

Autumn Term Topic: Prehistoric Britain

Key Vocabulary for Prehistoric Britain Topic	
prehistory	the period of time before written records
archaeology	the study of humanity through material remains
domesticate	to adapt animals or plants for human use
druids	a priest within Celtic religion
reincarnation	the rebirth of a soul into another body

Key Figures	
Otzi the Iceman	Otzi is Europe's oldest natural human mummy. He lived around 5000 years ago
Red Lady of Paviland	The Red 'Lady' is a partial male skeleton. He is around 34,000 years old and is one of the oldest examples of a ceremonial burial in Western Europe

Key Chronological Knowledge from the Prehistoric Age	
Palaeolithic Era	2.5 million years ago – 10,000 BCE: Early Humans made basic stone tools People were hunter gatherers Early humans created cave paintings and carvings Lived in caves or simple shelters
Mesolithic Era	10,000 BCE – 5000 BCE: People hunted small animals, fished more and ate a variety of plants Tools became smaller and more specialised (spears/arrows) Began to build camps near rivers or coastlines (semi-permanent)
Neolithic Era	5000 BCE – 3300 BCE: Humans began to domesticate plants and animals – moving from a hunter gatherer lifestyle to settled farming Humans built permanent homes Inventions such as the wheel improved transportation
Bronze Age	3300 BCE – 1200 BCE: Used bronze (copper and tin) for tools and weapons (swords, axes) Created tools including chisels, saws and sickles for farming and building Saw the rise of early cities and trade networks Grew crops such as wheat and raised livestock such as cattle. Lived in villages or small towns, often near rivers or fertile lands
Iron Age	1200 BCE – 600 Iron Weapons were stronger than Bronze Iron axes and ploughs made farming more efficient Grew similar crops but were more successful due to advanced farming techniques and tools Larger cities and towns began to grow, with some empires rising

Spring Term Topic: Roman Britain

Key Vocabulary for the Roman Britain Topic	
Republic	A state without a monarchy. The power is held by the people and those they elect to represent them
Plebeians	One of the common people
Patricians	The elite class of Rome. They descended from one of the original families of ancient Rome
Sacking	Destroying an area (often a city) and taking (looting) precious items from that place
Invasion	An unwelcome attack into another's area
Conquest	To take control of a place by military force

Key Figures		
		
Romulus and Remus	Livy	Brennus
The legendary twins who were raised by a she-wolf. Romulus founded Rome after murdering his brother Remus.	A Roman historian who wrote about the origins of Rome (753 BCE) up to his own time (59 BCE – 17 CE).	The Gallic war chief who sacked Rome in 390 BCE.
		
Julius Caesar	Claudius	Boudicca
A populist general and politician, Julius Caesar became Dictator of Rome in 48 BCE before he was assassinated by a group of senators in 44 BCE.	The fourth Emperor of Rome. He invaded and conquered Britain.	A Gallic queen from the Iceni tribe. She led a failed revolt against the Romans.

Key Chronological Knowledge from Roman Britain	
The Founding of Rome	753 BCE: Romulus founds the city of Rome
The Sack of Rome	390 BCE: Brennus (a war chief from Gaul) sacks the city of Rome
Rome Expands	264 BCE – 54 BCE Rome expands throughout the Mediterranean – taking control of the whole of Italy, Northern Africa, Spain and France (Gaul)
Invasion of England	43 CE Claudius (Emperor of Rome) invaded Britain
Boudicca's revolt	60 CE Boudicca led a revolt against the Romans in Britain

Knowing Roman Britain	
Who founded Rome?	Romulus
Which god did the Romans believe they descended from?	Mars
What language did the Romans speak?	Latin
What were Celtic settlements called?	Hillforts
What did the Celts believe would happen to them after they died?	Reincarnation
What is the name of the Roman assembly where laws were made?	Senate
Who was the first Roman to invade Britain?	Julius Caesar
Which Roman emperor conquered Britain?	Claudius
What defensive wall was built by the Romans in northern Britain?	Hadrian's Wall
Which queen led a revolt against the Romans?	Boudicca
How did the Romans heat their public baths?	Hypocausts

Summer Term Topic: Anglo Saxons and Vikings

Key Vocabulary for Prehistoric Britain Topic	
monasteries	A building where monks live. Would often contain great riches
Valhalla	The Norse believed if they died in battle they would spend eternity alongside Odin within Valhalla
primogeniture	A system of inheritance where the eldest child (normally the eldest son) inherits a family's wealth
Lindisfarne	A monastery within Northumberland. Was raided by the Vikings in 793 BCE
Danelaw	The part of eastern and northern England which was controlled by the Danes for almost two hundred years

Key Figures		
St Augustine A Christian monk who founded the Christian church in southern England. 	King Raedwald An Anglo Saxon king of East Anglia. His long ship burial was discovered in Sutton Hoo. Evidence of Christian and pagan beliefs in his burial. 	Ragnar Lothrok A legendary Norse figure known for his raids across Europe. 
Alfred the Great A king of the West Saxons and then of England, Alfred defeated the Vikings in 878 		Ibn Fadlan A 10th century traveller who wrote about his interactions with Norse traders 

Key Chronological Knowledge from Roman Britain	
The Anglo Saxons convert to Christianity	7th century: St Augustine travelled to England and converted the king of Kent to Christianity
Raid on Lindisfarne	793: The raid on Lindisfarne is considered by many to be the beginning of the Viking age.
The Great Viking (Heathen) Invasion	865: A coordinated invasion of over a thousand Viking warriors
The creation of the Danelaw	886: Alfred and Guthrum (leader of the Danish army) set the boundaries of the region and allowed for Danish self-rule
St Brice's Day Massacre	1002: King Ethelred the Unready ordered the execution of all Danes who lived within his kingdom.
The Battle of Stamford Bridge	1066: The final act of the Viking age. Harald Hardrada and his forces were defeated by Harold Godwinson in the battle.

Knowing Anglo Saxons and Vikings	
Where was King Raedwald buried?	Sutton Hoo
What ships did the Vikings use to travel?	Longships
Name one reason why the Norse left their homelands	To impress Odin and reach Valhalla Primogeniture lack of food in homeland
What buildings did Vikings often target for their raids?	monasteries
Which king of the Saxons defeated the Vikings in the Battle of Edington?	King Alfred the Great
Which Viking leader fought in the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	Harald Hardrada