



West View's History Substantive Knowledge

Year 1	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
	• Only children of rich families went to school or were taught at home by a governess. • Poor children could not go to school as they did not earn money. • In 1893 the law changed and children could go to school for free. • Victorian schools were strict and misbehaviour was punished with writing lines or wearing 'dunce' caps.	• People travelled to explore and trade in the past. • In 1908 Henry Ford made the model T car. This was the first factory made car. • The first trains were called steam engines. • 1839 was the first passenger train journey. • The Wright brothers created the first aeroplane, which flew in 1903.	• During the Napoleonic wars of the early 19th century a shipwrecked monkey was hanged by the people of Hartlepool. • People in Hartlepool are affectionally known as 'Monkey Hangers.' • This is a legend from the time period.

Topic 1

- Florence Nightingale- famous British nurse born in Italy.
- She was the founder of modern nursing and was known as 'The lady with the lamp'.
- She helped to make hospitals cleaner safer places.
- Beatrix Potter- British children's author 1866-1943.
- Wrote and illustrated 'The Story of Peter Rabbit.'

Topic 2

- Gunpowder plot happened on 5th November 1605.
- King James I was the king of England.
- The gunpowder plot was to kill the king and the plotters with Catholics who felt they were being unfairly treated at the time.
- Great Fire of London 1666.
- The Great Fire of London started in Pudding Lane. The fire spread quickly due to buildings being close together.

Topic 3

- The old town of Hartlepool was founded in 7th Century with the monastery of Hartlepool Abbey at the centre.
- Harbour served as the official port in the Middle Ages.
- New town of West Hartlepool created in 1835. New port built and railway links.
- During the Middle ages Hartlepool was one of the busiest places on the east coast.
- Pirates regularly stole the trade from the ports of Hartlepool.

Year 3	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
	• Ancient Egypt was an empire built by King Menes uniting two Egyptian Kingdoms. • Life revolved around the river Nile, supporting trade and farming. • The Ancient Egyptians built pyramids. • When Pharaohs died they went through a process of mummification. • Ancient Egyptians wrote in Hieroglyphics on papyrus paper. • Ancient Egyptians worshipped gods for different aspects of their lives.	• Temples, shops, bathhouses and homes have all been discovered in the city of Pompeii. • One of the biggest discoveries was an amphitheatre which could seat 2000 people. • The buildings of Pompeii illustrate the history, wealth and class separation of the city's citizens.	• Stone Age tools and weapons were made from stone. • The Stone Age is split into Paleolithic (old) Mesolithic (Middle) and Neolithic (New) stages. • At the end of the Stone Age people settled in communities and farmed the land. • Bronze Age- technology was developed to make bronze. • Stonehenge is a historically significant site of this period. • Iron age tools and weapons were made from iron.

Topic 1

- Julius Caesar was a Roman leader. He invaded in 55 BC and 54 BC.
- Claudius invaded in 43 AD successfully settling in Celtic Britain.
- Boudicca was queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the Roman Empire.
- Romans introduced new technology to Britain: roads, central heating coins and a written language.
- Emperor Hadrian built Hadrian's wall across northern Britain.

Topic 2

- Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain after the Romans.
- Britain was divided into seven kingdoms.
- Anglo-Saxon influences can be seen in British place names today.
- Paganism was the Anglo-Saxon religion.
- At the end of the Anglo-Saxon period Christianity was the main religion in Britain.
- Many places of worship were built in the Anglo-Saxon period including Canterbury Cathedral.

Topic 3

- Vikings came from modern day Scandinavia.
- They raided parts of Britain including monasteries and lands.
- Vikings invaded and settled in Scotland before invading England.
- King Alfred was the first Anglo-Saxon ruler to successfully protect his kingdom from the Vikings.

Topic 1

- There have been 35 monarchs in England.
- There have only been 6 female monarchs.
- The commonwealth is the area currently or previously ruled by the British monarchy.
- King Charles is the current leader of the Commonwealth.
- Power of the monarchy has changed over time. In the past monarchs had absolute power, today there is a constitutional monarchy so the monarch is controlled by the parliament and government.

Topic 2

- Hartlepool is home to several prominent buildings that represent its past.
- Hartlepool is an old town in County Durham, England. People have lived there for thousands of years.
- The name originates from the old English word for 'stag' that means a pool or creek where deer drink.
- It is close to the sea so ships can easily access. It has grown over time due to being a good training point.

Topic 3

- Ancient Greece was made up of city states such as Athens, Corinth and Sparta.
- The states often fought each other.
- Ancient Greece became an empire.
- Alexander the Great helped the empire to expand.
- The Spartans were known for their strong army.
- The Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning.
- The Olympic games was first held in ancient Greece.

Topic 1

- World War One- 1914-1918.
- World War Two- 1939-1945.
- Hitler was the leader of Nazi Germany. He invaded Poland.
- Britain and France promised to protect Poland.
- Children were evacuated to the countryside.
- Cities were bombed during the Blitz.
- Rationing was introduced so Britain did not run out of food.
- Men and women fought in the Second World War.
- The Holocaust killed millions of people during this time period.

Topic 2

- Roman laws written around 450 Bc were called 'Twelves Tables'. Not following these rules was a crime.
- It was thought God would decide if people were guilty or not by the outcome of their ordeal.
- There were no prisons to send criminals too so punishments acted as a huge deterrent to crime.

Topic 3

- Ancient Maya developed an advanced number system. This included the concept of zero as a place holder.
- The Maya had a writing system and scribes wrote books called codices.
- The Maya believed in many gods. Each could either help or hurt them.
- The Maya believed the Earth was the Middleworld and was large and flat. Above was the Upperworld and below the Underworld.
- The Maya built cities, pyramids and ornate sculptures in the rainforest.