAN REVOLUTION</p> <p>Teachers: Connect the American Revolution to the ideas of ‘liberty’. The American Revolution can be used to discuss ideas such as representation and democracy. Explain the wider impact of the Revolution in Britain and across Europe, particularly in France. Also raise and discuss issues about the nature and formation of national identity.</p> <p>A. PROVOCATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British taxes, ‘No taxation without representation’ Boston Tea Party <p>B. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaration of Independence; adopted July 4, 1776 The proposition that ‘All men are created equal’ 	<p>Revolution Liberty Democracy Represent National identity</p>	<p>C. VICTORIAN PARTY POLITICS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> William Gladstone and Benjamin Disraeli Gladstone and the development of ‘Liberalism’ <p>SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM</p> <p>A. SOCIAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY INDUSTRIALISATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide and evident gap between rich and poor <p>C. POLITICAL REFORM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battle of Peterloo (‘Peterloo Massacre’) The 1832 Great Reform Act Limited middle class enfranchisement 	<p>Reform Industrialisation</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The responsibility of government to protect the ‘unalienable rights’ of the people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural rights: ‘Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness’ The ‘right of the people... to institute new government’ <p>C. THE REVOLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The French enter the war in support of the Americans British surrender at York Town Creation of the USA with George Washington as President <p>IV. FRENCH REVOLUTION</p> <p>Teachers: The French Revolution can be seen as a watershed moment in the history of the western world, undermining traditional aristocratic and monarchical hierarchies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette at Versailles Division between rich and poor Marie Antoinette “Let them eat cake!” Only the poor working people paid taxes Debts from funding the American War of Independence led to a rise in taxes 14th July 1789 people of Paris stormed a prison called the Bastille and released its prisoners Revolution began followed by a reign of terror King and Queen beheaded and France becomes a republic (a nation ruled without a monarch) 	Provocation Independence Declaration USA Aristocracy Debt Bastille Republic	<p>C. SOCIAL REFORM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social reforms after the 1832 Great Reform Act 1833 Factory Act; minimum age to work; limited hours for children; 1847 Factory Act (the ‘Ten Hours Act’) 1834 Poor Law reform; workhouses and ‘less eligibility’ Health problems Cholera epidemics Public Health Act 1848; general and local boards of health Improving sanitary conditions; London sewerage system <p>D. POPULAR REFORM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chartism The Charter; six points; democratic ambitions National Elementary Education Act, 1870; state education provision until age 12 	Massacre Enfranchisement Workhouse Sanitary Charter Democracy
<p>A. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AND THE FIRST FRENCH EMPIRE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Napoleon as military genius In 1804 he made himself ‘Emperor’ of France Planned invasion of England Horatio Nelson, admiral in the Royal Navy led the attack on Napoleon’s navy Napoleon defeated at the Battle of Trafalgar (off the Spanish Coast at Cape Trafalgar) Death of Nelson Napoleon invades Spain Battle of Waterloo Napoleon sent into exile on the island of St Helena where he dies seven years later 	Genius Emperor Invasion	<p>THE BRITISH EMPIRE</p> <p>A. GROWTH OF BRITISH EMPIRE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early exploration and trade Plantation of Ireland East India Company Americas Jamestown 1607; colony of Virginia (see Year 2) James Cook discovers Australia in 1770 Establishment of penal settlement; convict transportation Australian colonies valuable for wool and gold <p>B. EAST INDIA COMPANY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British influence across Asia through the East India Company (EIC) and Royal Navy Indian Rebellion of 1857 Indian soldiers mutiny: long-term grievances and issue of tallow-greased cartridges British Raj End of the British East India Company British Crown takes control; Government of India Act 1858 Queen Victoria crowned Empress of India 	Empire Colony Penal Settlement Convict Rebellion Mutiny Raj Empress
<p>VI. ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE</p> <p>Teachers: Explain the efforts to stop slavery in the context of its huge and extensive operation across the world, particularly in the Americas. Encourage students to think about the personal and psychologically damaging effects of slavery, as well as the reasons why people opposed abolitionism.</p> <p>A. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slaves transported from Africa to plantations in the Americas Conditions on slave ships Beginning of movement for the abolition of slavery William Wilberforce Olandah Equiano 1807 Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade 1833 Slavery abolished throughout the British Empire 1845 - Frederick Douglass memoir on abolition during his time in Lynn, Massachusetts 	Triangular trade Abolition Slavery Transportation on Empire	<p>IRISH FAMINE</p> <p>A. THE IRISH FAMINE AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act of Union in 1800 Ireland joins Britain as part of the United Kingdom Outbreak of Famine Potato blight Actions of the landlords Death toll Government responses Sir Robert Peel and American maize; corn laws Emigration United States and Great Britain Importance of memory of Famine in Ireland and diaspora Creation of an Irish identity Migration and depopulation 	Famine Blight Landlord Toll Emigration Migration
<p>III. THE SPREAD OF ISLAM AND THE HOLY WARS</p> <p>Teachers: Since religion is a shaping force in the story of civilisation, the Core Knowledge Sequence introduces children in the early years to major world religions, beginning with a focus on geography and major symbols and figures. In Year 5 the focus is on history, geography, and the development of a civilisation. The purpose is not to explore matters of theology but to understand the place of religion and religious ideas in history.</p> <p>A. ISLAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muhammad: the prophet Allah, Qur’an Sacred city of Makkah, mosques ‘Five pillars’ of Islam Declaration of faith Prayer (five times daily), facing toward Makkah Fasting during Ramadan 	Islam Muslim Muhammad Qur’an Civilisation Theology Religion Prophet Allah	<p>THE END OF AN ERA: QUEEN VICTORIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reigns for 63 years and 7 months 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help the needy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pilgrimage to Makkah • Arab peoples unite to spread Islam in Northern Africa, through the eastern Roman Empire, and as far west as Spain. <p>B. DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC CIVILISATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions to science and mathematics: Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Arabic numerals • Thriving cities as centres of Islamic art and learning, such as Cordoba (Spain) <p>C. WARS BETWEEN MUSLIMS AND CHRISTIANS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holy Land, Jerusalem • The Crusades • Saladin and Richard the Lionheart • Growing trade and cultural exchange between east and west 	Prayer Fasting Pilgrimage Christian Crusade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of Prince Albert • Retires from public life • Golden and Diamond Jubilees • Death in 1901; end of Victorian Era <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1925 - Florence Ada Coxon became first female mayor of King's Lynn 	Jubilee Era
FEATURED GREAT EXPLORER A. JAMES COOK [Builds on UK History—The Age of Reason, History and Geography, Year 5] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British explorer, navigator, cartographer and captain in the Royal Navy 		FEATURED GREAT EXPLORER A. DAVID LIVINGSTONE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Livingstone was a Scottish missionary and one of the greatest European explorers of Africa. 	
WORLD WAR 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was the Battle of Somme and Verdun? • Who was Archduke Ferdinand? • Why do we observe Remembrance Day? • WW1 at Home – What was Norfolk's - Role Home front? 		WORLD WAR 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did World War II begin? • Key individuals and countries • What role did Norfolk Play: Evacuation – Sheringham Steam Railway Trip • Food rationing – Links in with DT Food Production • D-Day • The end of World War II: Nuclear Weapons in Japan – Links to Debate on Nuclear Weapons Use 	