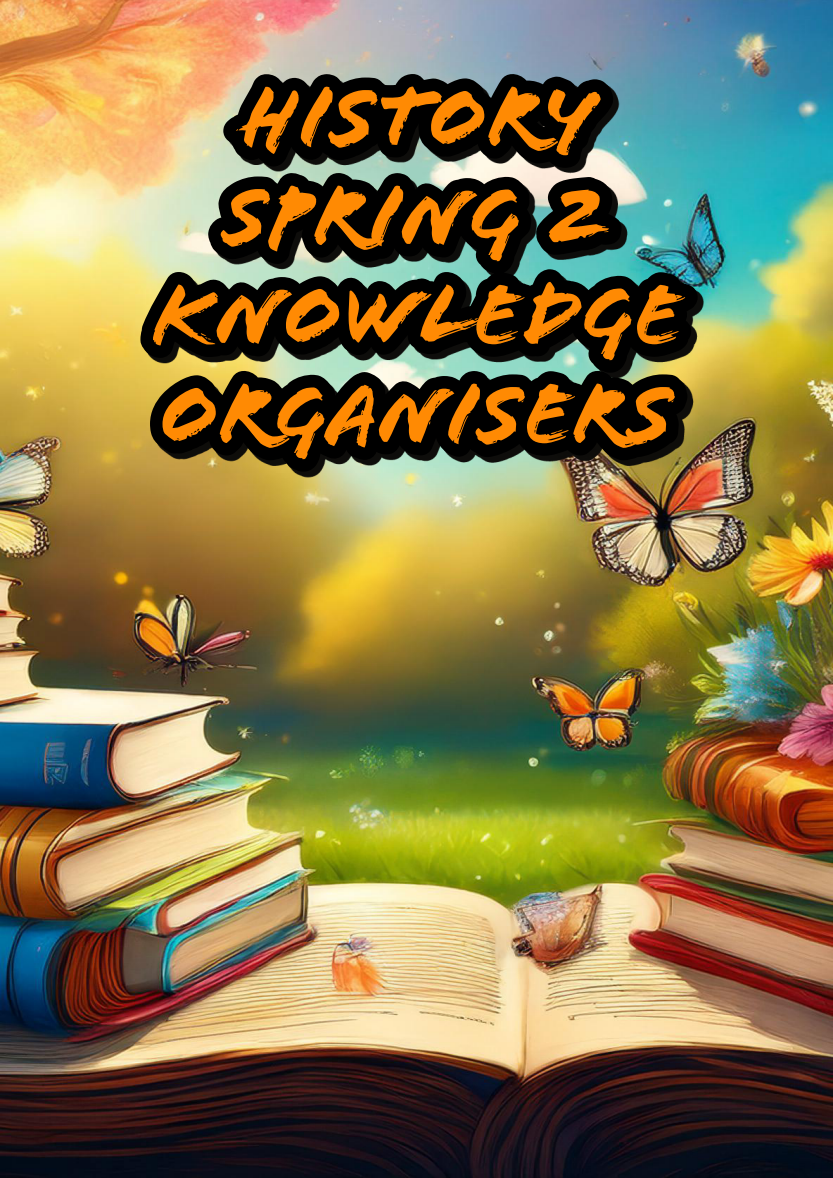


HISTORY SPRING 2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



Year 5- Spring 2
Ancient Egyptians



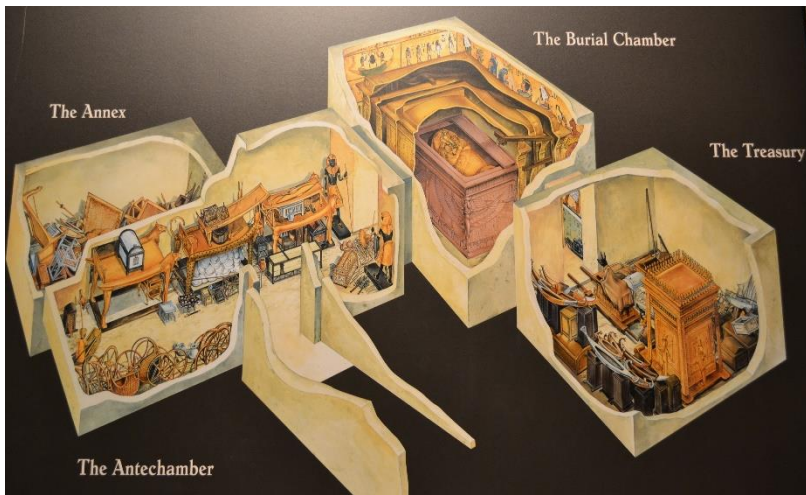
Hieroglyphics

Hieroglyphics were ancient Egyptian writing symbols. Decipherment began with the Rosetta Stone in 1799, aided by language comparison.

Egyptian Gods

Egyptians had many gods to represent various aspects of life, nature, and the cosmos, reflecting their complex beliefs and society.

The main god in ancient Egyptian mythology was Amun-Ra, a powerful deity associated with the sun and kingship.



Tutankhamun's Tomb

Tutankhamun was an Egyptian pharaoh, known for his intact tomb discovered in 1922.

Tutankhamun's tomb contained a golden death mask, jewelry, chariots, statues, and various artifacts, offering insights into ancient Egyptian culture.

Cleopatra

Cleopatra VII was the last active ruler of Egypt, known for her intelligence, beauty, political prowess, and relationships with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony.

Year 6- Spring 2
The Roman Empire

Roman Religion

Roman religion unified society, legitimized political power, guided morality, shaped culture, and facilitated a connection with the divine through a pantheon of gods and goddesses.

They had many gods including, - Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Juno, Minerva, Mercury and Neptune.



Roman Women

Domestic: Primarily responsible for managing household affairs, including cooking, cleaning, and child-rearing.

Social Life: Participated in social gatherings and religious festivals, albeit with restrictions on public roles and political participation.

Legal Status: Initially subject to male guardianship, but gained legal rights over time, such as property ownership and inheritance.



Roman Leisure

Theater: Enjoyed comedies, tragedies, and dramas in amphitheaters, showcasing playwrights like Plautus and Terence.

Chariot Races: Thrilling events held in circuses like the Circus Maximus, with factions (Blue, Green, Red, White) fiercely competing.

Feasts: Gathered for elaborate meals with friends and family, accompanied by entertainment, music, and sometimes poetry or philosophical discussions.



The Decline of the Roman Empire

Political Instability: Constant power struggles, civil wars, and ineffective leadership weakened central governance, leading to administrative inefficiency and fragmentation.

Economic Decline: Overreliance on slave labor, high taxation, inflation, and trade disruptions contributed to economic stagnation and decline, undermining the empire's prosperity.

Barbarian Invasions: Pressure from Germanic tribes, Hunnic invasions, and other external threats strained Roman defenses, leading to territorial losses and the eventual sacking of Rome in 476 CE.

Year 7 - Spring 2
Medieval Life

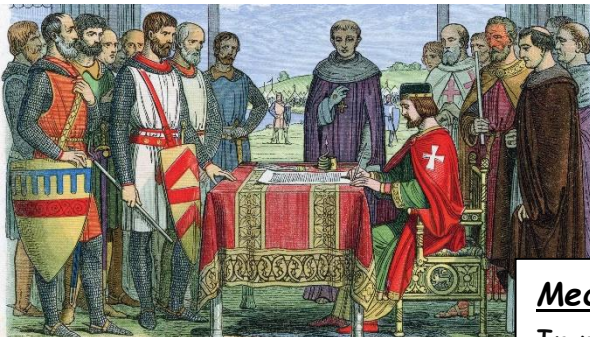
The Black Death

The Bubonic Plague, spread via fleas on rats, devastated 14th-century Europe. Symptoms included fever, painful buboes, vomiting, and bleeding, with mortality rates up to 60%. Millions died, reshaping societies, economies, and religious structures profoundly, leaving a lasting mark on history.



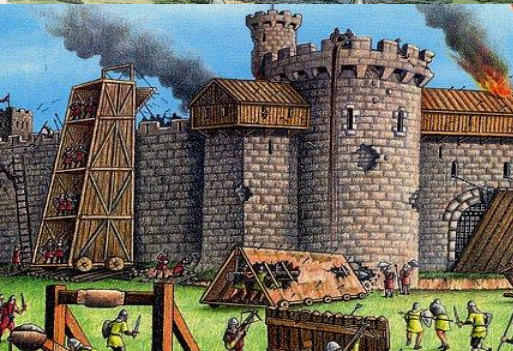
The Magna Carta

The Magna Carta, signed in 1215 by King John, curtailed monarchical power and upheld liberties. Stemming from baronial discontent, it ensured rights, fair treatment, and limited taxation, shaping English law and governance.



Medieval Warfare

In medieval warfare, sieges targeted fortified structures, using various tools for breaching. Field battles employed diverse troops like knights, armoured horsemen bound by chivalry, foot soldiers wielding spears and swords, archers for ranged attacks, and engineers managing siege weapons and fortifications,



What were the Crusades?

The crusades were a series of religiously motivated military campaigns launched by Western European Christians between the 11th and 13th centuries, with the aim of recapturing the Holy Land from Muslim control.



Year 8 - Spring 2

The British Empire



Winning and Losing the empire

- Britain colonized America in 1607 but lost it after the American Revolutionary War in 1783.
- Britain ruled India from the mid-18th century until 1947, facing growing nationalism, nonviolent resistance led by figures like Gandhi, and economic strain from World War II, resulting in Indian independence.
- Britain claimed Australia through Captain Cook's voyages in 1770, starting colonization in 1788. Australia gained self-governance, achieving full independence in 1986 with the Australia Act.

The Advantages of an Empire

Imperial power gains economic strength through resource exploitation, labour, and markets, while strategic control bolsters military might. Cultural influence, through language and institutions, enhances soft power and diplomatic leverage globally.

The Disadvantage of an Empire

Colonized populations may resist imperialism, leading to costly conflicts. Maintaining colonies drains resources, causing economic instability. Ethical concerns arise due to exploitation, oppression, and cultural erasure, prompting moral scrutiny.



The legacy of the British empire

The British Empire's legacy includes infrastructure like railways and administrative systems, aiding future development. English legal systems and parliamentary democracy were inherited by former colonies, fostering stable governance. However, cultural assimilation and suppression of indigenous cultures led to loss of languages, traditions, and identities in many regions.