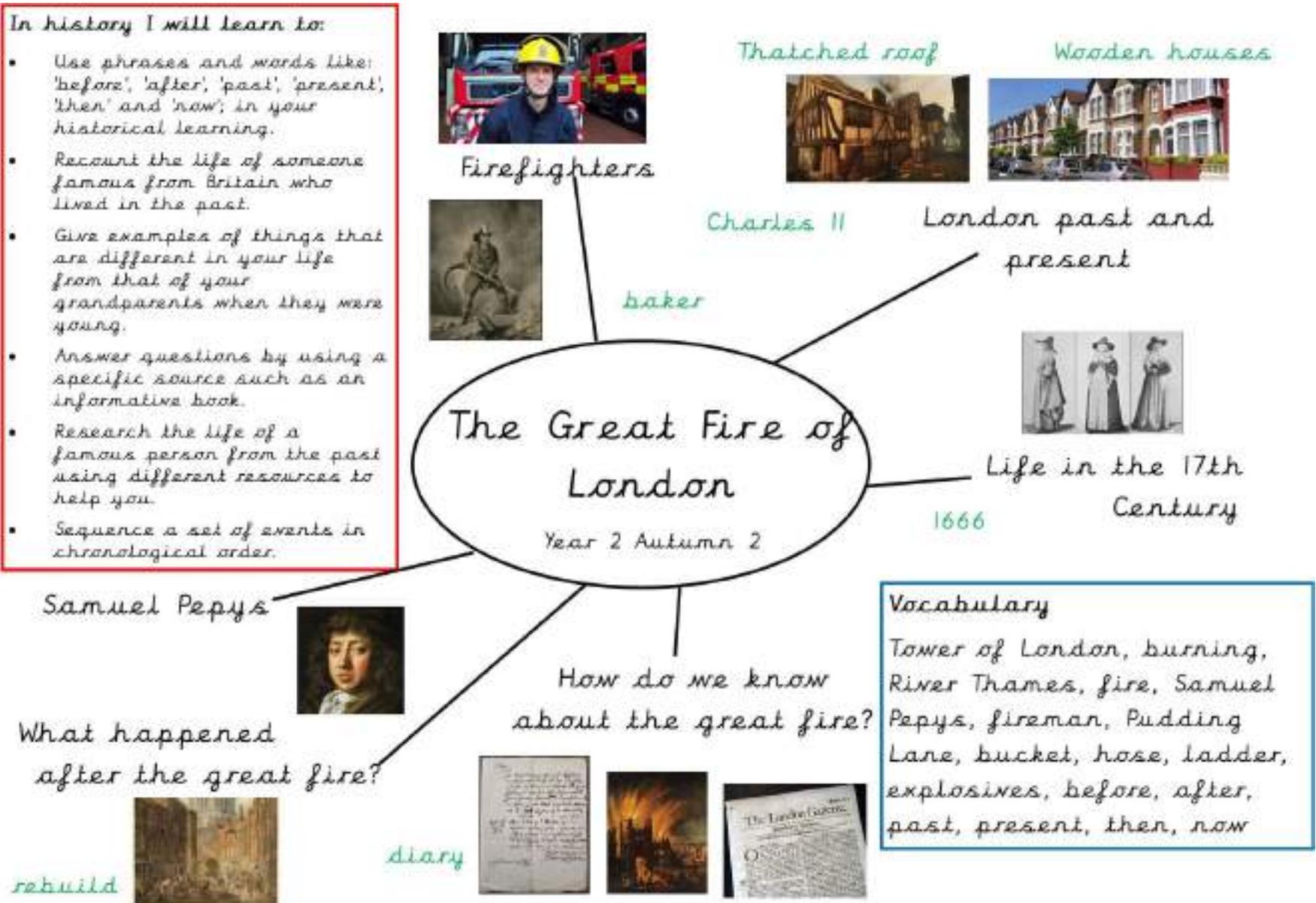




History at Fairfield

History	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
YR						
<u>Y1</u>						
<u>Y2</u>	<u>Great Fire of London</u>		<u>Great Explorers</u>		<u>A History of Space Travel</u>	
<u>Y3</u>			<u>The Stone Age</u>		<u>Ancient Egyptians</u>	
<u>Y4</u>	<u>Romans</u>		<u>Anglo-Saxons</u>		<u>Vikings</u>	
<u>Y5</u>	<u>World War Two</u>				<u>Ancient Greece</u>	
<u>Y6</u>	<u>Crime and Punishment through the ages</u>		<u>The Mayans and The Rainforest & South America</u>		<u>The Titanic</u>	

History: Year 2 The Great Fire of London



History: Year 2 Great Explorers

In History I will learn to:

- Discuss the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements and use some to compare aspects of life in different periods.
- Show an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.
- Describe events beyond living memory.
- Record what you have learned by drawing and writing.

1304
Ibn Battuta was born.

1354
Ibn Battuta wrote his story in a book called a Rihla.



He spent nearly 30 years travelling.

He visited 44 countries.

Who was Ibn Battuta?

1492
Christopher Columbus 'discovered' America.



Who was Christopher Columbus?

He died in 1506



1910 - 1912
Robert Falcon Scott's second expedition to the South Pole. Scott died.

1868
Robert Falcon Scott was born.

Who was Robert Falcon Scott?

1901 - 1904
Robert Falcon Scott's first expedition to the South Pole.



Why is Neil Armstrong famous?

1969
Neil Armstrong and his team landed on the Moon.



Vocabulary

Explorer- An explorer travels to new places to learn about them.

Antarctic- The South Pole is in the Antarctic.

Rihla- Rihla means journey or voyage.

Who was Captain James Cook?

HMS Endeavour



He travelled to Australia

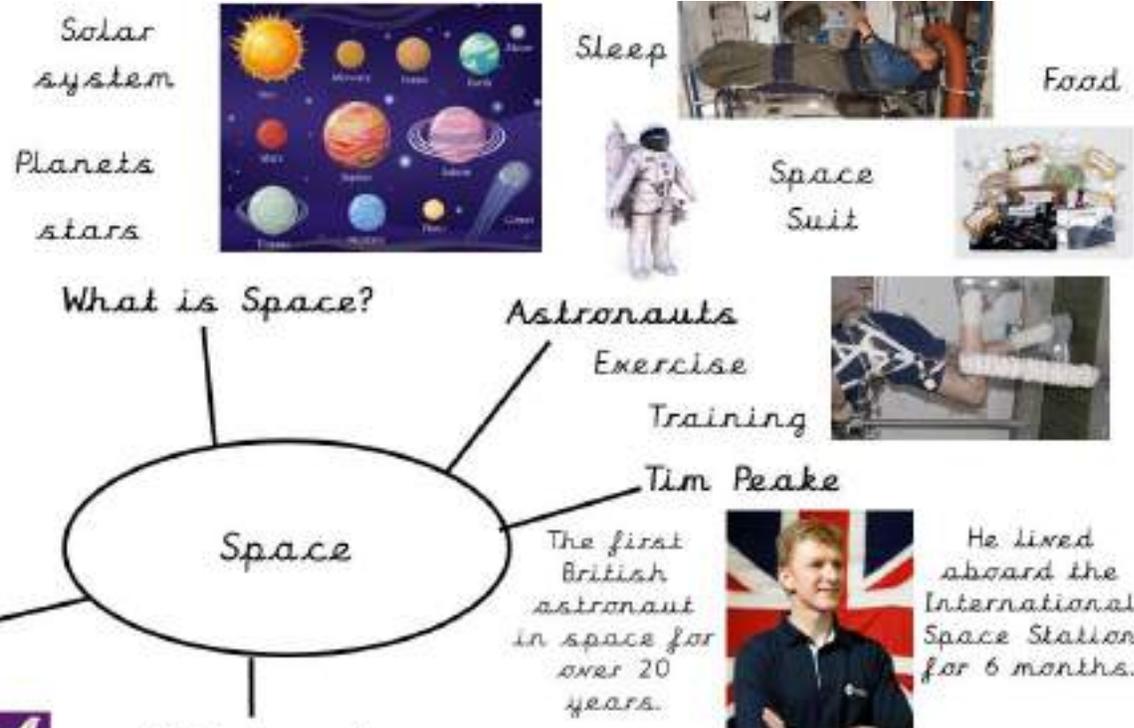
He was born in 1728.



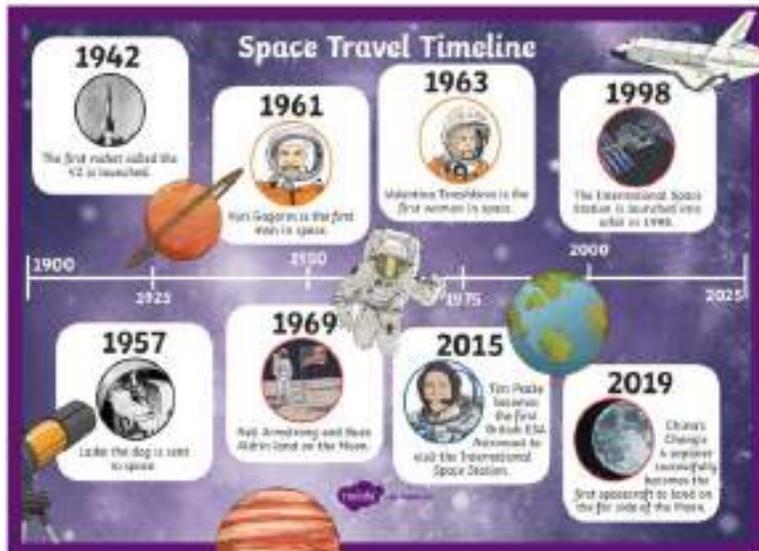
He was born in 1930

History: Year 2 A History of Space Travel

- In History I will learn to:*
- Discuss the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements and use some to compare aspects of life in different periods.
 - Show an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.
 - Describe events beyond living memory
 - Record what he/she has learned by drawing and writing.



Space travel timeline

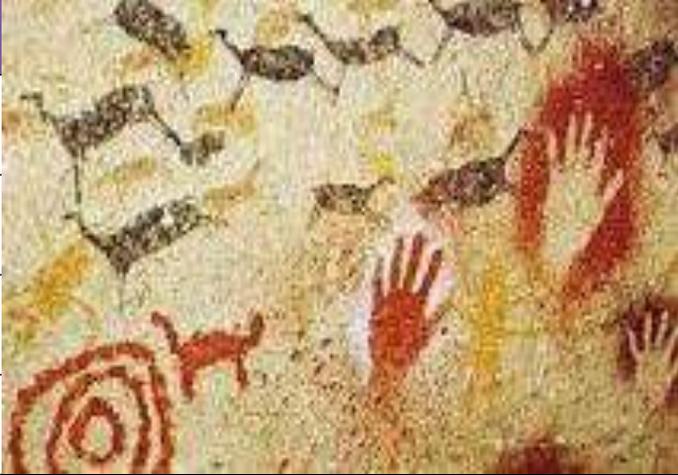
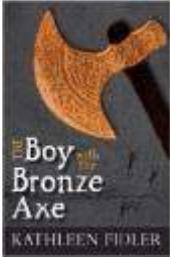
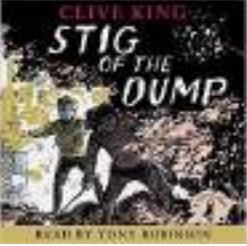


1930-2012

On 20th July 1969, Neil Armstrong was part of NASA's mission for man to walk on the moon.

Vocabulary
Earth, sun, moon, planets, star, solar system, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Pluto, Uranus, day, night, travel, explore, astronaut, satellite, countdown, space suit, space shuttle

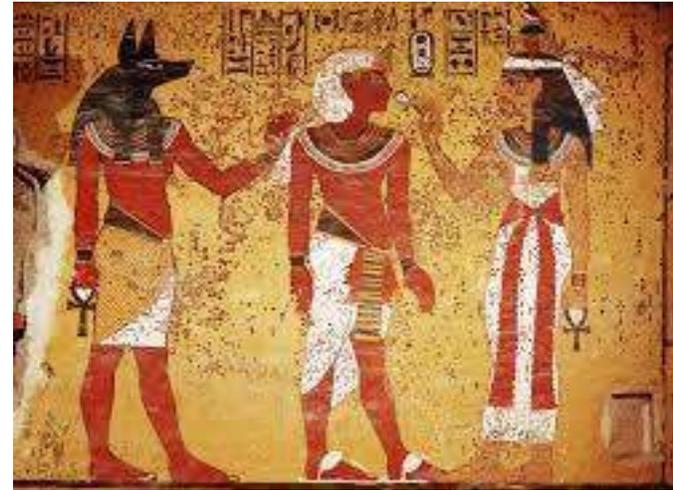
History: Year 3 The Stone Age

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books		
archaeologists	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge about the Stone-age period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million years ago when humans started to live in Europe. <input type="checkbox"/> The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal. <input type="checkbox"/> The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming, hunting and fighting. <input type="checkbox"/> During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts. <input type="checkbox"/> During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the Stone Age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history. <input type="checkbox"/> The term 'pre-history' refers to the time before written evidence. 	 	
artefact	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.				
Neolithic	The later part of the Stone Age and following the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Age.			<p style="text-align: center;">More sticky knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Skara Brae is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved. <input type="checkbox"/> Stonehenge is a famous Stone Age monument in Wiltshire. 	
B.C.	Before Christ. The date 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.				
chronology	The ordering of events, for example the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.				
tribal	Groups of people who live together.				
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.				
shelter	A house where Stone Age people would have lived.				
civilization	When people live in a large society with a shared culture and rules.				
settlement	A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.				
Palaeolithic	The earliest period of the Stone Age				
Mesolithic	The middle period of the Stone Age				

History: Year 3 Ancient Egyptians

Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
pharaohs	The Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt were the supreme leaders of the land. They were like kings or emperors.
shabti	A doll placed in the tomb of the dead person to work for them in the afterlife.
tombs	Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well known are within the pyramids in the Valley of the Kings.
pyramid	A geometrical term that refers to part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs.
hieroglyphs	Hieroglyphics is a writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words. It is associated with the ancient Egyptians
canopic jars	A jar in which the ancient Egyptians preserved the organs of a dead person usually for burial with the mummy.
scribe	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.
sarcophagus	Sarcophagus is a Greek word meaning flesh-eating and refers to the mummy case.
mummy	Remains of a body found inside the carved and brilliantly painted burial case known as a sarcophagus.
papyrus	An Egyptian plant whose reeds are slit and placed in layers in order to form paper.
scarab	Scarabs are amulets formed to look like the dung beetle, an animal associated by the ancient Egyptians with life, rebirth and the sun god Re.



Egyptian knowledge

- Howard Carter was an archaeologist who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamen.
- Tutankhamen was known as the boy king.
- The Egyptians used a system of writing called Hieroglyphics.
- The Egyptians believed in numerous Gods and the afterlife.
- Pyramids were built as tombs for dead Pharaohs.
- Dead Pharaohs were mummified to preserve their body.

Egyptian Artefacts



scarab

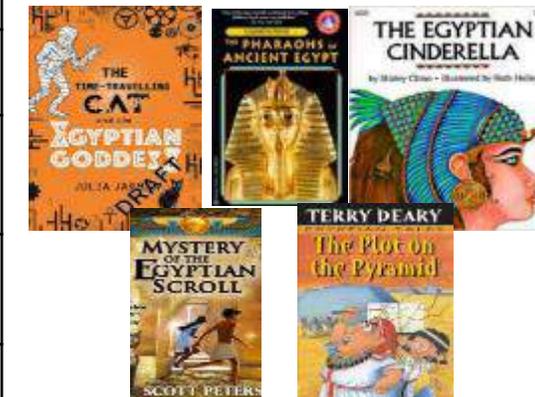


pyramid



death mask of Tutankhamen

Exciting books



History: Year 4 Romans

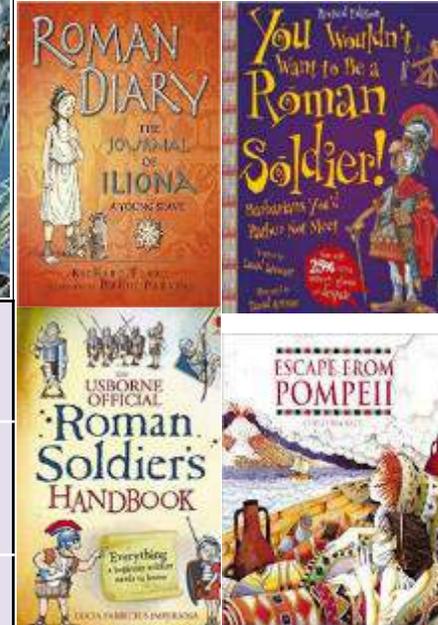
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
emperor	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
aqueduct	A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.
gladiator	A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.
Celt	Celtic people lived in Britain before the Romans.
conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.
senate	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.
Roman baths	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.



Sticky Knowledge about the Romans

- Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands. He tried to invade Britain twice in 55BC and 54BC.
- Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.
- Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.
- Emperor Claudius successfully invaded Britain in 43AD. Some stories say that he brought elephants to help with the fight against the Celts.
- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.

Exciting Books



Important Places

Colosseum

An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.

Hadrian's Wall

A long wall built by the Romans across the north of England. It was to keep out the Scots. It is now one of Britain's most famous tourist attractions.

History: Year 4 Anglo-Saxons

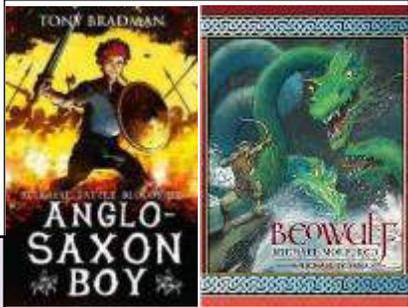
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.
Alfred the Great	An Anglo-Saxon king who fought against the Vikings.
thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.
St Bede	A monk who lived in Northumbria. He wrote the first history of the English people.
Wessex	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
East Anglia	An Anglo-Saxon kingdom now known as Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex.
Northumbria	An Anglo-Saxon kingdom in the North of England
Mercia	An Anglo-Saxon kingdom in the middle of England



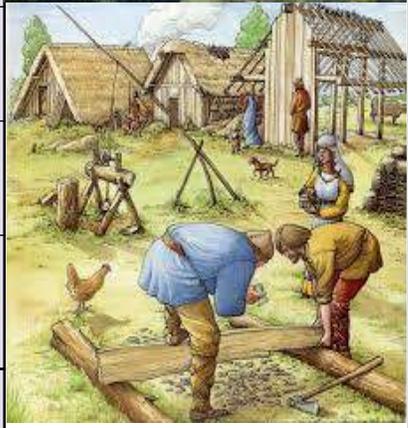
Sticky Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.
- Archaeologists discovered a burial mound at Sutton Hoo in 1939. It included a helmet, sword, jewellery and a 27 metre long ship.

Exciting Books



Anglo-Saxon Settlements



History: Year 4 Vikings

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
raids	A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.
vicious	To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Vikings warriors were known to be vicious.
longhouse	A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.
berserkers	Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it.
longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
Odin	One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.
Scandinavia	The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
Lindisfarne	This monastery was the first to be raided by Vikings in 793AD.
Jorvik	The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.



Sticky Knowledge about the Vikings

- Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.
- The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
- No Vikings wore horns in their helmets.
- Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes.
- Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland.
- Vikings were pagans and often raided monasteries, looting gold.
- The most important Viking British city was York, or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.

Exciting Books
Days of the week
<p>The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings.</p> <p>Monday – linked to the moon by the name Mani – Norse for Moon.</p> <p>Tuesday named after the Viking God of War – Tyr.</p> <p>Wednesday – named after Odin and known as Woden's Day.</p> <p>Thursday – named after Thor, the God of thunder.</p>

History: Year 5 World War Two

The Home Front

RATIONING

The war affected people at home as well. Food was scarce and rationing meant that you were only allowed small amounts of certain foods.



EVACUATION

To protect British children from German bombs, many of those who lived in cities were sent to live, often with strangers, in the countryside.



THE BLITZ

Blitzkrieg is German for "Lightning War". This was the German strategy of bombing industrial towns and cities. Many civilians were caught up in the bombing.



Key Knowledge

World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries

Allies: **Britain, France, Russia, China, United States**

Axis powers: **Germany, Italy, Japan**

Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe.

On 1st September 1939, German troops invaded Poland to gain more land and power. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany – World War II had begun.

By the summer of 1941; German forces had invaded

France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia and the USSR.



Allies (after Pearl Harbour)

Axis Powers

Allies (after Pearl Harbour)

Neutral

History: Year 5 World War Two

Vocabulary

Axis	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan.	Blitz	A series of bombing raids on the UK.
		Propaganda	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort.
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France and Russia.	Holocaust	Murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.
		Luftwaffe	The German Airforce.
Nazi	Member of the German political group which came to power in 1933.	RAF	The Royal Airforce (British).
		refugees	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war.
evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones.	Kindertransport	Transport arranged for Jewish children to flee German occupied countries.
evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place.		

Key Facts: Leaders



Winston Churchill
British War
Prime Minister

Adolf Hitler,
German Nazi
leader



World War Two Timeline

1 st Sept 1939	1939 →	10 th May 1940	June 1940	June 1941	June 1944	7 th May 1945	8 th May 1945	6 th August 1945	15 th August 1945
Germany, led by the Nazi leader Adolf Hitler, invades Poland	Evacuation of children from British cities to the countryside	British PM Chamberlain resigns; Churchill becomes the new war Prime Minister	Dunkirk is evacuated 	Pearl Harbor attacked by Japanese	D- Day Normandy landings	Germany surrenders and war ends in Europe	VE Day – Victory in Europe, a public holiday to celebrate the end of the war	USA drops an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, then a second one in Nagasaki, Japan	Japan surrenders. The end of World War Two

History: Year 5 Ancient Greece

Subject Specific Vocabulary

philosophy	Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society.
Athenians	It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.
Spartans	The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.
democracy	Democracy means allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their personal lives.
Olympics	The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of Zeus.
plague	The plague of Athens was an epidemic illness that devastated the city.
truce	A truce is when two fighting sides declare peace or a break in the war.
Zeus	The supreme god of the Olympians, Zeus was the father of Perseus and Heracles.
loincloth	A single piece of cloth wrapped round the hips, typically worn by men in some hot countries as their only garment.
Apollo	Apollo was the god of music, truth and prophecy.
sacred truce	A special truce called whilst the Olympics were taking place.
temple	A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.



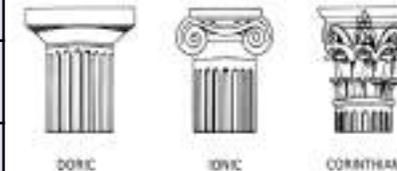
Key information about Ancient Greece

- The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre because they loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre.
- Events at the ancient Greek Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.
- The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods.
- Most Ancient Greeks wore a chiton, which was a long T-shirt made from one large piece of cotton. The poor slaves, however, had to make do with a loincloth.
- Greek gods, heroes, myths and monsters are still popular to this day, and modern popular culture (books and films in particular) often make reference to the old stories.

Where is Greece?



Architecture



DORIC IONIC CORINTHIAN

Three types of Greek columns used in ancient and modern buildings: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian.

History: Year 6 The Mayans

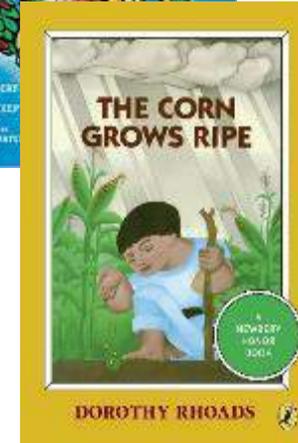
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
glyphs	Symbols used in the Mayan writing system. Each symbol represents a word or sound.
codices	Books created by the Mayans. They were made of soft bark and folded like a fan.
Chichen Itza	The Mayans most well-known pyramid.
cacao	Seeds that the Maya used to make chocolate.
ahau or ahaw	The main king or lord of a Maya city-state.
batab	A lesser lord, usually ruling over a small town.
Itzamna	The main god of the Maya, Itzamna was the god of fire who created the Earth.
huipil	A traditional garment worn by Maya women.
Kin	Word representing a day in the Maya calendar.
Kukulcan	The serpent god of the Maya. One of the primary gods, especially to the Itza peoples of Chichen Itza.
Uinal	Word for a month in the Maya calendar. It was 20 days long.



Sticky Knowledge about the Mayan civilization

- ❑ The Mayans were expert mathematicians and astronomers. They used this expertise to make calendars.
- ❑ Although the Mayans had metal-working skills, metal ores were scarce. Mayans used stone tools to carve the limestone that they used for their buildings.
- ❑ Mayan religion was extremely bloodthirsty, demanding human sacrifices and blood-letting rituals. The Mayans believed in an afterlife and that those who were sacrificed, as well as those killed in war and women who died in childbirth, went to 'the place of misty sky'.
- ❑ At the top of Mayan society was the king and royal family who were believed to be closely linked to the gods. An educated elite of scribes, priests and nobles formed the ruling class. They occupied the finest buildings in the city.
- ❑ Mayan society was formed of a number of city states each with their own ruler.

Exciting Books



Mayans. The **Mayan**, or **Maya**, peoples made their home in an area known as Mesoamerica (modern day Mexico and Central America). **Mayan** culture was well established by 1000 BCE, and it lasted until 1697.

History: Year 6 Crime and Punishment through the ages



Tudor Crime and Punishment

Those who committed a crime during Tudor times were often given violent and cruel punishments. People thought that a harsh punishment would stop the criminal (and others) from repeating the crime.

People would often go along to watch punishments take place. Hundreds of people might watch a criminal being punished, as they thought that it was an exciting day out!

Tudor Crime and Punishment

Crimes of the Rich and Poor

Crimes of royalty and wealthy Tudors included treason (plotting to do something harmful to the king or queen), blasphemy (breaking God), spying, murder and witchcraft.

Commoners often committed crimes because they were so poor and desperate. Some of the most common crimes included stealing, begging, murder, treason and fraud.

Tudor Crime and Punishment

Execution

Execution was when your punishment was to be killed. The Tudors executed people in lots of different ways, including:

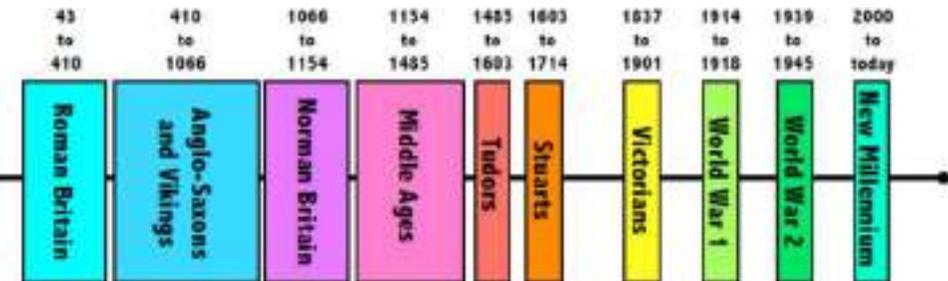
- Beheading
- Hanging
- Burning at the stake
- Being pressed (crushed with heavy stones)
- Being boiled alive
- Being starved

Tudor Crime and Punishment

Beheading

Beheading means having your head chopped off. Criminals were locked in the Tower of London and forced to put their head on a block. The executioner then chopped it off with an axe. Sometimes the heads were put onto spikes along London Bridge.

Rich people who committed crimes were more likely to be beheaded than being.



Key Vocabulary		Period and Punishment		Key dates
Jury	A group of people who listen to all the evidence and decide if someone is guilty.	Roman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very detailed legal system - Laws to cover every possible crime - Had courts and juries - No police – you had to catch the criminal yourself and take them to court - Punishment depended on your rank - Worst punishment – crucifixion 	1200 Trial by Ordeal ended 1833 Illegal for children under 9 to work in cotton mills 1870 crime not to send your child to school 1829 – Sir Robert Peel passed the Metropolitan Police Act and set up the first police force in London 1839 – Provincial Police Act passed so that police forces could be set up all around the country 1854 Reformatory Schools were set up 1899 illegal for a child to be sent to an adult prison 1965 Death Penalty abolished
Judge	A person who is in charge of a serious trial and decides what punishment a criminal gets.	Anglo-Saxon and Viking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instead of punishment – criminals had to pay the injured party compensation known as wergild. - No police – villages were divided into 10 households called tithings who made sure that wrongdoers were brought to justice - Criminals could be outlawed - Most serious crimes earned the death penalty - Trail by Ordeal – subjecting the criminal to a painful death and if God performed a miracle they were innocent - Trail by Water – if drowned they were guilty! - Trail by Combat – the winner was innocent 	
Lawyer	A person who tries to persuade the jury that a person did or didn't commit a crime.	Medieval and Tudor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community-based crime prevention system - Wergild was abolished. Instead people were mutilated, executed or fined for their crimes - Trails by jury. Churches had their own courts. - People could be tried by Church if they recited a particular verse – Neck Verse – to avoid execution - Anyone on the run from the law could claim sanctuary by going into a church. - Shaming punishment introduced – stocks and ducking stool - Towards the end towns appointed their own officials called constables, watchmen or beadle and Justice of the Peace – first time law enforcement was a role of someone rather than the job of the whole community. - After Henry VIII there were lots of disagreements about religion – anyone who disagreed with the changes were burned at the stake 	
Trial	Evidence is presented and decision is made about guilt	Early modern period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many women were accused of witchcraft and burned at the stake - Smugglers became more common as did Poachers. - Highwaymen attacking coaches - Punishments were very harsh. In 1688 only 50 crimes earned the death penalty, by 1800 it was 200! This system of law became known as the 'Bloody Code'. - Transportation to America was introduced 	
Magistrate	A person who is in charge of a trial that's not as serious.	Victorian Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theft was still the most common crime - Smuggling died out and highwaymen were less common - More political crimes such as striking and rioting - Introduction of the police force by Sir Robert Peel - Public hangings continued until 1868 - Transportation to Australia instead - Prisons were developed as an answer to the end of transportation. 90 prisons were built between 1840 – 1877 - Workhouses were introduced 	
Transportation	A punishment that meant being sent to live in America or Australia and work really hard.	20th and 21st centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New crimes due to developing age - ASBOs, community service, probation and electronic tagging introduced. 	
Pillory	A punishment that meant being put in stocks so people could throw things at you.			

History: Year 6 The Rainforest & South America

Subject Specific Vocabulary

street children	Street children are groups of children with no homes or parents who are forced to beg for a living.
pampas	The pampas are fertile South American lowlands that cover more than 750,000 km ² .
anaconda snake	Anacondas are semiaquatic snakes found in tropical South America. They are some of the largest snakes in the world.
I am somebody	A poem which was used in a campaign to bring attention to the street children of Brazil.
Andes	The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range. They lie as a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America.
inhabitant	An inhabitant is a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region.
sparsely populated	Sparsely populated means that there are few people scattered around the area.
Lake Titicaca	Lake Titicaca straddles the border between Peru and Bolivia in the Andes Mountains and is one of South America's largest lakes.
Incas	The Incas, an American indigenous people, were originally a small tribe in the southern highlands of Peru.
Atacama Desert	The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world. It has a stony terrain.



Sticky Knowledge about South America

- ❑ There are 12 countries in South America and almost 400 million people live there.
- ❑ Brazil is the largest country and covers almost half the continent. It is only slightly smaller than the USA.
- ❑ South America's largest river is the Amazon, which is the second longest river in the world. However, the Amazon carries more water than any other river in the world.
- ❑ Sao Paulo is the largest city with more than 20 million people living there.
- ❑ Spanish is the most popular language in South America even though Brazilians speak Portuguese.
- ❑ The Incas were the largest group of indigenous people in South America when the Europeans arrived.

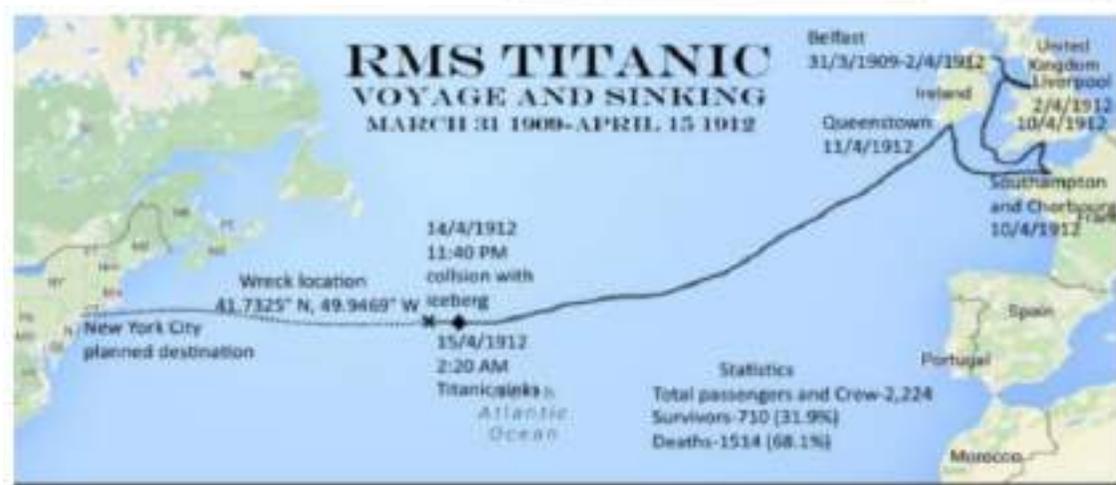
Exciting Books



South American countries

- There are 12 sovereign states:
- Brazil
 - Argentina
 - Chile
 - Venezuela
 - Colombia
 - Peru
 - Suriname
 - Bolivia
 - Uruguay
 - Paraguay
 - Guyana
 - Ecuador
- Plus, a part of France (French Guiana) and a non-sovereign area (the Falkland Islands, a British Overseas Territory though this is disputed by Argentina).

History: Year 6 The Titanic



Key Facts		Key Vocabulary	
2208	The number of passengers aboard the RMS Titanic.	maiden voyage	The first voyage of a ship
1503	The number of passengers and crew that died when RMS Titanic sank.	passenger liner	A ship that is primarily for transporting passengers.
Belfast	The city in which RMS Titanic was built.	maritime	A word meaning, 'connected to the sea'.
Southampton to New York	The intended journey of the RMS Titanic.	emigrants	People who leave their country in order to settle permanently in another.
classes	There were three classes of people upon the ship: first, second and third class. In first class, some of the wealthiest people in the world were aboard. It included opulent cabins, gyms, libraries and restaurants. In other classes, many emigrants from GB, Ireland, Scandinavia and elsewhere were seeking a new life in the USA.	transatlantic	Crossing the Atlantic.
23:40	The time the RMS Titanic collided with the iceberg.	Titanic	A word derived from Greek mythology, meaning 'gigantic'.
RMS Carpathia	A transatlantic passenger steamship that arrived and brought an estimated 705 passengers from the wreckage.	watertight	Closely sealed, fastened, or fitted so that no water enters or passes through.
SS Californian	A ship that was close by during the disaster of the RMS Titanic, but took no action when the Titanic sent out flares, believing they were having a party. They did not turn their radios on, so did not hear the distress cries.	SOS	An international code signal of extreme distress, used especially by ships at sea.

Key People		Key Dates	
Thomas Andrews	British architect and businessman. He was the naval architect of the RMS Titanic. Andrews died in the disaster.	10th April 1912	The RMS Titanic disembarked from Southampton, heading for New York.
Edward Smith	British Merchant Navy Officer. He was the captain of the RMS Titanic when it sank on its maiden voyage. He died in the disaster.	14th April 1912	The RMS Titanic collided with an iceberg whilst on the Atlantic Ocean.
J Bruce Ismay	English businessman. He owned White Star Line and was the owner of RMS Titanic.	15th April 1912	The RMS Titanic sank, killing 1503 passengers and crew.
Captain Stanley Lord	Captain of the SS Californian.	1914	The establishment of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)
Milvina Dean	The final survivor of the Titanic. She was two months old at the time. She died in 2009 at the age of 97.	1985	The wreck of the Titanic was discovered.

History Vision Statement

“We are all different, but we make up one school.”

Our school vision celebrates difference. Our **History** curriculum is designed to teach children about the impact that their local area and people have had on the modern world, as well as teaching them to celebrate and respect the differences in cultures and relationships that exist between different societies across the world. Studying history helps children to understand who they are and where they come from. At the same time, it can teach them about tolerance and respect for others.