



HISTORY SUMMER 2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

Year 5 Summer 2
Romans, Egyptians and Cleopatra



Historical Skills We Use

- Using timelines and chronology
- Reading maps of ancient empires
- Studying historical sources and evidence
- Comparing different interpretations
- Explaining cause and effect
- Writing structured historical paragraphs using PEEL

👉 **Historians use evidence to investigate and explain the past**



Shakespeare

Word	Meaning
Empire	A group of countries ruled by one power
Legion	A Roman army group
Conquer	To take over by force
Pharaoh	An Egyptian ruler
Dynasty	A family of rulers
Alliance	A partnership between people or countries
Trade Route	A path used to transport goods
Legacy	What someone leaves behind after they die

Rome, Egypt & Power

- Rome and Egypt became closely linked through politics and conflict
- Cleopatra formed alliances with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony
- Rome wanted control of Egypt because it was rich and powerful

Rome wanted Egypt because of:

- o Wealth
- o Trade routes
- o Important location

👉 **Powerful countries often compete for land, resources, and influence**

Shakespeare and Cleopatra

- William Shakespeare retold the story of Antony and Cleopatra
- Stories from history can be interpreted in different ways
- Some sources are factual, while others are dramatic or biased

👉 **Historians compare different interpretations of the past.**

Who Were the Romans?

- The Romans built a powerful empire
- They conquered many countries across Europe and beyond
- Roman soldiers were organised into legions
- The Roman Empire spread through war, trade, and leadership

Examples include:

- o Roman armies
- o Roman cities
- o Roman laws

👉 **The Romans became one of the most powerful civilisations in history**

Cleopatra and Ancient Egypt

- Cleopatra was the last famous pharaoh of Egypt
- Egypt was wealthy and important because of the River Nile
- Cleopatra was known for her intelligence and leadership
- Egypt traded goods with other countries

Examples include:

- o Gold
- o Papyrus
- o Trade along the Nile

👉 **Cleopatra helped Egypt remain powerful during difficult times**

Year 6 Summer 2 Shakespearean era



Historical Skills We Use

- Using timelines and chronology
- Comparing life in the past and present
- Studying historical evidence and sources
- Researching important historical figures
- Writing biographies using facts and evidence
- Explaining historical impact and legacy

 **Historians investigate the past using evidence, research, and interpretation**

The Globe Theatre



Word	Meaning
Elizabethan	The period when Queen Elizabeth I ruled
Monarch	A king or queen
Globe Theatre	A famous theatre where Shakespeare's plays were performed
Playwright	A person who writes plays
Tragedy	A serious play with a sad ending
Comedy	A funny play with a happy ending
Biography	Writing about someone's life
Legacy	What someone leaves behind after they die

What Was the Shakespearean Era?

- The Shakespearean era took place during Tudor times
- Queen Elizabeth I ruled England during this period
- London became an important centre for trade, theatre, and culture
- Many people enjoyed watching plays and performances

Examples include:

- o The Globe Theatre
- o Tudor London
- o Elizabethan theatres
- o Busy markets and trade

Who Was William Shakespeare?

- William Shakespeare was a famous English playwright
- He wrote plays, poems, and sonnets
- His work is still performed around the world today

Famous types of plays included:

- o Tragedies
- o Comedies
- o Histories

Examples of Shakespeare's plays:

- o The Tempest
- o Romeo and Juliet

Daily Life in Elizabethan England

- People's lives depended on their social class
- Rich and poor people lived very differently
- Many people worked as traders, servants, or apprentices

Popular entertainment included:

- o Theatre performances
- o Music and dancing
- o Street markets
- o Bear-baiting

 **Entertainment was an important part of life in Elizabethan England**

Why This Topic Matters

Studying the Shakespearean era helps us understand:

- What life was like in Tudor England
- How entertainment and theatre changed society
- Why Shakespeare's work is still remembered today
- How writers can influence culture and history
- How historians use evidence to study the past

 **This helps answer the enquiry:**

How did the Shakespearean era shape British culture, and why does Shakespeare still matter today?

Year 7 Summer 2

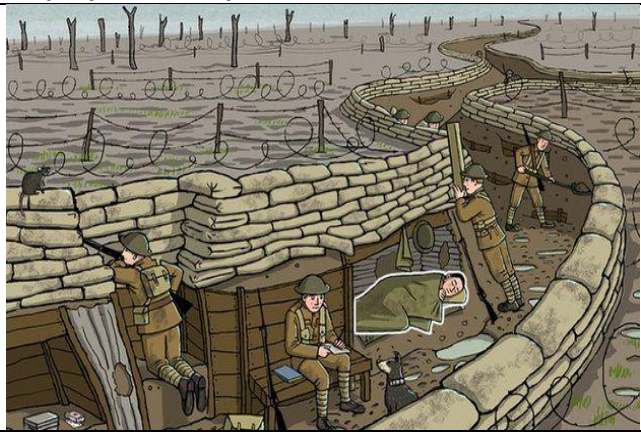
World War 1



Historical Skills We Use

- Using timelines and chronology
- Analysing historical sources and evidence
- Explaining cause and consequence
- Comparing different viewpoints
- Understanding historical interpretations
- Writing structured historical explanations

 **Historians investigate the past using evidence, enquiry, and interpretation**



Word	Meaning
Alliance	An agreement between countries to support each other
Assassination	The murder of an important person
Trench Warfare	Fighting from deep ditches in the ground
No Man's Land	Dangerous land between enemy trenches
Shell Shock	Mental trauma caused by war
Rationing	Limiting food and supplies during wartime
Armistice	An agreement to stop fighting
Remembrance	Honouring and remembering people who died in war

Why This Topic Matters

Studying World War I helps us understand:

- Why wars begin
- How conflict affects ordinary people
- How soldiers and civilians experienced war differently
- Why remembrance is important today
- How war changed society and people's lives

 **This helps answer the enquiry:**

How did World War I change the lives of ordinary people?

What Caused World War I?

- World War I began in 1914
- European countries formed alliances with each other
- Tensions grew because of militarism, nationalism, and competition between empires
- The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand helped trigger the war

Important causes included:

- o Alliances between countries
- o Nationalism
- o Militarism
- o Empires competing for power

Life in the Trenches

- Soldiers lived in long trenches during the war
 - Conditions were dangerous, muddy, and uncomfortable
 - Soldiers faced disease, hunger, and constant fear
- Life in the trenches included:**
- o Rations and limited food
 - o Rats and mud
 - o Shell explosions
 - o No Man's Land between trenches

 **Trench warfare had a huge physical and mental impact on soldiers**

Life on the Home Front

- Civilians were also affected by the war
- Women worked in factories and took on new jobs
- Food and supplies were rationed
- Governments used propaganda to encourage support for the war

Examples include:

- o Recruitment posters
- o Women working in industry
- o Civilian shortages
- o Changes to women's rights and suffrage

 **World War I changed everyday life for ordinary people**

Historical Sources and Evidence

- Historians use sources to investigate World War I

Sources can include:

- o Soldier letters
- o Photographs
- o Posters
- o Diaries
- o Memorials and poems

 **Historical evidence helps us understand real experiences from the war**

Remembrance and Sacrifice

- Millions of people died during World War I
- Countries created memorials to remember soldiers and civilians
- The poppy became a symbol of remembrance

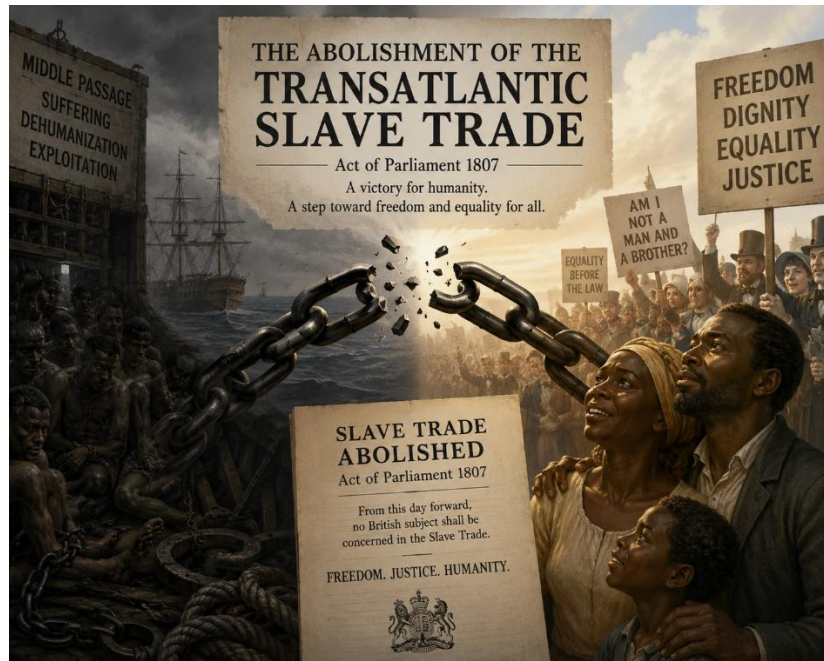
Important remembrance traditions include:

- o Armistice Day
- o War memorials
- o Poppy appeals
- o Remembrance services

 **Remembering the past helps people learn from history**

Year 8 Summer 2

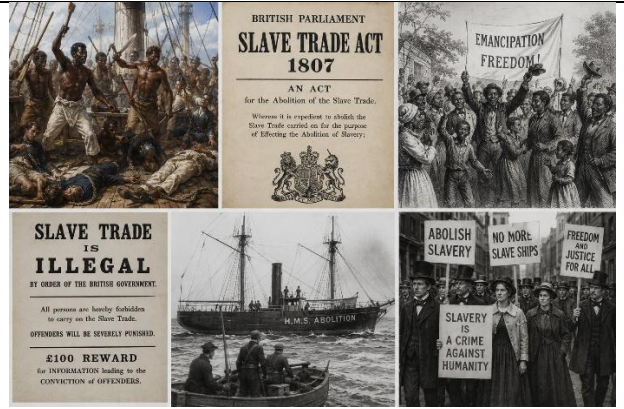
Enslavement and the modern world



Historical Skills We Use

- Analysing historical evidence and sources
- Explaining cause and consequence
- Understanding historical significance
- Comparing different viewpoints
- Investigating change over time
- Writing structured historical explanations

Historians investigate the past to understand how it shapes the present



Word	Meaning
Abolition	Ending slavery
Abolitionist	A person who wanted to end slavery
Resistance	Opposing something unfair
Equality	Treating people fairly and equally
Legacy	The long-term impact of something
Racism	Unfair treatment based on race
Human Trafficking	Moving people illegally for exploitation
Exploitation	Treating people unfairly for profit

Why This Topic Matters

Studying the Transatlantic Slave Trade helps us understand:

- How slavery affected millions of people
- Why people fought to end slavery
- How inequality and racism developed over time
- Why human rights are important today
- How the past still affects the modern world

This helps answer the enquiry:

How did the Transatlantic Slave Trade shape the modern world?

People Who Fought Against Slavery

- Many important individuals helped fight slavery
- Some campaigned through speeches, books, and protests
- Others resisted slavery directly

Important figures included:

- o William Wilberforce
- o Olaudah Equiano
- o Harriet Tubman
- o Mary Prince

Individuals can make a difference by standing up for human rights

The Legacy of Slavery

- The effects of slavery can still be seen today
- Slavery contributed to racism and inequality in many societies
- Some countries became wealthy through the slave trade

The legacy of slavery includes:

- o Discrimination
- o Inequality
- o Cultural change
- o Lasting social impacts

Modern Slavery

Today

- Modern slavery still exists around the world today
- Some people are forced to work unfairly or illegally
- Human trafficking is a form of modern slavery

Examples include:

- o Forced labour
- o Human trafficking
- o Exploitation of workers
- o Unsafe working conditions

Human rights must be protected for everyone