

This half term Year One have a Geography focus.

They will have one lesson on Remembrance Day and the importance of remembrance.

## Queen Victoria

- Born 24<sup>th</sup> May 1819
  - Became Queen 1837-18 years old
  - Married Prince Albert
- He died in 1861-42 years old
- 9 children
  - Victoria died 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1901



## Queen Elizabeth 11

- Born 21<sup>st</sup> April 1952
  - Became Queen 6<sup>th</sup> February 1952-25 years old.
  - Married Prince Phillip 1947
- He died 9<sup>th</sup> April 2021 99 years old
- 4 children
  - Elizabeth died 8<sup>th</sup> September 2022



Hanslope School Knowledge organiser  
Year Two  
Monarchy

## King Charles 111

- Born 14<sup>th</sup> November 1948
  - Became King 8<sup>th</sup> September 2022-73 years old
  - Married Princess Diana-29<sup>th</sup> July 1981
- She died in 1977 36 years old
- 2 children
  - Married Camilla Parker-Bowles 8<sup>th</sup> September 2022



### Crown Jewels

They are kept in the Tower of London.  
Only the monarch can use them

## Key Vocabulary

Royal	A King or Queen or member of their family.
Monarch	A King, Queen or Emperor who rules a country.
Reign	The time that a monarch rules a country.
Heir	The person who is going to become King or Queen next.
Coronation	When a King or Queen is crowned and starts their reign.
Empire	A group of countries ruled over by one monarch.
Government	The people who are in charge of running the country.
Prime minister	The head of the government.
Buckingham Palace	The Palace where the monarch of the United Kingdom lives when they are in London.



## Key questions

What is a monarch?

How has their job changed over time?

Why are kings and queens important?

Where do they live?

What do kings and queens do with their time?

How do people become kings or queens?

Can anyone become a king or a queen?

This half term Year Three have a Geography focus.

Any History learning will consolidate learning from last half term.

Key vocabulary	
Paleolithic	Paleo = Old/Ancient; Lithic = Stone First part of the Stone Age
Mesolithic	Meso = Middle; Lithic = Stone Second part of the Stone Age
Neolithic	Neo = New; Lithic = Stone Final part of the Stone Age
Prehistory	Part of history that begins with first human and ends with invention of writing
nomadic	When people move from place to place short term.
settle	When people stay in one place long term.
archaeology	Study of things that people made, used, and left behind.

The Stone Age lasted a very long time approximately 2.7 million years ago.

Early man were hunter gatherers- moving around and searching for food. They had little time for leisure but left behind some wonderful things that have stood the test of time. Stone Henge is just one example of their legacy



Stone Henge



## Hanslope Knowledge Organiser Year Four The Stone Age

### The Stone Age – 800,000 years ago – 2400BC



Divided into 3 different eras: **Palaeolithic** (Old stone age), **Mesolithic** (Middle Stone Age), **Neolithic** (New Stone Age)

During the early stages, huge ice sheets covered the country and Britain was connected to Europe by a land bridge called Doggerland – Britain was not yet an island! Early man was **nomadic**. They **hunted** animals and **gathered** other foods like plants and berries to eat.

Towards the end of the Stone Age, early man had begun to **settle** and farm and were no longer **nomadic**.

### More vocabulary

<b>BC</b>	BC stands for 'Before Christ' and means the number of years <b>before</b> the year <b>0</b> - when Christians believe Jesus was born.
<b>AD</b>	AD stand for 'Anno Domini' - which means 'in the time of our Lord'. AD is used for all years after the year <b>0</b> .
<b>Prehistoric</b>	Before people could read or write. We only know what happened thanks to artefacts left behind.
<b>Artefact</b>	An object made by a human being.
<b>Archaeologist</b>	Person who learns about the past by digging up <b>artefacts</b> and studying them.
<b>Settlement</b>	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings.
<b>Hunter gatherer</b>	People who found their food by hunting animals or gathering nuts and berries.
<b>Flint</b>	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting
<b>Tribes</b>	A group of people that live together for protection

#### Key Questions

- When did they live and for how long?
- What were their homes like?      What did they eat?
- What did they do for fun?      What is their legacy?
- How did their lives compare to ours?
- Is any aspect of their lives similar to ours?



## King John-reigned 1199-1216

King John charged the English people high taxes, during his reign so he could fund more weapons and soldiers for wars.

This English people were so fed up with his behaviour, they began to revolt.

The rebels took control of London and forced King John to approve the Magna Carta.



The Magna Carta is also known as the 'Great Charter'.

## King Henry VIII-reigned 1509-1547

King Henry was the second king of the Tudor period.

He brought about a huge change in the English church during his reign. This was known as the Reformation.

In order to get a divorce, he broke away from the Catholic church and created his own church of England, where he became the head.

During his reign he created a huge navy, built many magnificent palaces and throwing extravagant parties. On the flip side, he had a ruthless reputation.



Year Five Knowledge organiser

## The changing power of monarchy

Vocabulary	Definition
Monarchy	A form of government that has a monarch (king or queen) at its head.
Rebels	The people that take arms or oppose a government or ruler.
Magna Carta	A document that gave rights to British people.
Taxes	Money paid to the government by individuals of companies.
Catholic	A person that follows the Christian religion of Catholicism.
Government	People that make and administer the rules of a country.
Reign	The time that a monarch is the king or queen of a country.
Parliament	The law-making group of people in the United Kingdom.
Protestant	A person that follows the Christian religion of the Church of England.
Revolt	To take violent action against a regime.
Executed	To put someone to death as a punishment.
Divorce	To legally end a marriage.

### Key Questions

- How did the Magna Carta change the power of monarchy?
- How did the reign of Henry VIII change England?
- Were the changes good or bad for the people?
- Did Queen Mary deserve her nickname or was she misunderstood?
- Why was Charles I executed?
- Do modern monarchs have power?
- What is the purpose of the modern monarchy?
- Do we still need a monarchy?

## Queen Mary I-reigned 1553-1558

Queen Mary was the first-born daughter of King Henry V111. Her mother was Catherine of Aragon.

She married King Phillip II of Spain but they sadly had no children.

She was a devout Catholic and immediately went about restoring religion to the old ways. She wanted to move the country away from the Protestant church and return to the Catholic church.

She earned the nickname 'Bloody Mary', due to her harsh approach to this task.



## King Charles I reigned 1625-1649

King Charles was the second king of the Stuart period.

Charles believed strongly in the divine rights of kings, which led to many quarrels with parliament.

He was also not a popular king with his people. He taxed his people without the consent of parliament and attempted to force a new prayer book into circulation.

He was eventually executed in 1649



This half term Year Six have a Geography focus.

Any History learning will consolidate learning from last half term.