

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 6

Topic: Maya Civilisation

Enquiry - Key question: Why should we remember The Maya?

Key Knowledge

The Maya were a Stone Age society in Central America. This area now comprises mainly parts of Guatemala and Mexico.

The Maya lived in over 60 city states, each ruled by a king and occasionally a queen. The city of Tikal became very powerful in the 8th century AD when the population may have reached 90,000, with a further half a million people living in the surrounding area.

The Maya believed that a god existed for each of the most important aspects of human life, and it was important to worship and praise all of them in order to live happily and peacefully.

They used the rainforest effectively, mainly growing maize and grinding it into flour to make tortilla-type bread. They gave the world chocolate, which they drank flavoured with chillies. They also used cocoa beans as a form of currency.

The Maya developed their own number system, writing and an accurate calendar by using astronomy and mathematics.

There was a big change in the civilisation around 900 AD, when many Maya cities were deserted, and around 90% of the population disappeared. Historians cannot about why this happened.

Key vocabulary

Reconstruction: process of rebuilding, repairing, or restoring something.

City state: an independent state consisting of a city and surrounding territory

Sacrifice: making an offering to God

Agriculture: the science and work of raising crops and farm animals (farming)

Interpretations: explaining or understanding the meaning of something

Conquistadors: people who are out to conquer new territory

1,100 BC
The first 'Mayan' settlements begin to appear in Mesoamerica along the Pacific coast.



800BC
Instead of foraging, maize farming begins and trade between villages begins.



700BC
Mayan writing begins to develop through the form of hieroglyphs.



100BC – 450AD
Maya constructs its first pyramids and developing cities, prompting the rapid rise of Tikal in the tropical lowlands.



638AD
Pakal the Great (King of Palenque) dies. His death mask, made of jade is created.



800AD – 1,502AD
Mayan civilization begins to decline and vanish. The Mayan ruins are found by a Spanish expedition lead by Francisco Hernández de Córdoba.



We should remember Maya because:

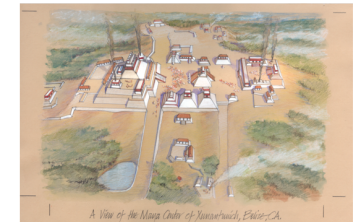
What did the Maya cities look like?

The remains of Xunantunich, a Maya city, as it appears today:



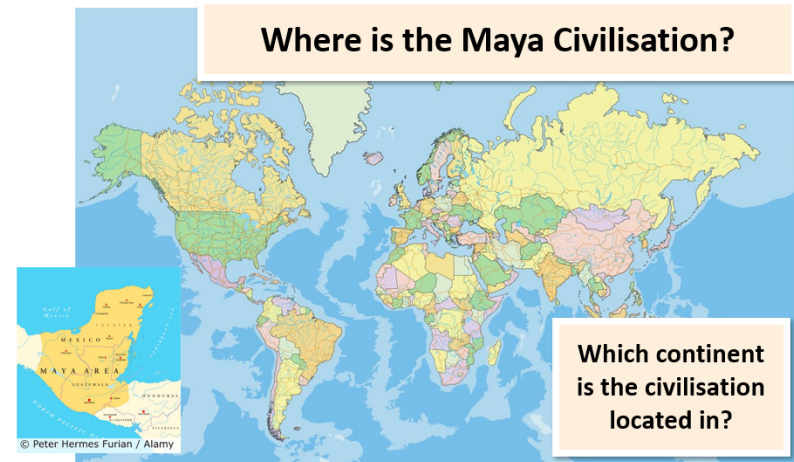
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Depiction of Xunantunich during Ancient Maya times:



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Where is the Maya Civilisation?



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Which continent is the civilisation located in?

In which modern day countries is the Maya Civilisation located?

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 6 Topic: The Ancient Greeks

Enquiry - Key question: What did Greeks do for us?

Key knowledge

The first important Greek civilisation was the **Minoan period** from 2200-1450 BC. The **Mycenaean period** was from 1600-1100 BC. The Greeks flourished during the **Classical period** from 490-350 BC.

Athens became the largest, most powerful and wealthy city-state by the 5th century BC. It was famous for its **system of government** and the origins of **democracy**. It is also well known for its strong **culture** including **philosophy**. **Sparta** was also very wealthy and built up its power by having a huge emphasis on **warfare**.

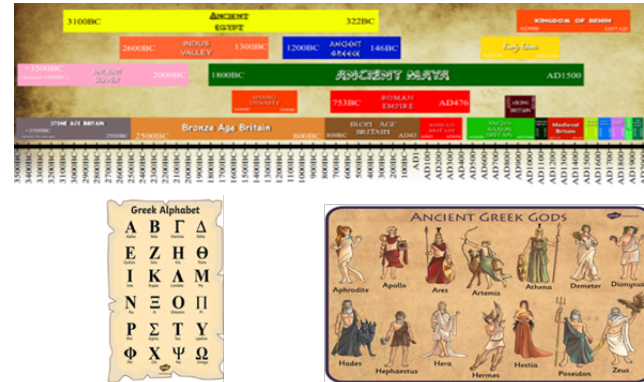
Olympic Games began in 776 BC - they had a great deal of **religious** significance. Before taking part in the Games, the competitors had to take an oath and make a **sacrifice** to Zeus at a special temple in Olympia where a flame to Zeus was lit on the altar (this is said to be the origin of the Olympic flame).

Greek Gods - The 12 most important gods in Ancient Greece lived on Mount Olympus (Greece's highest mountain). **Zeus** was the King of the gods, and the god of sky and thunder. **Hades** lived in the underworld and **Poseidon** ruled the seas. The Greeks believed they must please the gods otherwise disasters would occur like floods or famine.

The Greek **city-states** were often engaged in **warfare**, either between themselves or against a common enemy like Persia. **Hoplites** (foot soldiers) were the most important part of the army. **The Trojan War** between Mycenae was later joined by other Greek states and Troy, from c. 1200 BC to 1184 BC. It is famous for the story of the Trojan Horse which led to the downfall of the city.

The Ancient Greeks left a lasting **legacy** in areas of **drama/theatre**, **mathematics**, **science**, **language**, **architecture**, **literature**, **philosophy** and **medicine**.

Timeline and images



Key vocabulary

city-state	a city that with its surrounding territory forms an independent state
democracy	a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives
architecture	the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings
empire	an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or a sovereign state
polis	a city-state; the community structure of ancient Greece
agora	a public open space used for assemblies and markets
monarchy	a form of government with a monarch at the head
citizens	an inhabitant of a particular town or city
marathon	a long-distance running race, strictly one of 26 miles 385 yards (42.195 km)
myth	a traditional story concerning the early history of a people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, typically involving supernatural beings or events
temple	a building devoted to the worship of a god or gods
hoplite	a heavily armed foot soldier of ancient Greece
phalanx	a body of soldiers standing or moving in close formation
trireme	an ancient Greek war galley with three banks of oars
legacy	something transmitted by or received from an ancestor or predecessor or from the past
impact	a marked effect or influence

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 6 Topic: The Impact of War

Enquiry - Key question: Did WWI or WWII have the biggest impact on our locality?

Kew knowledge

WW1- 28th July 1914 – 11th November 1918

WW2- 1st September 1939 German troops invade Poland. 3rd September 1939 Britain and France declare war on Germany.

Conscription: Who could join the war?

The First World War	The Second World War
To begin with, men aged 18–41 could volunteer.	Men were conscripted from the outbreak of war.
In 1916, all fit men aged 19–41 were conscripted.	In 1942, women aged 20–30 were conscripted.
At first, only single men were conscripted, but soon, married men also had to fight.	Some men were conscripted not into the army, but to work in the coal mines. They were known as the Bevin Boys.
In 1918, the army raised the upper age limit to 51.	

Evacuation

During World War II, over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities, were **evacuated** from the cities (**urban** places) to the countryside (**rural** areas), where it was believed they would be safer from bombing. All **evacuees** had to take their **gas mask**, **ration book** and **identity card**. When they reached their destination, a **billeting officer** would arrange a host family for them. Evacuation happened in waves, beginning on 1st September 1939. Other waves occurred at the start of the Battle of Britain and at the start of the **Blitz**.

Dig for victory

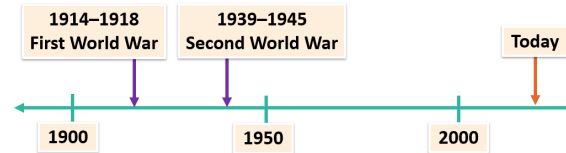
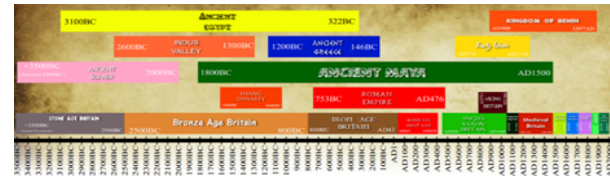
There were food shortages and **rationing** in both world wars. A great deal of food was imported, and the attacks on the merchant fleet had a huge impact on this trade. Steps were taken to grow more food. This included cultivating parks and gardens and allowing more women to work in farming. In 1917, the Women's Land Army was formed. During the Second World War, this campaign was known as **Dig for Victory**.

In the **First World War**, coastal towns were very vulnerable to attacks by enemy shells fired from offshore. **Zeppelins** (huge airships) and some aircraft also dropped bombs, mainly focusing on London.

Blitz

Attacks from the air were much more of a threat in the Second World War, and cities like London, Coventry and Liverpool were very badly damaged and many people were killed. **Air raid** precaution **wardens** served in the Second World War and would check that **blackouts** were in place. **Air raid shelters** were introduced and some London residents used London Underground.

Timeline and images



Key vocabulary

memorial	a statue or structure established to remind people of a person or event
casualty	a person killed or injured in a war or accident
conscription	compulsory military service
evacuee	a person who has been removed from a dangerous place
Kindertransport	the operation to evacuate Jewish children from Nazi-controlled areas of Europe to the United Kingdom
refugee	person who leaves their country to seek protection in another country
Rationing	allowing each person to have only a fixed amount of something
rural	in, relating to or characteristic of the countryside
urban	in, relating to, or characteristic of a town or city
propaganda	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Home guard	armed citizens supporting the British Army during the Second World War
Zeppelins	a large German airship used in WW1
Luftwaffe	German air force
air raid shelter	a chamber (often underground) reinforced against bombing
commemorate	recall and show respect for (someone or something)
impact	a marked effect or influence