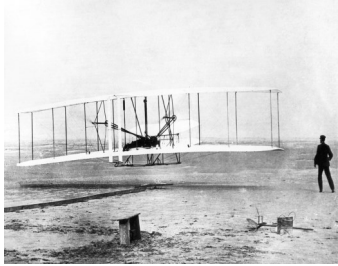


Class 2 Knowledge Organiser—HISTORY—The First Flight



Quick Summary

A long time ago, on December 17, 1903, two brothers named Wilbur and Orville Wright made the first aeroplane fly with an engine. They were at a beach called Kitty Hawk in North Carolina, USA. Their aeroplane stayed up in the air for 12 seconds! They were the first to fly a big, heavy machine that could lift off by itself, stay in the air, and be steered. The Wright brothers used ideas from lots of other smart people and made them better. Since then, aeroplanes have gotten much better and now they help us visit each other, do business, and have become a big part of life for so many people all over the world.



Location



Main events

- 1903—The first powered flight
- 1905—The Wright brothers flew their aeroplane for 38 minutes
- 1927—Charles Lindbergh flew solo across the Atlantic Ocean



Travel and exploration

- People have been trying to fly for a very long time.
- A story from Greece tells about a boy named Icarus who flew too close to the Sun.
- Inventors made things like kites, big balloons, airships, and gliders to try to fly.
- These inventions helped make aeroplanes.
- Now, about 8 million people fly in aeroplanes every day.
- Aeroplanes can go as far in a few hours as old-time explorers went in many



Vocabulary

- **Achievement**— something done successfully after lots of effort
- **Sustained**— continued
- **Discoveries**— things that have been found for the first time
- **Ancient**— of or a long time ago
- **Centuries**— periods of one hundred years
- **Influential**— makes people take notice



Settlements

- Flying machines are a big, important discovery.
- Lots of people, millions, fly in aeroplanes between cities all over the world every day.
- Aeroplanes make it easy for the world to feel smaller.
- Because of aeroplanes, it's easier for people to live in different places, work together, and share their ways of life and thoughts.

Class 3 Knowledge Organiser—HISTORY—The Roman Empire



Quick Summary

A long, long time ago, there was a tiny village that grew into a huge empire called the Roman Empire. It became one of the biggest empires ever and spread over many places in Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. The Roman soldiers were very organized and good at what they did. The Romans brought their cool inventions, beautiful art, and beliefs wherever they went, and this changed the way people lived and thought in those places.

But even though they were very powerful, the Romans had some big problems at home. They had fights among themselves and lots of trouble running the government. They tried to keep their big empire safe from attacks, but it was really hard. In the end, their empire was too big to handle, and in the year 476, the Western part of the Roman Empire ended.

- **Turmoil**—a state of confusion and uncertainty
- **Frontiers**—borders between countries
- **Territory**—land controlled by a ruler
- **Constitution**—a system of laws and rules
- **Dictator**—a ruler with total power over a country
- **Assassinated**—killed for political reasons
- **Territory**—land controlled by a ruler
- **Economy**—how many and trade is organised
- **Prosperous**—wealthy
- **Emperor**—man who rules and empire
- **Sanitation**—keeping places clean with a sewage system and clean water supply
- **Resistance**—fighting back against attackers
- **Archaeologists**—people who study the past by examining remains and objects
- **Mosaics**—pictures made from pieces of tile
- **Architects**—people who design buildings



Vocabulary



Society

- Long ago, Rome was ruled by kings.
- In 509 BCE, Rome stopped having kings and became a republic with leaders called senators.
- There were many big arguments and fights about how to be in charge for a very long time.
- In 45 BCE, a famous leader named Julius Caesar made himself the boss of Rome forever.
- Julius Caesar was hurt by people who didn't want him to be the boss anymore, and he died.
- Then in 27 BCE, Julius Caesar's family member Octavian became the new boss and was called Augustus, which started the time of the Roman Empire.

- Ancient Rome was really good at winning fights against other armies.
- The Romans made **friendship promises** called treaties with their neighbours.
- They had a strong and smart army that made them the top leaders in Italy.
- They always tried to find better ways to fight and be stronger.
- Because they were so good, they got more land and started to look at places far away from Italy.



Conflict



Settlements

When the Romans came to Devon around AD 50, they made a big change. They built a strong fort in Exeter, which became a very important place. All over Devon, there are old Roman camps and forts, like the one in Tiverton. The Romans were great builders and made many roads in Devon. They also started making iron in the Blackdown Hills and dug up special stones for building. People in Devon used Roman coins and things made from pottery that came from far away and from nearby. This tells us that Devon was an important part of the big Roman Empire.

Class 4 Knowledge Organiser—HISTORY—The Tudors



Quick Summary

The Tudors were a family of kings and queens who ruled England and Wales a long time ago, from 1485 to 1603. Henry Tudor became the king after winning a big battle called the Battle of Bosworth Field. This win ended a big fight between families called the War of the Roses. Henry became known as Henry VII, and he was the first of five Tudor rulers. This family had some of the most remembered kings and queens, like Queen Elizabeth I.

While they were in charge, lots of things changed in how people lived, in the rules of the land, and what people believed. It was also an exciting time when brave people sailed across the seas to discover new lands and brought back special things. Also, it was when great writers like Shakespeare wrote plays that everyone loved to watch.

- **Military**— armed forces of a country
- **Devout**— with deep religious beliefs
- **Prosperity** - doing well financially
- **Philosophy**— study of how people think and live
- **Expeditions**— journeys of exploration
- **Flourish**— be successful
- **Civil war**— a war fought between people who live in the same country
- **Monarch**— the king or queen of a country
- **Legacy**— something left behind after death
- **Reformation**— changes to the Catholic Church that led to the setting up of the Protestant Church
- **Alliance**— groups working together
- **Heir**— someone who will inherit a title or property
- **Rebellion**— violent action to change a countries political system
- **Parliament**— a group of people who make or change laws



Vocabulary



Society

Henry VII was the first Tudor king and he wanted to make England a peaceful place. He did this by making changes in the government that gave him more power over the country's big decisions. He loved learning from the ancient Greeks and Romans. The Tudors, including Henry VIII, knew it was important to work with Parliament when making important laws, which helped create the system of government we have in England today.



Conflict

During the Tudor times, there were often rebellions and wars. People fought against things like taxes, who owned the land, and religious rules. Some of these fights were quick, but others, like those in Ireland when Queen Elizabeth I was in charge, went on for a long time. The Tudors, especially Henry VIII, had to protect England from being attacked by countries like Spain. To keep the country safe, Henry VIII made a strong navy with big ships like the Mary Rose and built huge forts along the south coast of England.



Travel and exploration

Sir Walter Raleigh was a well-known explorer and soldier during Queen Elizabeth's time. He helped defeat the Spanish Armada and was once a favourite of the Queen. He went on big sea trips to North America and brought back tobacco and potatoes to England. After the Queen died, King James I put him in jail. Later, he was allowed to go look for a legendary golden city called El Dorado, but it didn't go well. When he came back to England, he was sadly put to death.



Beliefs

One of the big changes that happened when Henry VIII was king was that he decided to stop following the rules of the Catholic Church in Rome. This was because in 1534, the Pope wouldn't let him marry again. So, Henry married his second wife anyway and said he was the new leader of the Church in England, which was now Protestant. This began a time called the English Reformation, where people started to question the Catholic Church's power. This decision had a huge impact and made the differences between Catholics and Protestants even bigger in England and across Europe.