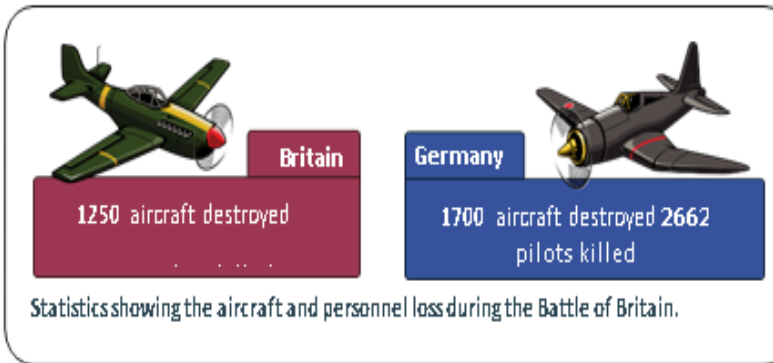


Vocabulary

| Key Word | Definition |
|---------------|--|
| anti-Semitism | Hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people |
| dictator | A ruler with total control over a country, typically one who has gained power by force |
| evacuee | A person evacuated from a place of danger |
| fascism | An authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government and social organisation |
| government | The group of people with the authority to govern a country or state |
| invasion | An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force |
| mobilisation | The action of a country or its government preparing and organising troops for active service |
| nationalism | Identification with one's own nation and support for its interests, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations |
| occupation | The action, state, or period of occupying or being occupied by military force |
| raid | A short sudden attack, usually by a small group of people |
| ration | A fixed amount of a commodity officially allowed to each person during a time of shortage, as in wartime |

Knowledge Organiser History: World War II Themes: Society and Community; Power; Conflict and Disaster



Key Questions

What is modern-day Germany like, and how was it ruled before the start of WWII?

How did Hitler come to power and become the leader of Germany?

How did the Second World War begin?

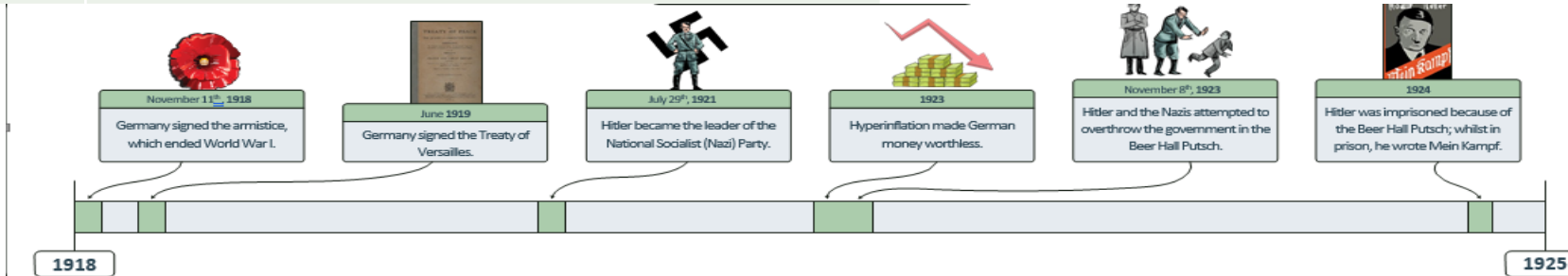
How did Britain react to the outbreak of World War II?

How were the lives of civilians changed during WWII?

• How did Britain's Home Front cope when under attack?

• What was the impact of the Second World War on the South West region?

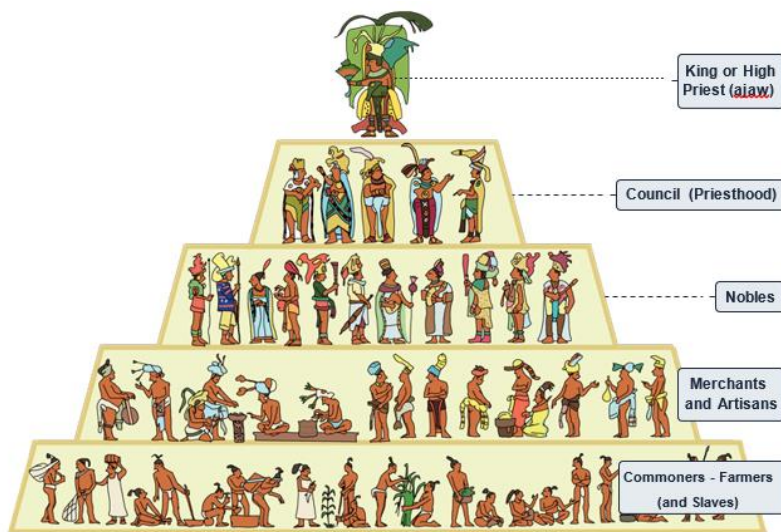
• Why was the Royal Air Force (RAF) so important to the defence of Britain?



Vocabulary

| Key Word | Definition |
|---------------|--|
| historian | one who writes about or is an expert on history. |
| archaeologist | a scientist who works in the field of archaeology, the study of past human life and culture. |
| artefacts | any object made by human beings, especially one of an earlier era. |
| region | a large space or area. |
| drought | a long period with little or no rain. |
| irrigate | irrigates, irrigating, irrigated |
| crops | plants grown on a farm. |
| porous | having many pores or more absorbent |
| limestone | a rock formed mostly from shells and other animal remains. |
| jadeite | the rarer, more valuable, and more varicoloured variety of jade. |

Knowledge Organiser History Ancient Maya Civilisation Themes: Power



Key Questions

Where and when did the Maya live?

What made the Maya civilisation so successful?

How do we know about the Maya?

How were the Maya ruled?

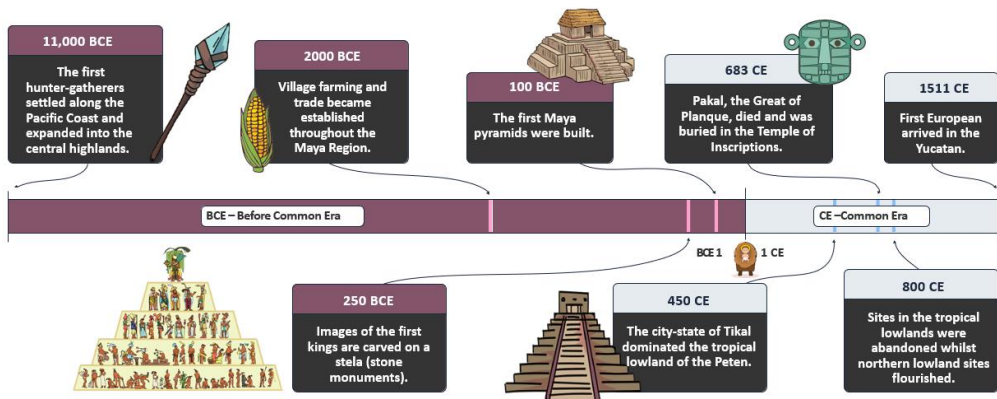
How was Anglo-Saxon England ruled?

• What do we know about the Maya City States and the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms?

• How do the leaders of the Maya and the Anglo-Saxons compare?

• How did the abandonment of the Southern Maya lowlands help the Northern city-states to thrive?

• Who was involved in the struggle for power in England from the 8th to the 10th century?



Vocabulary

| Key Word | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| aristocracy | a class of people who have a high social position because of the family they are born into |
| barbarian | a rough, crude person. |
| capital | the city where the government of a country is located |
| emperor | the male ruler of an empire |
| empire | a group of nations or peoples under one ruler |
| hostile | feeling or showing dislike; unfriendly. |
| idol | a statue or image of a god that is used as an object of worship. |
| invasion | an act or instance of invading by an enemy or hostile army. |
| kingdom | a country that is ruled by a king or queen. |
| legion | an army unit in ancient Rome that was made up of soldiers on foot and on horseback. |
| raid | a sudden, surprise attack. |

Knowledge Organiser History – Anglo-Saxons and Vikings Themes: Exploration and Invasion



East Anglia Capital: Rendlesham
Essex Capital: London
Kent Capital: Canterbury
Mercia Capital: Tamworth
Northumbria Capital: Bamburgh/York
Sussex Capital: Chichester
Wessex Capital: Winchester



| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 117 CE Roman Empire at its height | 500 CE – 927 CE The Heptarchy of England | 1066 CE The battle of Hastings |
| Romans | Anglo-Saxons and Vikings | |

Key Questions

- What was life like in England at the end of the 4th Century?
- How did life change in England after the fall of the Roman Empire?
- Why did the Angles, Saxons and Jutes settle in Britain?
- How was Anglo-Saxon Britain ruled?
- How did the Anglo-Saxons keep control of their kingdoms?
- What shifts in religion and power were there and how do we know this?
- Who were the Vikings and why did they carry out raids?
- Where did the Vikings settle and who was in charge at the time?



Vocabulary

| Key Word | Definition |
|-----------|--|
| crime | An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law. |
| deter | Discourage (someone) from doing something by instilling doubt or fear of the consequences. |
| court | A body of people presided over by a judge, judges, or magistrate, and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases. |
| tithing | One tenth of annual produce or earnings, formerly taken as a tax for the support of the Church and clergy. |
| wergild | In ancient Germanic law, the amount of compensation paid by a person committing an offense to the injured party or, in case of death, to his family. |
| ordeal | a very unpleasant and prolonged experience |
| jury | A body of people sworn to give a verdict in a legal case on the basis of evidence submitted to them in court |
| treason | The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government |
| oakum | Loose fibre obtained by untwisting old rope, used especially in caulking wooden ships |
| detective | A person, especially a police officer, whose occupation is to investigate and solve crimes |

Knowledge Organiser History: Crime and Punishment Themes: Power/Conflict and Disaster



Key Questions

What is crime and Punishment?

What was crime and punishment like in Roman Britain?

What was crime and punishment like in the Anglo-Saxon period?

What was crime and punishment like in the Tudor period?

What was crime and punishment like in the Stuart period?

• What was crime and punishment like in the Georgian period?

• What was crime and punishment like in the Victorian period?

• How did the police force develop through the 20th century?

• What is crime and punishment like today compared with the past?

Time can be split into Ages. Crime and punishment was different from age to age:

