

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 4 Topic: The Ancient Egyptians

Enquiry - Key question: How much did the Ancient Egyptians achieve?

Key Knowledge

We know more about the Ancient Egyptian civilisation than the others because there is so much evidence left to tell us about who they were and how they lived.

Agriculture was a vital part of Ancient Egyptian economy. The Nile valley had a warm climate and fertile soil for growing crops. The River Nile is the longest river in the world and provided a regular water supply.

The Rosetta Stone is named after the village where it was discovered in 1799. It is a huge slab of black granite that contains inscriptions in three different types of writing.

A pyramid was a tomb to hold the body of a dead pharaoh. The tomb of the pharaoh Tutankhamun was discovered in 1922 by the archaeologist Howard Carter while he was digging in the Valley of the Kings.

Key vocabulary

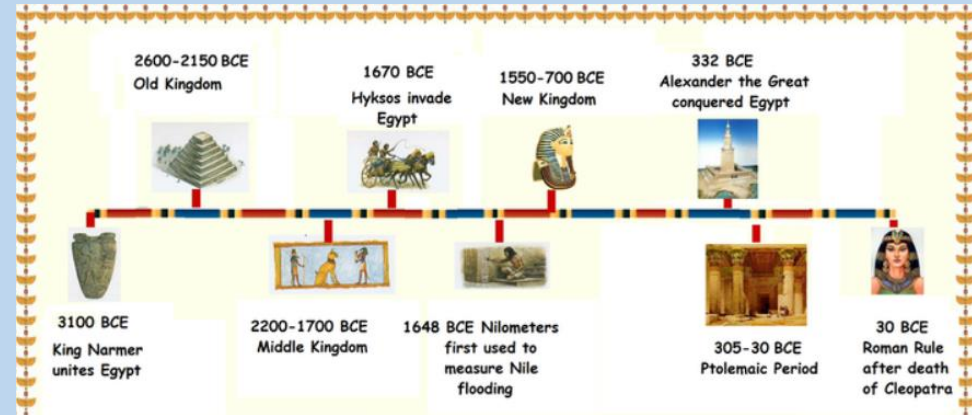
Civilisation: a society or group of people with their own languages, culture and way of life.

Society: a community or group of people having common traditions, institutions, and interests

Excavation: recovery and recording of buried material remains

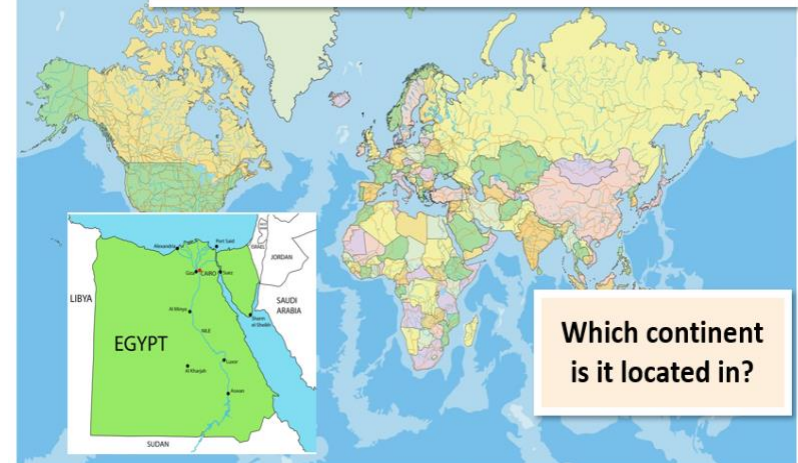
Inscription: something carved or engraved on a coin or tomb for example

Hierarchy: a system of organizing people into different ranks or



Explain why the river Nile was important to Ancient Egyptians:

Where is the Ancient Egypt?



Which continent is it located in?

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 4 Topic: Roman Britain

Enquiry - Key question: What happened when the Romans came to Britain?

Key knowledge

Although the Romans conquered Britain over 2,000 years ago, they left a huge **legacy**.

Caesar failed twice to **conquer** Britain in 55 BC and 54 BC, before Claudius succeeded in 43 AD.

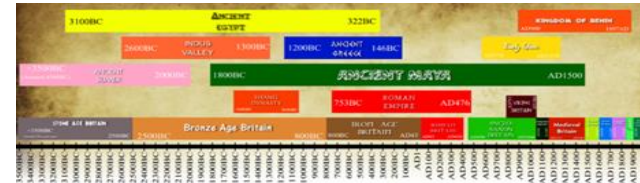
Romans **defeated** the Celts because they were far more disciplined, with better leadership and weapons. They now had a strong base to begin to conquer the rest of the country.

Hadrian's Wall was built to help control the **Picts** who lived in the north of England. It is 84 miles in length and took 14 years to build. It was between five and six metres high, and about three metres wide. The soldiers stationed on the wall were mainly **auxiliaries** from different parts of the empire, and some even came from Britain.

The Romans built their roads as straight as possible to ensure speed of travel, and to avoid bends where ambushes could occur. There are about 100 of these stones left in Britain. They indicated the distance to the next settlement. Some modern roads follow the route of the Roman roads.

Romans left Britain in 410 AD, as they were called back to defend Rome against attacks.

Timeline and images



Key vocabulary

Invasion	to enter a country by force with an army
Conquer	take control of (a place or people) by military force
Republic	form of government in which a state is ruled by representatives of the citizens
Empire	a group of countries or regions that are controlled by one ruler or one government
Legacy	the long-lasting impact of particular events
Primary evidence	artifact, document, diary, manuscript, autobiography, recording, or any other source of information that was created at the time
Interpretation	explaining the meaning of something
Centurion	the commander of a century in the ancient Roman army
Forts	military building designed for the defence of territories in warfare
Legions	a division of 3,000-6,000 men in the ancient Roman army.
Impact	to have a strong effect on something or someone

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 4 Topic: Crime and Punishment

Enquiry - Key question: How has Crime and Punishment changed over time?

Key knowledge

Laws are rules that help to preserve our rights and freedom. A **crime** is something a person does that is **against the law**.

Punishment is a **penalty** for doing something wrong.

Laws, crimes and punishments **change over time**.

There were over 200 crimes **punishable by death** in 1815 (the 'Bloody code').

Highway robbery became more frequent in the 1700s as people were travelling more and the rich often carried large amounts of money and expensive items with them. **Dick Turpin** is one of the most famous highwaymen, and gained a very romantic popular image.

In 1822, Sir Robert Peel, the Home Secretary created **the Metropolitan police** force. By 1856, it was compulsory for all districts to have a police force.

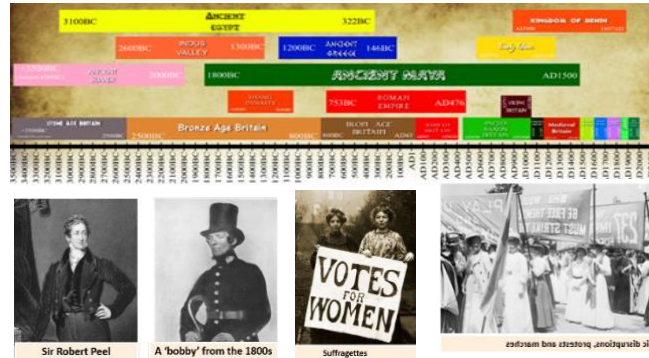
Transportation was popular until the early 1800s as a way of removing criminals from the country (first ships to Australia sailed in 1787). It was believed that **convicts** would be frightened of getting sent into the unknown and transportation would make them into a better person through working hard and acquiring new skills.

Prisons are still a popular form of **punishment** because they remove a person's freedom and protect people from criminals.

Alexander Paterson was behind many of the **prison** reforms during the first half of the 20th century. He did not believe that prison deterred people from committing a crime.

In 1897, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was created, led by **Millicent Fawcett**. In 1903, **Emmeline Pankhurst** set up the Women's Social and Political Union, this group became known as the **suffragettes**.

Timeline and images



Key vocabulary

rules	set of explicit or understood regulations
society	group of people who live together in a particular social system
crime	something a person does that is against the law
punishment	the consequence for breaking the law of the land
poaching	the illegal hunting, killing or capturing of animals
riot	to take part in violent and uncontrolled public behaviour
transportation	moving people or things from one place to another place
liberty	freedom from being confined or controlled
prison	building where people are forced to live if their freedom has been taken away
gaol	(prison, jail) a building where convicted criminals are held
parliament	a group of people who make the laws for a country
suffrage	having the right to vote in political elections
discrimination	when a person is treated differently (not in a good way) because of some aspect of their identity (skin colour, gender, religion)
prejudice	unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling formed without enough thought or knowledge
democracy	a government that is run by the people