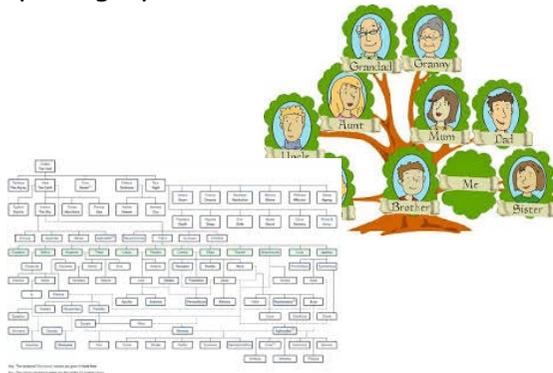


Knowledge Organiser

Subject: History Topic: All About Me!

Key information:

- Family History is the study of people's families.
- This research could be done using documents, websites and family interviews.
- In family history when we talk about heritage it refers to the country where your ancestors are from.
- A family tree diagram is a visual representation of your family history.
- Your house links to your family history because it is where your family lives! It holds memories and lots of information about your family such as documents and photos. Your family may have lived in your house for many years.
- To start researching your family history speak to your relatives ask for the names of their parents and where they were from. Ask if you can have a look at family photographs or documents such as birth certificates.



Historical questioning:

1. Family History is an important part of the study of History. How far do you agree?
2. What is the importance of documents in family history research?
3. Can you explain why your family live in Leicester?
4. Can you put some events from your life in chronological order?
5. What can you learn about your family from photographs?

Further research:

Reading:
Family History for Kids by Emma jolly

A Video:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c_cfGoOaXR8

Key words:

Family tree: A diagram used to visual show a person's ancestors

Chronological order: The order things occur

Research: using documents, oral history, websites etc. to find out the answers to questions or to learn more about something

The Mormons: A religious group who think family history is very important and help other people to learn about their families-
familysearch.org



Knowledge Organiser

Subject: History Topic: Introduction to History

Key information:

- Historians ask questions to help them understand events in the past. These 8 questions are the ones you will be focussing on for the next 5 years!

Important Questions Historians Ask

1. Can I explain its importance?
2. What are the causes and consequences?
3. What can I learn from this source?
4. What is similar and what is different?
5. What is the order of events?
6. How far do I agree?
7. Can I describe the key features?
8. Can I explain why?



- On the 15th of April 1912, the Titanic sank on its maiden voyage.
- She was said to be virtually unsinkable because of 16 water tight compartments.
- At 11:40 PM on April 14, the Titanic hit an iceberg about 400 miles from Canada.
- The ship only had lifeboats for 1178 people of the 2206 on board.
- The majority of survivors were from the Upper classes.
- The sinking of the Titanic was one of the worst maritime disasters in history

Historical questioning:

1. Can you describe the features of the Titanic and its voyage?
2. Can you describe the consequences of the ship hitting the iceberg?
3. How far do you agree the sinking of the Titanic could have been prevented?
4. Can you explain the importance of the sinking of the Titanic?

Further research:

Reading:

<https://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/titanic/> DK Eyewitness- The Titanic

A video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bOL_2jKEbA4

A game:

<http://www.smartgameslive.com>

Key words:

History- The studying of the past.

Titanic- A large ship

Maritime- Connected to the sea

Feature- An aspect of something

Construction- The making of something

Detective- A person who solves crimes

Sources- Types of evidence: newspaper, letter etc.

Accurate- Something being correct

Consequence- A result or effect

Disaster- A sudden accident

Commemorate- To remember and show respect for something

Timeline- A graphical line showing a period of time.



Knowledge Organiser- Subject: History Topic: Prehistoric Britain

Key information:

- Prehistoric Britain is the time before writing in Britain.
- Scientists have recently found evidence to suggest Woolley Mammoths and prehistoric man may have lived in England at the same time.
- The people of Palaeolithic Britain were hunter-gatherers
- The Neolithic houses of the British Isles were usually rectangular and made of wood.
- During the Mesolithic period the Earth got warmer and sea levels rose. This cut Britain off from the mainland of Europe.
- Prehistoric people created art on the walls of caves. The known cave paintings portray human hands, animals, geometric figures and signs.
- Trepanning is the oldest surgical procedure for which there is evidence. It involves cutting a hole in the skull and removing a piece of bone.
- Otzi was a Prehistoric man found in the ice of the Alps. We have learnt a lot about prehistoric life from his body.



Historical questioning:

1. What were the consequences of the ice melting in the Mesolithic era?
2. What is the importance of Skrara Brae?
3. 'Stonehenge was built as a burial ground'. How far do you agree?
4. What are the key features of the Bronze Age?
5. Can you explain why the film 'The Croods' is not accurate representation of prehistoric Britain?



Further research:

Reading: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/guides/zpny34j>
<http://www.iceman.it/en/>
Stig of the Dump by Clive King

A game:
<https://www.miniclip.com/games/caveman/en/>

A video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QL7LX5-ytOg&t=75s>

Key words:

Prehistoric - The period of history before writing

Archaeology- The study of human history through the exploration of historic sites.

Palaeolithic- The early phase of the Stone Age, when people relied on stone weapons and tools.

Mesolithic- The middle phase of the Stone Age.

Neolithic- The later phase of the Stone Age.

Bronze Age- A period of history where people relied on bronze weapons and tools.

Iron Age- A period of history where people relied on iron weapons and tools.

Mammoth- A large hairy elephant.



Knowledge Organiser

Subject: History Topic: Leicester's History

Key information:

- The Jewry Wall was built by the Romans as a public bath.
- Leicester Castle was built around 1070's to ensure William the Conqueror could keep the crown.
- The Magazine Gateway was saved from demolition by people who wanted to preserve an aspect of the city's history.
- Abbey Mill was a factory in the late 1800's. The conditions for workers would be terrible.
- Our school site used to be the Leicester Workhouse. One inmate was Joseph Merrick, also known as the Elephant Man.
- The war memorial in Victoria Park remembers those killed in war.
- The building of Central Mosque reflects the diversity in our city.

Historical questioning:

1. The Jewry wall is an important historical landmark. How far do you agree?
2. What is the importance of Leicester Castle?
3. Can you explain why the Magazine Gateway was saved from demolition?
4. Can you put the Leicester landmarks we have studied in chronological order?
5. What might the consequences be of living in a workhouse?



Further research:

Reading:

<https://storyofleicester.info/>
<http://www.goleicestershire.com/history-and-heritage/>

A Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PUj8y0sCU2w>

Key words:

Landmarks: An object that is easily recognised from a distance.

Location: A place

Bayeux tapestry: A 70 metre cloth that shows the events of the Norman invasion.

Motte and Bailey: A type of wooden castle with a hill and fences.

Spinning Mill: A factory for making cloth.

Workhouse: A place poor people could stay if they worked without pay.

Memorial: An object created to remember something.

Commonwealth: Countries that used to be part of the British Empire.

Chronological order: The order things occur.

Tolerant: Showing willingness of other things

