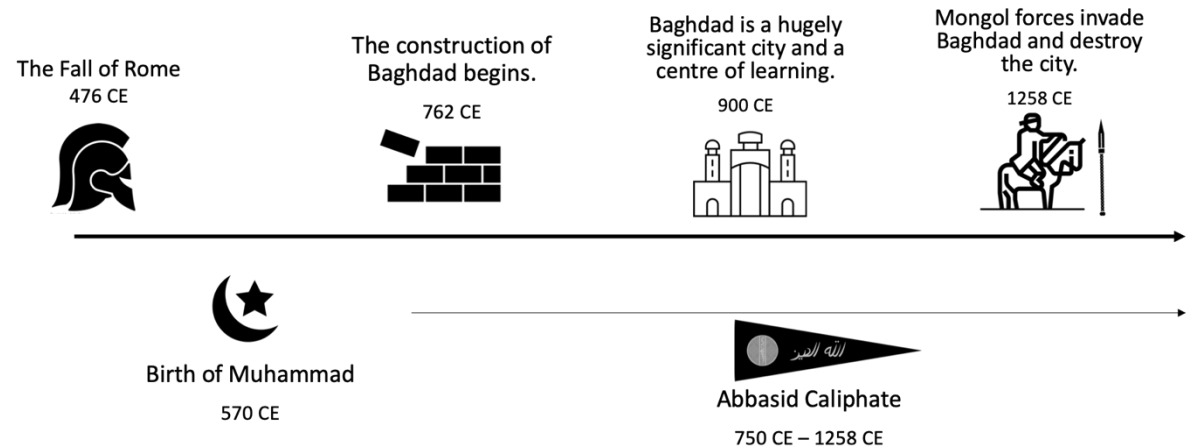


Knowledge Organiser- Baghdad 900 CE (History Year 5)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Scholarship	The act of academic study at a high level
Civilisation	A civilisation is a nation or group of people, that share a common culture, common laws, a common economy, and typically a common faith or religion.
'City of Peace'	Baghdad in 900 CE was referred to as the 'City of Peace'.
House of Wisdom	The House of Wisdom was a place in Baghdad where texts were translated and where people came to learn and read. It is remembered as one of the world's greatest libraries.
Mongols	The Mongols (originally from Mongolia) were a tribe of nomads who rode on horseback across central and northern Asia.

Key People	What did they do?
Caliph Al-Mansur	A religious leader who is remembered for founding the city of Baghdad.
Muhammad	A Prophet and military leader who established Islam
Al Tabari	An influential scholar, historian and translator/ interpreter.
Hulago Khan	A Mongolian military leader who invaded Baghdad in 1258 and destroyed the city.



Knowledge Organiser: The Birth of the British Empire – History (Year 5)

Key vocabulary	Definition
Empire	An empire is a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruler
Imperial	Belonging or relating to an empire
Trade	Buying, selling or exchanging goods between people, companies or countries
Colony	A country or area controlled by another country that is often far away
Slave	A person who is considered to be owned by another person and has to obey them
Merchant	A person involved in trading goods

Key people	
John Cabot	An Italian explorer, funded by England, who 'discovered' lands in North America
Sir Walter Raleigh	Founded a colony in Virginia
Emperor Jahangir	Mughal Emperor who allowed the East India Company to trade in India
Major-General Robert Clive	A military commander who helped secure an Indian empire for Britain
Elizabeth I	Queen of England 1508-1603. She gave royal approval to the East India Company
General Wolfe	He led Britain to victory at the Battle of Quebec



1526: The Mughal Empire is established in India



1600: Elizabeth I grants royal approval to the East India Company



1757: Battle of Plassey

1497: John Cabot is paid by the British to 'discover' new land in North America



1585: Sir Walter Raleigh sets up the first British settlement in North America



1756: The Seven Years War begins



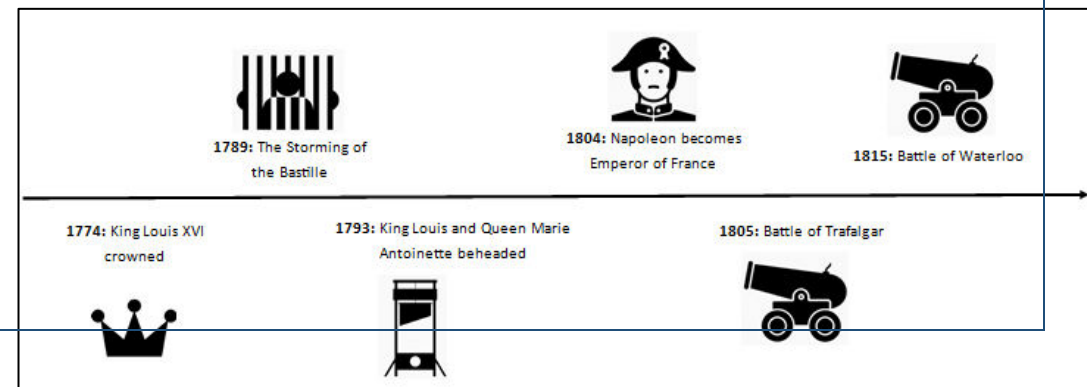
1763: The Seven Years War ends and Britain takes land from France



Year 5 Knowledge Organiser- History- The French Revolution

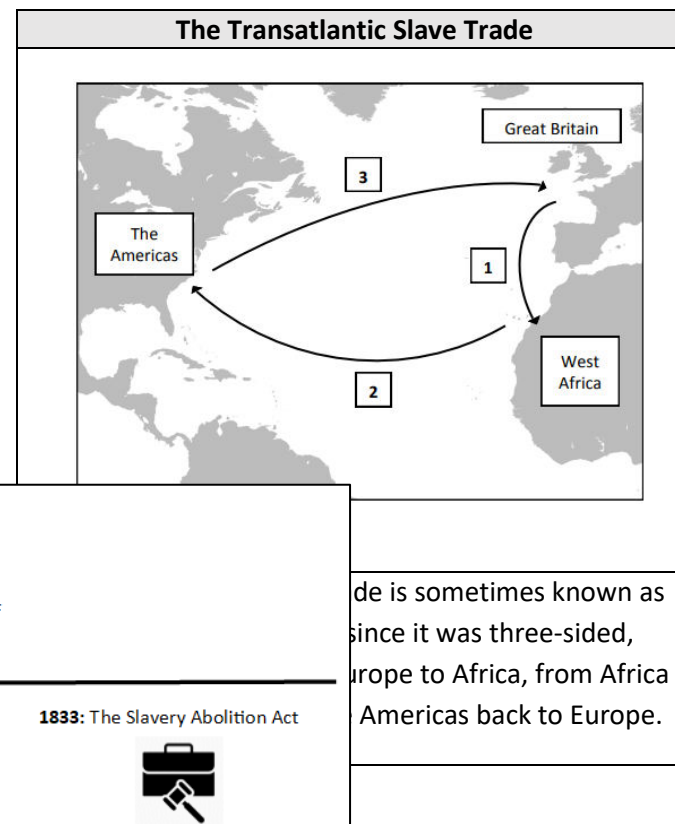
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Revolution	A time when people, ruled or governed by a power, overthrow that power and try to change how people live and work.
Absolute Monarchy	When a King or Queen is in complete control and doesn't need to follow any rules or laws.
Republic	A country governed by elected representatives, not by a King or Queen.
Clergy	People who have a role within the Church, e.g. Catholic Priest
Nobles	Wealthy people from families who are considered important.
Debt	A sum of money that is owed.
Exile	When a person is banned from living in a country, often used as a punishment.
Allied	Joined together, countries sometimes join together to fight in wars.
The Bastille	A prison in Paris used by the French Kings.
Battle of Trafalgar	A battle that took place off the coast of Spain between the French and the British navy. It was won by the British admiral, Nelson, who defeated Napoleon and prevented a French invasion of Britain.
Battle of Waterloo	A battle that took place in what is now Belgium between the French and the allied forces of Germany, Britain and Holland. The Duke of Wellington was victorious, and Napoleon was defeated.

King Louis XVI	Marie Antoinette	Napoleon	Horatio Nelson	Duke of Wellington
				
Crowned King of France in 1774. An absolute monarch. Beheaded in 1793.	Became queen of France when her husband became King. Beheaded in 1793.	Hugely successful military leader who became emperor of France. Died in exile on the island of St Helena.	British admiral in the Royal Navy who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Trafalgar, preventing an invasion.	British army general who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.



Knowledge Organiser- The Abolition of Slavery (History- Year 5)

Key	Definition
Thomas Clarkson	Thomas Clarkson was a prominent eighteenth-century anti-slavery campaigners. In 1787, he helped form the first Abolitionist Committee. of people from Africa to the Western sphere from the middle of the 15th century to the end of the 19th century.
Olaudah Equiano	Equiano was one of the most prominent black campaigners in the anti-slavery campaign. He was an ex-slave who, by the 1780s, lived as a free man in London. He is mostly remembered for his 1789 autobiography. To refer to a person who was enslaved as a 'slave' strips them of their identity- therefore the term ' Enslaved Africans ' should be used
William Wilberforce	William Wilberforce was the main figurehead in British Parliament for the Abolitionist campaign.
Atlantic Passage	Sometimes known as the 'middle passage', refers to the part of the trade where Africans, densely packed onto ships, were transported across the Atlantic to the West Indies
Plantation	Usually a large farm or estate, especially in a tropical or semitropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, or the like is grown.
Abolitionists	An abolitionist



Trade is sometimes known as the triangular trade since it was three-sided, involving the flow of goods and people between Europe, Africa, and the Americas back to Europe.



Early 1500s: The first slave ships depart from Africa to the Americas



1807: The Abolition of the Slave Trade Act

1791: The Haitian Revolution begins



1833: The Slavery Abolition Act

