



Autumn 1/ Autumn 2 History
Do all people deserve to be punished?

Famous Places/people

Sir Robert Peel Houses of Parliament



Vocabulary

Judge



Guilty



Jury



Innocent



Court

Execution



Trial



Trial

Law



Treason



Key Knowledge

- A crime occurs when a person breaks the law.
- Governments pass law against actions that they consider to be harmful or dangerous.
- If someone breaks the law they are punished in some way by the government.
- In the UK, the most serious crimes are called felonies. Murder and robbery are examples of felonies.
- Crime and Punishment dates back to Roman times. In 450BC the Twelve Tables were written.
- In the Roman era, a jury would decide if you were guilty or not. We still use some of their ideas today (court, a judge, a jury, a lawyer)
- During the Anglo Saxon times people lived in small communities and crime was fairly difficult to get away with.
- Over history new crimes have been created such as poaching, smuggling and witchcraft. Even now new crimes are being created!
- The Tudors had terrifying punishments because they were worried about treason so punishments were extremely severe (hanging, whipping and branding.)
- People believed during the Tudor times if the punishment was painful enough it would stop people from reoffending.
- In Tudor times if people were put to death (execution) it was a form of entertainment. People would come to watch.
- The police were introduced in the Victorian times by Robert Peel.
- During the Victorian times prison became the main form of punishment. This meant that prisons became overcrowded so some criminals were punished by being sent to live in Australia this was called transportation.
- In modern times, we have DNA testing, CCTV cameras, use of fingerprints and improved street lighting - all of these have helped to reduce crime in Modern Britain.



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Spring 1 History

How did World War 2 end?

Famous Places/people



CHINA
JAPAN
Hiroshima
Nagasaki



Japan Hawaii USA

Vocabulary

Japan	Pearl Harbor	
Empire	Torpedoes	
Navy	Pilots	
Warships		

Key Knowledge

- During WW2 there was extensive fighting throughout Europe and Asia.
- The USA were semi-neutral during WW2, however their navy was based in Hawaii, which worried Japan.
- Japan thought America would strike first so they attacked first. They attacked Pearl Harbor where the navy base was.
- On the 7th December, 1941, 300 aircrafts flew over Hawaii and they dropped bombs, launched torpedoes and fired at the fighter planes.
- Over 1000 people were injured and 2000 people died.
- On 8th December 1941, the USA declared war on Japan. They kept fighting overseas and wanted Japan to surrender.
- Japan refused to surrender so America dropped atomic bombs on two of Japan's cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, on 6th/9th August 1945.
- This is the only time nuclear weapons have been used in history.
- Over 200,000 people died in the immediate attack and from radiation sickness afterwards. There are still people who live with side effects from this now.
- On September 2nd 1945 Japan officially surrendered to America.
- There are memorials in both countries to remember what happened and the people that died.



History Year 6 Spring 2

What can we learn from the Mayans?

Ancient Maya Timeline

1100BC

The first hunter-gatherers settle along the Pacific Coast and then expand into the central highlands.

700BC

Mayan writing is developed in Mesoamerica.

300BC

The social structure in Maya adapts to include Nobles and Kings as rulers.

AD683

Pakal the Great of Palenque dies and is buried in the Temple of Inscriptions.

AD1502

First contact with Europeans made.

800BC

Village farming and trade becomes established throughout the Maya Region.

400BC

Earliest solar calendars are carved in stone.

100BC

The first pyramids are built.

AD450

The city-state of Tikal dominates the tropical lowland of the central region.

AD800

Sites in the rain forests and tropical lowlands are abandoned whilst northern lowland sites flourish.

Warrior



Maya glyphs



Temple



Pyramid



Jungle



Priest



Key Knowledge

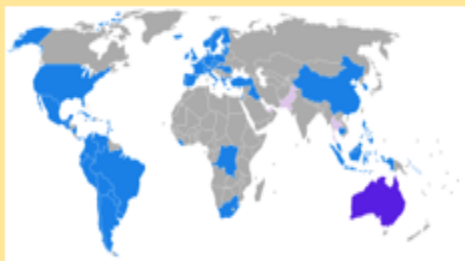
- The Ancient Maya civilization was from 2000BCE to 1500AD they lived in Mesoamerica which is now known as (Southern Mexico and Central America).
- Around 200AD the Maya civilization had a social hierarchy which meant rich people would wear headdresses with feathers. The people at the bottom of the hierarchy were slaves.
- The Maya writing system is made up of logograms and phonetic symbols. (like hieroglyphics) There are over 1,000 Maya glyphs.
- They were excellent at writing, art and science. They created their own calendar and number system.
- Religion was very important to Maya life. They built pyramids for their communities.
- Some of the temples and pyramids are still around in the jungles of Central America.
- The Maya were very successful farmers.
- They used cocoa, cotton and corn in their settlements. This meant that they had clothing, Xocolatl, (hot chocolate) and food.

Summer 1 History

Should you be able to travel to different countries freely?

The Famous People and Places

EU



The Commonwealth

Vocabulary

Government



Europe



Referendum



Brexit



Immigration



Politicians



Key Knowledge - How did the Immigration start?

- After nearly six years of fighting in Europe, WW2 ended in 1945.
- The commonwealth is a family of 54 countries. It was founded in 1931. Countries from the Commonwealth helped fight with Britain in the war. After WW2 many people from the Commonwealth countries stayed in Britain to help rebuild the country following the devastation of WW2.
- In 1948, the politicians talked and decided that Britain was a place where different ethnic backgrounds could work and live together.
- The NHS was launched in 1948 and needed many workers from all Commonwealth countries.
- In 1948 The British Nationality Act gave 800 million people in the commonwealth the right to claim British citizenship where they can work and live in Britain. Britain needed lots of workers since many men had died in the WW2.
- The people had a wide variety of skills to offer. There were cleaners, mechanics, carpenters, former RAF airmen, and lots of other jobs that were needed in Britain
- In 1950-1960 there was a mass migration of workers from English speaking countries. (Indies, South Asia, Cyprus and Jamaica). Unfortunately, some of these workers faced racism and discrimination.

What is the European Union?

- The European Union (EU) is the name given to 28 countries (including the UK) who work together to create a special set of rules between the countries. It was founded in 1950.
- The rules are designed to make life fairer for all those people living in those countries. People could travel and trade within the EU.
- The UK joined in 1973
- In 2016 Britain wanted to leave the EU due to Britain wanting to make their own rules. The UK held a referendum that resulted in 51.9% majority voting to leave the European Union. In 2020 The United Kingdom officially left the European Union.



Summer 2 History

Why was slavery seen as a good thing?

Famous People and Places



Three Early West African Kingdoms, 500 to 1600 C.E.



Vocabulary

abolition	The action of abolishing a system – in this case, slavery.
auction	A public sale where goods are sold to the highest bidder.
cargo	Goods carried on a ship, aeroplane or lorry.
middle passage	The journey that captured Africans took across the Atlantic Ocean, under unsanitary conditions.
plantation	An estate on which crops, such as coffee, sugar and tobacco, are grown.
segregation	The enforced separation of different ethnic groups in a country.
unethical	Morally wrong and unacceptable behaviour.

Key Knowledge

- A slave is someone who is owned by another person
- Before 1600, West Africa was made up of three different kingdoms. Mali, Ghana and Songhai.
- Between the 16th and 19th centuries, Europeans removed people from their homes in West Africa and transported them across the Atlantic Ocean in awful conditions. These people were sold into a life of slavery in America. They were forced to work with no pay and were treated very poorly.
- There were up to 700 African people on a ship they were chained together with little room to move.
- This resulted in many deaths of African people.
- People were separated from their friends and family.
- They were given a new name.
- People were sold as if they were items in shops.
- They had little money or freedom.
- Slaves often worked for 14 hours a day.
- If they made a mistake, or tried to fight back they were beaten.
- Many slaves rebelled. Some even gained freedom and fought for an end to slavery.
- Eventually, people in Britain began to recognize that slavery was unethical. In 1807 the Houses of Parliament banned the slave trade. However, it was not until 1833 when slaves were freed across the British Empire.
- In USA, slavery continued even after abolition because there were lots of disagreements.
- Due to many slaves being from Africa, they had black skin and so some white people did not believe they should have the same rights so started racial segregation.
- The civil rights movement in 1960s arose because of the continued segregation.