

Oswald Mosley and World War II

- During **WW2**, people were scared that **Hitler might invade Britain**.
- If he did, he planned to put **Oswald Mosley** in charge.
- Mosley grew up at **Apedale Hall**.
- In **1932**, he started the **British Union of Fascists**.
- **Stoke-on-Trent** became one of his strongest power bases, with **500 members by 1934** (the biggest group outside London).
- The **Nazi Ambassador to Britain, Joachim von Ribbentrop**, often stayed with Mosley in Stoke.
- Mosley was later **arrested during WW2 accused of handing over British military secrets**.

Josiah Wedgwood – Importance for Stoke-on-Trent

- **Josiah Wedgwood** was born in Staffordshire and became a **famous pottery maker** in the 1700s.
- He started the **Wedgwood pottery company**, which became world famous.
- Wedgwood improved pottery by inventing new materials like **Jasperware** and better **mass-production methods**.
- He helped make Stoke-on-Trent known as “**The Potteries**”, turning it into the world centre for ceramics.
- Wedgwood also cared about society – he supported the **abolition of slavery** by making the famous medallion: “*Am I not a man and a brother?*”
- His work brought **jobs, money, and international reputation** to Stoke-on-Trent.

Philip Astley – The man who started the circus

- **Philip Astley** was born in **Newcastle-under-Lyme**.
- He loved horses and joined the **cavalry** at age 17, later becoming a **Sergeant Major**.
- After leaving the army in **1766**, he noticed that **trick riders** impressed London crowds.
- He opened a **riding school** where poor people could learn skills and join his circus.
- Astley added **musicians, clowns, jugglers, tumblers, tightrope walkers, and even dancing dogs**.
- This was the start of the **modern circus**.
- His circus became so popular that in **1772**, he was invited to perform for the **King of France (Louis XV)**.



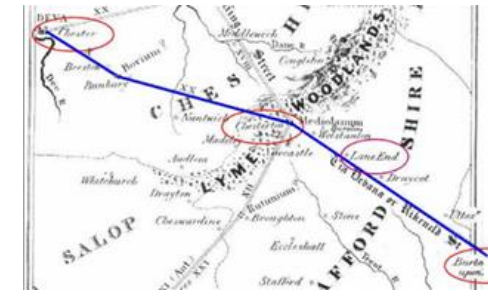
The influence of the Orme Academy on the Romans

- Archaeologists found part of an old sandstone road at **The Orme Academy**.
- The road went through **The Orme Academy, Wolstanton Golf Course** and into **Chesterton** (near London Road and the A34).
- Connected important local resources such as **ironstone, clay and coal**.
- From there, it carried on towards **Middlewich in Cheshire**.
- The road was **very important** because it helped move goods from the **small market in Chesterton** to big cities like **Chester and London**.



The Staffordshire Hoard

- The **Staffordshire Hoard** is the **largest collection of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver** ever found.
- It was discovered in **2009** by a man using a **metal detector** in a farmer’s field near Lichfield, Staffordshire.
- The hoard includes **over 3,500 items**, such as sword decorations, helmet parts, and religious objects.
- It shows the **wealth, craftsmanship, and power** of Anglo-Saxon warriors and kings.
- The hoard is very important because it helps historians **understand life, battles, and religion** in Anglo-Saxon England.



Witchcraft comes home – The story of Molly Leigh

- In the **1600s and 1700s**, many people in Europe were scared of witches.
- **Molly Leigh** was a lonely woman who lived locally.
- She argued with **Reverend Spencer** because she refused to give money to the church.
- Molly accused him of **wasting donations on drinking**.
- The reverend and other churchmen convinced people that Molly was a **witch as they saw her rocking in her chair after she had died and her blackbird familiar caused the alcohol to go off at the pub**.
- After she died, her body was **reburied the wrong way** so her soul could not rest.



Roman Road	
Key word	Definition
Excavation	digging carefully to find old objects.
Sandstone	a type of stone used for building roads.
Chesterton	a local town where the Roman road went.
Middlewich	a town in Cheshire the road led to.
Chester & London	big cities linked to the road.
Trade	when people buy, sell, or swap goods.

Witchcraft & Molly Leigh	
Key word	Definition
Witchcraft	when people believed others could do magic.
Witchcraft Craze	a time in history when lots of people were accused of being witches.
Molly Leigh	a local woman accused of being a witch.
Reverend	the title for a church leader.
Reverend Spencer	the church leader who accused Molly.
Reburial	when a body is buried again, usually in a different way.

Philip Astley & the Circus	
Key word	Definition
Philip Astley	man from Newcastle-under-Lyme who started the modern circus.
Cavalry	soldiers who ride horses.
Trick Riders	horse riders who do stunts and tricks.
Circus	a show with clowns, jugglers, horse riders, and acrobats.
Clown	a performer who makes people laugh.
Acrobat	a performer who does flips, jumps, or balances.
Versailles	the French king's palace, where Astley performed.

Oswald Mosley & WW2	
Key word	Definition
Oswald Mosley	British man who wanted to be leader if Hitler invaded.
Fascism	a type of strict rule where one leader controls everything.
Apedale Hall	Mosley's childhood home.
British Union of Fascists (BUF)	Mosley's political group.
Stoke-on-Trent	one of Mosley's strongest bases, with 500 followers.
Ambassador	an important person who represents their country in another country.
Joachim von Ribbentrop	the Nazi ambassador to Britain who visited Mosley.
Arrest	when someone is taken to jail.

Staffordshire Hoard	
Key word	Definition
Staffordshire Hoard	the biggest treasure of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver ever found.
Anglo-Saxons	people who lived in England about 1,000 years ago.
Gold & Silver	shiny precious metals used for treasure.
Craftsmanship	skill at making beautiful objects.
Treasure	valuable items like gold, silver, or jewels.
Metal Detector	a tool that finds metal objects under the ground.

Josiah Wedgwood & Stoke	
Key word	Definition
Josiah Wedgwood	famous pottery maker from Stoke-on-Trent.
Potteries	the name for Stoke because of its pottery factories.
Pottery	plates, bowls, cups, and other items made from clay.
Jasperware	a new type of pottery Wedgwood invented.
Mass-production	making lots of things quickly in a factory.
Factory	a big building where goods are made.
Abolition	Stopping something

