

VOCABULARY

Canopic jar- Jars with intestines, stomach, lungs and liver - all of which were thought to be needed in the afterlife.

Cartouche- An oval containing hieroglyphics with a horizontal line underneath indicating a royal name.

Hieroglyphics- A writing system where picture symbols stood for meanings or sounds. It meant 'sacred carving'.

Irrigation- Using the Nile, Egyptians would use annual flooding to channel water to dry areas to helping crops grow.

Mummy- A body prepared for burial according to ancient Egyptian practice.

Sarcophagu- A stone coffin adorned with a sculpture or inscription containing a mummy.

Scarab- The use of the common scarab beetle was often used as a symbol for rebirth.

Tomb- A chamber or vault to protect the dead, the most elaborate built within pyramids or underground.

Papyrus- type of plant grown in abundance in ancient Egypt turned into a paper-like material for writing.

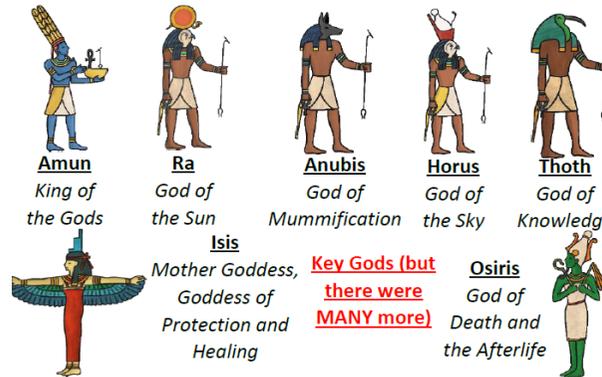
Pyramids- Over 130 giant pyramids were created as tombs for pharaohs, mostly built west of the River Nile.



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT

ANCIENT EGYPT

IMPORTANT FIGURES



King Tutankhamun (1341 B.C)

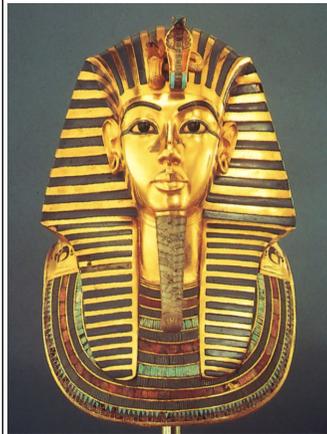
Known for his intact tomb discovered in the Valley of Kings in 1922 by Howard Carter (English archaeologist). Known now simply as 'King Tut', he took the throne aged 9 and died aged 19. His tomb was filled with precious jewellery, artefacts, gold, a mural of his journey to the afterlife and his now famous death mask and sarcophagus.

Ramses III (1155 B.C.)

Best known for defending his country in three great wars, twice against the advancing Libyans and once against the Sea People.

Cleopatra VII (69 B.C.)

She reigned as the queen of Egypt and inspired a Shakespeare play. She was part of the Macedonian dynasty and became romantically involved with Roman leaders Julius Caesar and Mark Anthony. In a male dominated society, her political ambition and power led to her legacy.



KEY LEARNING

- The **Nile** was important because it provided water for crops, fertile soil, mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and acted as a key means of transport.

- We know about ancient Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the artefacts that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of **hieroglyphics** and **papyrus** rolls.

- Egyptian society was very **hierarchical** - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian society.

- Mummification** was the process of preserving a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the **afterlife** where they would lead a new life.

- The bodies of important people, such as **pharaohs**, were placed in these pyramids, which were built as tombs.

- Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were **polytheists** - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called deities.

TIMELINE

6000 B.C.	5000 B.C.	4500 B.C.	3500 B.C.	3000 B.C.	2500 B.C.	1500 B.C.	1325 B.C.	332 B.C.	30 B.C.
People settle near the River Nile	Farmed wheat, barley and cattle	Use of sails for the first time	First use of hieroglyphics	Buildings of mud brick	Sphinx and Giza Pyramids	Valley of the Kings tombs built	King Tutankhamun buried	Alexander the Great rules	Death of Cleopatra

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - Stone Age to Iron Age

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 5 – Ancient Greece

VOCABULARY

aqueduct Long stone waterways that delivered fresh water to cities, flowing into a holding tank (castellum).

Basilica A type of church given special privileges by the pope. Also used for public meetings and a law court.

baths Using a central heating system, the Romans would create public bathing areas using terracotta bricks.

Colchester Was the Roman capital of Britain until it was destroyed under Boudica's rebellion.

Colosseum A huge oval amphitheatre built in Rome holding approx.. 60,000 people to watch gladiators battle.

Empire Controlled from Rome, the Empire included most of Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa.

Hadrian's Wall A defensive wall separating Scotland and England with forts every 5 miles, stretching for 80 miles.

gladiator An armed combatant who entertained audiences in violent battles with gladiators, criminals and animals.

legacy a direct result of something in history and which continues to exist after it is over

raid a sudden armed attack against a place

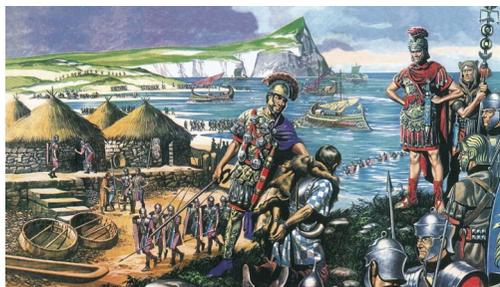
rebellion fighting back and opposing the people who have attacked you



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT

ROMAN BRITAIN

IMPORTANT FIGURES



- **Julius Caesar (100 B.C. – 44 B.C.)** - Roman general who won many battles. He invaded Britain twice but did not set up any forts.

- **Caesar Augustus (63 B.C. - 14)** - Seen as the first real Roman Emperor when he took power in 27 BC, he was Julius Caesar's adopted son. That's why 27 BC is seen as the true date of the start of the Roman Empire.

- **Claudius (10 B.C. – 54)** - Led to the successful invasion of Britain and was responsible for building lots of

new roads and aqueducts throughout the Empire.

- **Hadrian (76-138 AD)** – Hadrian was the 14th Roman emperor, and ruled during a very successful time for Roman Britain. He is known for having a wall built along the border of England and Scotland (Hadrian's Wall)

Helmet

The helmet of a Roman soldier was called a cassis or galea. It was made of metal and it was designed to protect the head from sword blows.



Tunic made of wool

Shield

The shield was called a scutum. It was quite light so it could be held in one hand. It was curved so it would fit around a soldier's body to protect from blows. It was wide enough so that soldiers could join their scuta together in formation in battle. The metal protrusion on the front (boss) could also be used to attack the enemy, used in a punching motion.



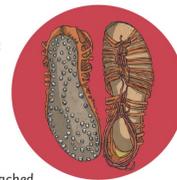
Body Armour

The body armour was made from overlapping iron strips. The iron strips were fastened with hooks and laces at the front and hinged at the back. The straps were held together with leather strips on the inside so that the armour would be flexible so the soldier could bend. The whole of the body armour was strengthened by front and back iron plates below the neck.

Linen undershirt

Caligae

Roman sandals were called caligae. They were made from different thicknesses of leather. Hobnails (metal studs) were attached to the sole of the sandal so that it would not wear easily and it could be used on rough ground and also for striking enemies with after they had fallen.



KEY LEARNING

- Roman Britain was part of the **Roman Empire** from 43 to 409.

- After two initial invasions, In AD 44, the Romans capture **Colchester**. It is the first fortress in Roman Britain and made the capital city in AD 49.

- In AD 61, **Queen Boudica** led a rebellion against the Romans.

- The **legacy** of Roman rule was felt for many centuries.

- The Romans established themselves in Britain and developed: paved straight roads, infrastructure (e.g. sewage),

- They also influenced the: written and spoken language, measurement system, way of life, cities buildings (built out of bricks and stone), technology, religion (e.g. Christianity)

- After the initial rebellions of Caratacus and Boudicca, the Romans controlled the lands south of **Hadrian's Wall** in relative peace and a distinctively Romano British culture developed.

- Eventually, the Empire became too big to rule and In 285, Emperor Diocletian split the Empire in two halves, East and West. The Romans left it in 409 AD because the soldiers and leaders needed to **defend** other parts of the Empire.

TIMELINE

753 B.C.	264-146 B.C.	58-51 B.C.	54 B.C.	43	61	122	200	480-550
Rome was founded	Three Punic Wars between the Romans and Carthaginians	The Gallic Wars take place	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain	Invasion ordered by Claudius is successful	Iceni revolt led by Boudicca in Britain	Hadrian's Wall built to separate Scotland and England	Christianity introduced	Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - Stone Age to Iron Age

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 5 – Anglo Saxons, Picts and Scots

VOCABULARY

- **Upper Class:** social group that has the highest status in society, normally very rich
- **Working Class:** people who have jobs that often require physical labour who build or grow things, mostly getting low pay
- **Industrial Revolution:** period in history when there was a large and rapid change in the way things were made
- **Manufacturer:** a person or company that makes goods for sale.
- **Suburb:** a place where people live just outside the city

MAP

London Borough of Camden
Ward Map, 2002-present



Population 2020: Approximately 250,000

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - London Through Time

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 5- Compare London & Islamic Civilisation



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT

KEY LEARNING

Camden Town

'Not for self but for all' Camden has a family of schools who choose to stay together, mixed communities that the council works to protect, a rich mix of community and cultural organisations, and a tradition of strong public services

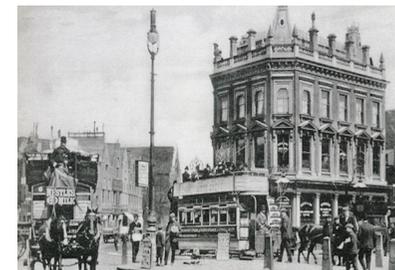
The Birth of Camden Town and its Early Years

- Named after the 1st Earl Camden, Charles Pratt, Camden used to be part of the manor of Kentish Town, known to be the small wayside village of "Red Mother Cap", which was the town's best-known pub.
- In 1791, Sir Pratt started to develop the area by slowly building houses and estates on each side of the road, wanting to create a place for the educated upper and middle classes. It isn't until 60 years later that the main parts of the town are fully constructed.
- However, Camden didn't become the quiet suburb that the Earl had in mind. With the opening of Regent's Canal in 1820 and the construction of the railway which separated the town in two, Camden quickly welcomed warehouses, factories and with it the working class



Camden and the Industrial Revolution

- Camden was split in two, not only geographically but also culturally as it now welcomed the both upper class (situated around the Regent's Park area) and the working class (towards St Pancras).
- With the railways and the canal emerged industries which transformed the suburban area in a place of noise and steam that offered inexpensive accommodation.
- Amongst others, piano manufacturers (one of Camden's main trades), wine merchants, gin distillers and soft-drink makers settled down in Camden and by the end of the 19th century it was quickly becoming over-crowded.
- This is perhaps how Camden became a place of no judgments and individuality. Everyone would meet up in pubs at the end of the day, sharing beers and local gins. In fact, public houses started to spring up on every street corner
- By 1910, the town welcomed a number of theatres and cinemas which slowly improved its reputation.



From the 1960's to Now : The Birth of a New Camden Town

- The 60's probably marked the biggest shift in Camden Town's history, which was when it became a place of cultural revolution. Indeed, rock and psychedelia came into fashion and The Roundhouse was where those revolutions took place. A venue where music, culture, politics and the youth all came together.
- The Roundhouse was originally built as a locomotive shed, turned into a gin distillery and was now the place to rebel against society and its rules.
- The UK's biggest bands and musicians started here and Punk, the world most revolutionary fashion movement and subculture, was born here and is still part of Camden's soul.

