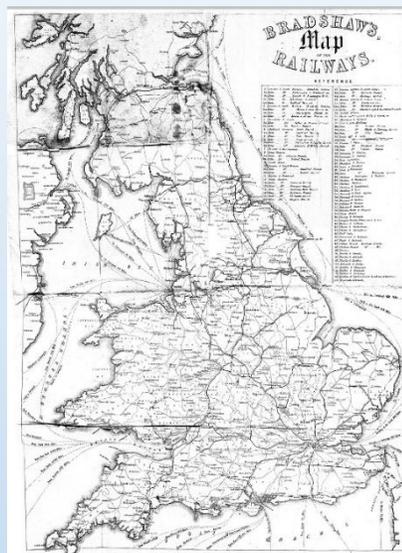
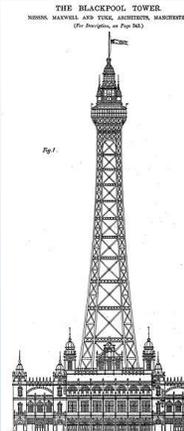


History Year 6 Autumn Term -

How did the Bank Holiday Act change Seaside Towns like Blackpool?



Civilisation

Key Vocabulary
Victorian era
turn of the century
pre-war
inter-war
post war
the sixties



Key Dates:
1871: The Bank Holiday Act
1894: Blackpool Tower was built
1846: The railway was built into Blackpool

Historical Sources we will study:
Bradshaw's Railway Map
Images drawn during the Victorian Era
A diary entry from a traveller to Blackpool in the Victorian Era

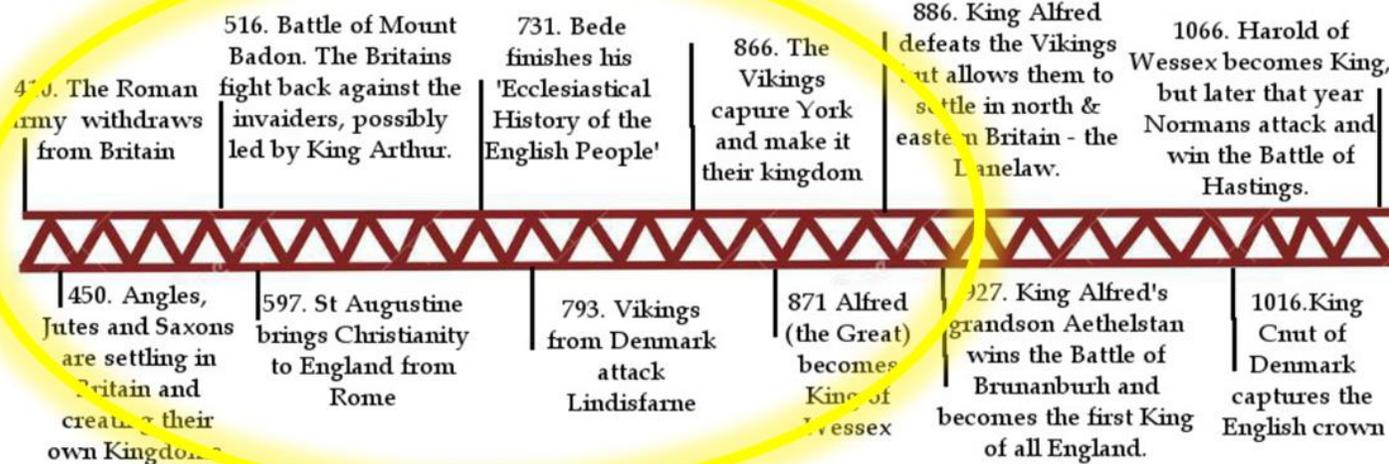
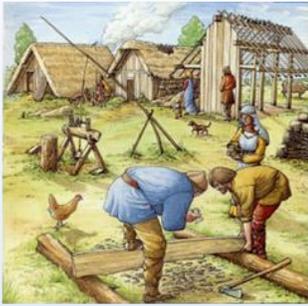
What will we be learning?

- That holidays as we know them began as 'holy days' and pilgrimages
- That the Bank Holiday Act of 1871 meant people could take a day off from work.
- That Blackpool became a popular tourist destination due to its proximity to the mill towns of the North West
- The newly built railway (1846) into Blackpool made it accessible to the all classes of people
- That the tourism industry influenced how the land was used in Blackpool (Geography link)
- That key buildings and land use still remain in Blackpool today



The Anglo-Saxon/Viking Struggle for England

History Year 6 Spring Term 2

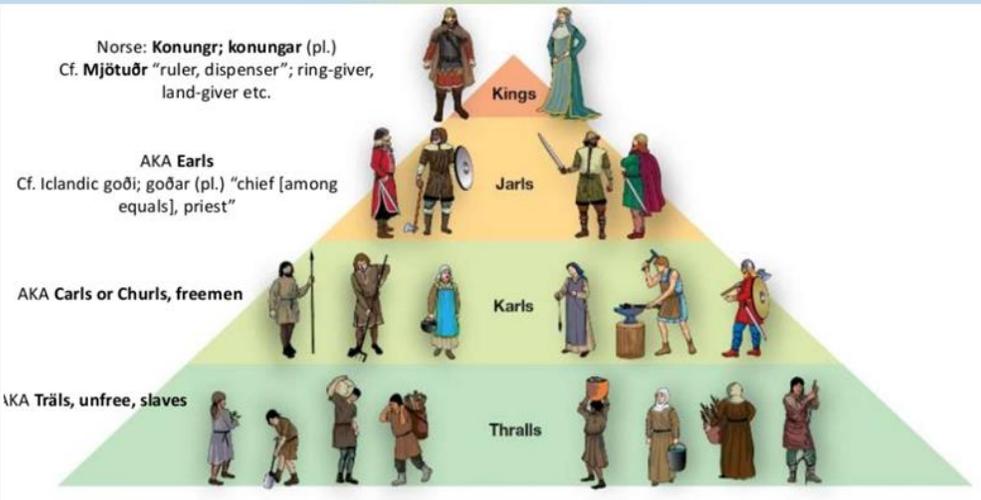


Invasion/Childhood

Key Learning:

- That Anglo Saxon villages were located near woods and rivers as key natural resources.
- Houses had one room that was used for all purposes. Villages were often surrounded by a fence or wall to keep out wild animals.
- That family life was highly valued and broken down into a rigid structure or 'classes'
- That the Vikings were from Scandinavia and they arrived in Long ships. They were fierce warriors and fought with a long sword and axe.
- That the Vikings raided monasteries for valuable goods. They invaded villages and took over the land.
- Lindisfarne was a key raid for the Vikings in 793AD. It was targeted because of its location and the valuable gold and silver held there.

Key Vocabulary:
 Cyning (king)
 Pagan
 Christianity
 Raid
 Invade
 Long Ship
 Lindisfarne
 Viking
 Anglo Saxon



The Anglo-Saxon/Norman Struggle for England History Year 6 Summer Term 1

410. The Roman army withdraws from Britain	516. Battle of Mount Badon. The Britains fight back against the invaders, possibly led by King Arthur.	731. Bede finishes his 'Ecclesiastical History of the English People'	866. The Vikings capture York and make it their kingdom	886. King Alfred defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in north & eastern Britain - the Danelaw.	1066. Harold of Wessex becomes King, but later that year Normans attack and win the Battle of Hastings.
450. Angles, Jutes and Saxons are settling in Britain and creating their own Kingdoms.	597. St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome	793. Vikings from Denmark attack Lindisfarne	871 Alfred (the Great) becomes King of Wessex	927. King Alfred's grandson Aethelstan wins the Battle of Brunanburh and becomes the first King of all England.	1016. King Cnut of Denmark captures the English crown

Key Vocabulary:

- Christianity
- Danelaw/ Danegeld
- Bayeux Tapestry
- Norman/ Normandy
- William the Conqueror
- Harold Godwinson
- Hastings
- 1066

Is the Bayeux Tapestry a reliable source of information?



Does Alfred 'the Great' deserve his title?

Invasion

Key Knowledge:

- That King Alfred was called 'The Great' because of the many things he achieved.
- That the Normans were from France and were led by William the Conqueror who believed he had a claim to the throne.
- The Battle of Hastings happened in **1066** and was a key event in British History
- That the battle was won by the **Normans** and that reasons for this can be deduced by historians
- That the Bayeux Tapestry is a **primary source** of information which describes in pictures the key events leading to the Norman conquest of England