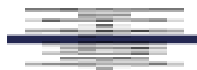


Breadth of Study	Key Stage One	Key Stage Two	
	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Year A	<p><b>The Great Fire of London</b> <i>Significant events beyond living memory</i></p> <p><b>World War 1 and Remembrance</b> <i>Significant events beyond living memory</i></p> <p><b>Significant Victorians: Brunel</b> <i>The lives of significant individuals in the past</i></p> <p><b>The Big Dig - Dinosaurs and Mary Anning</b> <i>Significant events beyond living memory</i></p> <p><b>Memory Box - Toys (Grandparents and Our)</b> <i>Changes within living memory</i></p>	<p><b>Stone Age to Iron Age</b> <i>Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</i></p> <p><b>Midsomer Norton Flooding</b> <i>A local study</i></p> <p><b>The Romans</b> <i>The Roman Empire and its impact on Great Britain</i></p>	<p><b>Monarchy – the changing power of monarchy</b> <i>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that goes beyond 1066</i></p> <p><b>World War Two Children</b> <i>Local History – A significant turning point – The Blitz (Bath)</i></p> <p><b>Georgian Bath and Bristol</b> <i>A study of an aspect of history that is significant in the locality</i></p>
Year B	<p><b>Significant Individuals – Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole</b> <i>The lives of significant individuals in the past</i></p> <p><b>Significant people and places in the locality – Mining in Radstock</b> <i>Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality</i></p> <p><b>William Caxton and Time Berners-Lee</b> <i>Compare aspects of life in different periods Printing press and the Internet</i></p>	<p><b>Ancient Egyptians</b> <i>The Achievements of the earliest civilisations</i></p> <p><i>An overview of where and when the first civilisations appeared – in-depth study</i></p> <p><b>Ancient Greece</b> <i>Achievements and their influence on the Western World</i></p>	<p><b>Mayan Civilisation</b> <i>An in-depth study of a non-European country that provides contrasts with British history</i></p> <p><b>Anglo-Saxons Vikings</b> <i>Anglo-Saxons and Vikings struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor</i></p>



## Progression of Threshold Concepts (BIG IDEAS) in History

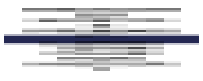
	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
<b>Power</b>	<p><b>WW1</b> - Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia all ruled many countries (colonies) across the world. They wanted to keep their empires strong and saw other countries taking over new territories as a threat. Britain declared war on Germany because of its invasion of neutral Belgium. Britain had agreements to protect both Belgium and France.</p>	<p>The <b>Bronze Age</b> saw the rise of powerful kingdoms and empires where larger groups of people joined together to live under one leader. Ancient Egypt was one of those kingdoms. Many civilisations could grow because of travel. Many empires grew, for example the Ancient Sumer, and the Persian Empire.</p> <p>During the <b>Iron Age</b> people had more weapons to fight with and fighting between tribes became more common. Tribes built hill forts as a place of shelter during times of threat.</p> <p><b>Egyptian</b> Pharaohs were believed to be gods in human form, so had power over everything and everyone. There was strict social order with nobles, priests and tax collectors to help govern. Cleopatra was the last <b>pharaoh</b> of Ancient Egypt. She became a close ally of Julius Caesar, the Roman emperor, and had his baby. The ancient Egyptian <b>empire</b> lasted approximately 3000 years before finally falling from power.</p> <p>The small tribes of <b>Ancient Greece</b> formed separate kingdoms or city states. Wars between city states weakened their power. Alexander the Great built an empire including Greece, and Egypt. After his death, the empire faltered and was conquered by Rome. The concept of democracy “rule of the people” was born in Ancient Greece. The general assembly was opened to all male citizens over 18.</p> <p><b>Rome</b> was a republic, ruled by the Senate, a group of senators. Angered by the support that the Britons had</p>	<p><b>Anglo-Saxons</b> established several kingdoms (Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Kent and East Anglia). <b>Viking</b> invasions began as raids on monasteries, then they began to stay. King Alfred (the Great) defeated the Vikings in Wessex. England then separated England into parts (Danelaw).</p> <p>Both Saxons and Vikings had kings who were absolute rulers. Athelstan was the first King to unite English kingdoms in 927. The feudal system established by Saxons continued into the middle ages.</p> <p>King John’s barons rebelled and forced him to sign the <b>Magna Carta</b>. <b>Henry VIII</b> ended the power of the Catholic church in Britain. <b>Elizabeth 1</b> never married so that she retained her power. <b>Queen Elizabeth</b> defeated the Spanish Armada. <b>Charles 1</b> attempted to arrest members of parliament, this caused the English Civil War and then republicanism. By the end of <b>Queen Victoria</b>’s reign in 1901, monarchy was constitutional.</p> <p>Sir Robert Walpole- Britain’s first prime minister. Only men with land were able to vote. Wealth and influence grew with empire</p> <p><b>Hilter</b>’s wish to expand the German Reich resulted in the annexation of Czechoslovakia and Poland and invasion of Europe and Russia. The British empire</p>



		<p>given the Gauls against the mighty Roman army, Roman general, Julius Caesar decided to invade Britain – he was also interested in silver, gold and tin mines.</p> <p>After invasion of Britain, it took time for Romans to establish control due to the British tribes' resistance. Tribes of Wales proved difficult to defeat by Romans. Boudicca led the Icenii tribe to rebellion in AD60. The superior battle discipline of the Roman army won out. Rebellions continued in the north, prompting the building of Hadrian's wall. British nobles were eventually trained to rule their tribes in the Roman way. The building of roads helped to quash rebellions quickly. Country run by Governor, whose role was primarily military, but also maintaining diplomatic relations with local client kings, building roads, ensuring the public courier system functioned, supervising the civitates &amp; acting as a judge in important cases.</p>	<p>resisted and was supported by the US. After WW1, the British empire disbanded.</p>
<b>Cause and Change</b>	<p>During the <b>Great Fire of London</b>, fire spread easily because of flammable, cramped housing, aided by wind and water was hard to get to. It had also been a hot summer, so buildings were very dry. Fire-fighting methods of the day were ineffective – no organised fire brigade</p> <p>As a result of the Great Fire of London, changes were made to planning of London's streets.</p> <p>The fire destroyed any of the rat-infested slums so aided the end of the Great Plague.</p> <p>As a consequence of the <b>WW1</b>, all young men had to join the army. Millions were killed worldwide. Women were finally granted the right to vote after the first world war. Every community was affected by war for the first time.</p>	<p>During the <b>Stone Age</b>, changes in the climate meant that humans began to move around and to farm the land. Towards the end of the Stone Age (Neolithic period), people began to plant wild grains and seeds for food, they grew crops and kept animals. They were the world's first farmers. This meant that people could live permanently in one place. This began the development of the first settlements.</p> <p>During the <b>Bronze Age</b>, metal workers in Egypt and Mesopotamia formed a metal called bronze. This led to people trading the weapons, armour, and jewellery they had made. People began to travel greater distances to trade with other settlements.</p> <p>Because of their ability to irrigate the land around the River Nile, <b>Ancient Egyptians</b> had large settlements and cities in the Nile Valley. They grew rich and powerful</p>	<p>The <b>Mayan</b> civilisations were suddenly abandoned in around 900. No-one is certain of the cause. It is possible that changes in climate or overpopulation made cities uninhabitable.</p> <p>The settlement in Britain of <b>Anglo-Saxon</b> tribes from Northern Germany and Denmark led to the tribes fighting for control of the land. These tribes had their own kings, leading to the establishment of kingdoms, which eventually unified in 927 CE under one king, Athelstan.</p> <p>The long battle with the <b>Vikings</b> from Scandinavia led to much of the East and North of England falling under Viking rule (known as the Danelaw). After King Alfred's overthrowing of the Vikings in Wessex, Saxons and Vikings coexisted.</p> <p><b>Kings of England</b> had huge power which was</p>



	<p>The <b>Industrial Revolution in the Victorian era</b> meant that machines were used to make and transport things more easily and there was a lot more machinery which was powered by steam. Victorian engineers like Brunel developed bigger, faster and more powerful machines. These steam machines were powered by coal. In Somerset, many mines were opened to provide the coal.</p> <p>Because of <b>Mary Anning</b>, we know what dinosaurs were like and that they existed a long time before us. In Victorian times, very few people thought dinosaurs had existed.</p> <p>Because of new technology, <b>toys</b> children have played over time have changed. Computers and consoles were invented in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when our parents were children. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, computer games have become more popular. Many children now own mobile phones to play games on. In the past, when our grandparents were children, children played with toys made of wood and metal.</p> <p>The <b>printing press</b> was a machine that used ink to print words and images on paper. Because of the printing press, more and more people were able to share knowledge and ideas. They could communicate more easily. More people could get information in books and leaflets. Before that, books had to be written by hand.</p> <p>The <b>world wide web</b> is a collection of pages on the internet that people around the world can share. The world wide web has changed the way people share information. It helps people find information quickly and easily.</p>	<p>through trade. The discovery of bronze and later iron changed the human world. It could be used to make weapons, armour, cooking utensils and ornaments.</p> <p>During the <b>Iron Age</b>, weapons like swords and spears made fighting between tribes more common. Because of new technology, both farming and fighting became easier.</p> <p><b>Romans</b> invaded Britain in order to expand their empire, for natural resources and to control Celtic rebellions. Boudicca's revolt was caused by Roman demands for her land and ill treatment.</p>	<p>challenged by the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215. As a result of King Henry VIII's decision to leave the Catholic church, the Church of England was established, and England became a protestant country. Changes to the role of Kings and Queens over time mean that they are now constitutional, obeying the laws decided by parliament and not absolute rulers.</p> <p><b>Hitler's</b> invasion of Poland prompted declaration of war. Resistance to surrender at Dunkirk and the Battle of Britain and Blitz prevented invasion. Food shortages caused rationing. Evacuation caused separation of families. Bath bombed in retaliation in the "Baedeker raids" caused 417 deaths and damage to historic buildings.</p>
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<b>Legacy</b>	<p><b>Mary Anning</b> made the most significant geological finds of all time. Her discoveries can now be seen in the Natural History Museum in London. She helped us understand what dinosaurs were like and what the world was like before humans. That was her legacy.</p> <p><b>Florence Nightingale</b> revolutionised nursing, establishing the first professional training school for nurses. It still exists today at Kings' College University in London.</p> <p>Despite discrimination, <b>Mary Seacole</b> delivered significant medical support to the army. The Cavell Nurses' Trust was set up in 1917 – a charity that helps nurses and midwives who have been injured or sick – in memory of Edith Cavell – cared for soldiers - from all sides during WW1.</p> <p>Evidence of what Brunel achieved is still in use today. His achievements changed transport and the landscape forever.</p> <p><b>After the Great fire</b>, streets were safer as made of stone and brick. St Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt and improved – designed by Sir Christopher Wren.</p> <p>Britain built cenotaph and war memorials after <b>WW1</b> to remember the war dead, still visited today. Remembrance Day is a legacy of WW1. People lay poppy wreaths and wear poppies. There is a two-minute silence held at 11am on the 11<sup>th</sup> November which is the time that the armistice, or end of the war, was announced.</p> <p>New inventions from the <b>Victorian</b> era, like the steam train, postage stamp, telephone, electric lights changed</p>	<p>Most of the major technological achievements were made during the prehistoric period, such as control of fire, metalworking and farming, without which our modern life would not be possible.</p> <p>The <b>Stone Age</b> saw people change from hunting and gathering to farming and settling.</p> <p>The <b>Bronze Age</b> saw countries trading with each other and the development of large settlements, as well as large empires with a single leader. People began to have special jobs in society.</p> <p>In the <b>Iron Age</b>, large hillforts were built, and tribes began to fight with each other.</p> <p><b>Ancient Egyptian</b> buildings inspire writers and artists. The invention of paper and the first written language are lasting legacies of the Ancient Egyptians. Their understanding of how the human body works helped other civilisations, like the Ancient Greeks. Hieroglyphs were obviously a precursor to more modern forms of writing relating to spoken sounds. Irrigation, religion with belief in the afterlife, religion and writing are legacies of Ancient Egypt. Ancient Egyptians developed a 365-day calendar, and a system of government. Their medical skills in mummifying bodies spread to Greek and Roman doctors. Egyptians also invented mosaic glass, the sailing boat, paper (papyrus) and beer!! n farming, some of the earliest ploughs were used in Ancient Egypt, and the first ploughs drawn by oxen too. Egyptians also invented the first key-operated locks.</p> <p>The <b>Romans</b> built new towns and their legacy is in place names in Britain like names ending in 'chester' and '</p>	<p>The origins of the English language and place names were developed by the invasions of both the <b>Saxons</b> and the <b>Vikings</b>. English has its roots in Old English which was spoken during the time of the Saxons. Many words that we use today are based on Saxon original words, including the days of the week. Christianity, churches and monasteries were widely established by the Saxons.</p> <p>The modern counties are often based on – sometimes even identical to – old Saxon shires. Also, many county courts are still based in the same place as a court from Saxon times.</p> <p>The Vikings also were responsible for the world's now oldest parliament – the Tynwald – in the Isle of Man</p> <p>The <b>Magna Carta</b> was a step towards establishing democracy. Reformation established England's own church. The Civil War led to greater power to parliament and eventual move to a constitutional monarchy.</p> <p>Modern mass-production from the industrial revolution. <b>Georgian</b> neoclassical architecture, novels, tourist industry in Bath.</p> <p><b>WW2</b> legacy, social equality, dissolution of empire. Rebuilding of cities.</p> <p>Sir Walter Raleigh introduced England to the potato and tobacco.</p> <p><b>Mayan</b> Legacies: Astronomy – Very accurate charts of the moon Sculpture – Mainly of the human form, highly advanced when compared to similar empires.</p>
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	<p>the way people lived forever. Children were eventually all allowed to learn at school and many of our school buildings are a legacy of the Victorians. The railway at Midsomer Norton is a legacy of the Victorians. Queen Elizabeth made the monarchy popular as she supported many charities and went to many events. <b>Brunel</b> changed travel and transport so that people could travel further, faster and more comfortably.</p> <p><b>William Caxton's</b> legacy was bringing printed books to Britain, so that more and more people could read and find out about new ideas.</p> <p><b>Tim Berners-Lee's</b> invention changed the world in lots of ways. It improved communication. It changed the way people learn, spend their free time and spend their money.</p>	<p>caster'. The Romans built straight roads which we still use today and brought new foods to Britain like apples, pears, olives and peas. The Romans built public baths and Hadrian's Wall which people still visit today. The Romans established Christianity as an important faith in Britain. Concrete was invented by Romans to make buildings more quickly. The Romans were the first to bind pages together to make books. The calendar that we use today is closely based on the Roman one, with a name for each month. Central heating was invented by Romans to keep houses warm in the winter.</p> <p><b>Greek</b> influences on the Western world: Democracy – any country whose government is a democracy stems from a form of ruling that was first used in Athens in 508 BC Theatre – originating from the Greek word – <i>theatron</i>, theatre started as songs and dances at a religious festival for the god Dionysus and over time developed into plays, we see today. Greek words – many English words have Greek origins e.g. the word history comes from the Greek word –<i>historia</i> meaning enquiry. Amazing minds – Pythagorus – theory on calculating the sides of a right-angled triangle. Eratosthenes – astronomer who calculated the circumference of Earth, Anaxagoras – astronomer who said that the Moon reflected light from the Sun, Archimedes – known for Archimedes' Principle, Hippocrates – doctor who established the Hippocratic Oath Olympics – first ever Olympic Games were held in 776 BC in Olympia.</p>	<p>Architecture – Stepped temples providing a route into understanding their religion Medicine – many natural cures used by the Mayans still in use today Number system – developed independent of Arabic system, more advanced and logical.</p>
<b>Belief</b>		Stonehenge in Wiltshire was built at the start of the <b>Bronze Age</b> and was probably a burial site. People in the Bronze Age believed in an afterlife where possessions would be needed.	Christianity spread widely during <b>Saxon</b> rule; monasteries were established by missionaries from Rome.



		<p>The <b>Ancient Egyptians</b> mummified the dead and buried them with their things, sometimes in huge burial chambers inside pyramids, which were built to remember the pharaohs. They also worshipped many gods and goddesses. Ra, the god of the sun, was the most important. Another important god was Anubis, the god of the dead.</p> <p>The <b>Ancient Greeks</b> and <b>Romans</b> believed in different gods. They thought they had human strengths and weaknesses, and each were responsible for different things. Romans worshiped gods at temples. Britain's continued to worship Celtic deities. Christianity introduced to Britain in c. 200. Christians met in secret and used secret signs such as the Chi-Ro. Christianity was eventually legalised and became the official religion of the Roman empire.</p>	<p>When they first arrived, most <b>Vikings</b> followed pagan religions, but soon converted to Christianity as they became settled in England.</p> <p>At the time of the Tudors and Charles 1, monarchs and their subjects believed in the Divine Right of kings. <b>Elizabeth 1</b> found compromises between Catholic and protestant beliefs. Some currently believe that in a democratic society the head of state should be elected.</p> <p><b>Mayan</b> religion was bloodthirsty, demanding human sacrifices and bloodletting rituals. They believed in many nature gods. Itzamna, who created the Earth, and ruled day, night and heaven, was the most important.</p> <p>Poverty was the fault of the poor. Some considered Africans as heathens. <b>Hilter's</b> belief in the superiority of the Aryan race and wish for an empire caused WW2.</p>
<b>Culture</b>		<p>Pottery and jewellery making became prevalent crafts. Barrows and burial mounds also became increasingly prevalent in the <b>Bronze Age</b>.</p> <p>Art reflected gods in their glory, such as statues at the Parthenon. (<b>Ancient Greece</b>) They told stories about their gods called myths.</p>	<p>Theatres, plays and William Shakespeare hugely popular during <b>Elizabethan era</b> - reign of Elizabeth I.</p> <p>Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh were famous sailors and explorers.</p> <p>Affluence grew in <b>Georgian</b> era and consequently travel and leisure. Novels, dancing theatre were popular. Clubs and societies became popular.</p> <p>The <b>Maya</b> were skilled pottery makers and wrote thousands of books.</p>
<b>Society</b>	Women struggled to be taken seriously in careers such as science and medicine during the <b>Victorian era</b> .	From the end of the <b>Stone Age</b> , people began to settle in groups and build more permanent houses. Our	The <b>Anglo Saxons</b> wrote some of England's earliest works of literature, including the poem 'Beowolf'. The



	<p>Middle class Victorian women like <b>Florence Nightingale</b> were not expected to work.</p> <p>Many Jamaican women were slaves, black people faced discrimination. Because she was a woman, <b>Mary Seacole</b> could not join the London geological society. Her discoveries were not shared because Victorian people thought women were not as clever as men. As a result of the <b>fire of London</b>, a huge refugee and homelessness crisis developed. There was a national fundraising scheme set up to help them.</p> <p>Women took on new roles during <b>WW1</b>, working on farms and munitions factories.</p> <p>Transport was much slower before <b>Brunel's</b> railways. People began to take holidays at the seaside using the railways.</p> <p>The <b>Printing press</b> changed the way people communicated. They found out about new ideas and discoveries and began to read books for pleasure.</p> <p>The <b>world wide web</b> changed the way people work and spend their free time. People watch films, listen to music, watch sport and television on the internet. People can find out lots more information than they used to in the past. People now send emails rather than writing letters.</p>	<p>ancestors began to take on different roles in communities such as leaders, hunters and farmers.</p> <p>During the <b>Bronze Age</b>, people became skilled metal workers. Trade in Bronze led to a divide between rich and poor people.</p> <p>During the <b>Iron Age</b> people used their leftover grain and food to trade for land. This made some people rich and powerful. Poorer people had to work in fields.</p> <p>The <b>Ancient Egyptians</b> had powerful kings called Pharaohs. They and those who were linked to religion were at the top of society. Skilled workers like architects made up the middle part of society. Those at the bottom who were poor farmed the land and some were slaves.</p> <p><b>Ancient Greece</b> was primarily an agricultural society. Wealthy boys only were educated. Slavery was fundamental to structure of society. Citizenship depended on wealth and influence. Women and slaves had no say. Women were expected to stay at home and look after the family and wait on their husbands.</p> <p><b>Romans</b> established a number of important settlements, many of which still survive. They introduced the idea of a town as a centre of power and administration. Roman Britain was also an agricultural society. Romans built mosaics and central heating. Wealthier children went to primary school. Roman's socialised at town Forums and public baths. Most poor Celts lived in simple huts. The Romans kept slaves.</p>	<p>Saxons had a system of punishment for crimes including paying a fine if you hurt someone. Saxon Kings were aided by Thaners, who took charge of villages. Most people worked for the Thane who in return protected them from invaders. Extensive laws helped Thaners to control villages, and each had a court system.</p> <p><b>Vikings</b> were excellent sailors, explorers and warriors. They spoke in a language called Norse and had their own alphabet system made of symbols called runes.</p> <p>At the time of the <b>Magna Carta</b>, society was feudal. Barons and knights were rewarded with land by kings and paid taxes. The structure of society resulted in the formation of the House of Commons and House of Lords.</p> <p>At the time of <b>Henry 8<sup>th</sup></b> reign, male heirs had superior rights to female. Women were not considered worthy leaders.</p> <p>At the top of the <b>Mayan</b> society was the king and royal family who were believed to be closely linked to the gods. An educated elite of scribes, priests and nobles formed the ruling class. Mayan society was formed by a number of city states each with their own ruler. The <b>Mayans</b> were excellent mathematicians and astronomers. They used this expertise to make calendars. The Maya people built sewer systems and some rich homes even had running water. Only the most powerful and privileged were taught how to use the Maya writing system.</p>
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<b>Settlement</b>		<p>In the <b>Neolithic age</b>, the way people lived changed a lot because they began to settle into farming villages. Iron age settlements were often forts on high ground</p> <p><b>Egypt</b> began as a fertile strip of land along the river Nile. Settlements grew as trade developed. The major cities in the country developed as ports over time. Skilled craftsmen and traders lived in the cities.</p> <p>Towns appeared for the first time in <b>Roman Britain</b>, although most lived in the city. Towns had forum, viaducts, baths and straight roads.</p>	<p>When the Romans left Briton, the door was open for more invaders (Scots from the North and <b>Angles and Saxons</b> from Germany and Denmark). They were farmers and soon settlements grew that gradually became larger until there were seven kingdoms in England.</p> <p>The <b>Vikings</b> also began to settle finding the land more suited to farming than the forests and mountainous regions of their homes (Scandinavia – Norway, Sweden and Denmark)</p> <p>The industrial revolution led people to move from the country to towns and cities.</p>



## Evidence and Artefacts

**Mary Anning** found evidence that dinosaurs existed in the form of fossils, which are the remains of animals squashed inside rocks. There were no photos from the time, so that was her proof.

Objects such as **toys** tell us about the past and are used by historians. Sometimes we see old objects in a museum, where we find out about the past.

Eyewitness written accounts tell us about the **Great Fire of London** (Samuel Pepys' Diary). Artists who were also around at the time painted pictures of the fire as they remembered it. Monument built on the site where the Great Fire first started.

Some of the events of **World War 1** are recorded on film. Many diaries, photographs and letters remain from the time. Lots of books have been written about the war by people who were not there. They are based on fact, but we call them secondary sources. Propaganda posters show us attitudes to the war.

First-hand (primary) written sources tell us about **Nightingale**, **Seacole** and **Brunel**. Photographs and portraits show us what they look like.

We have artefacts from the **Victorian era**, like school slates, school buildings, machines, diaries, maps and photographs and letters which tell us about life at the time. Evidence of Brunel's achievements remains in buildings and structures in our area.

The nature of the evidence for prehistory is essentially material, rather than written.

The village of Skara Brae has provided artefacts which tell us **about Stone Age** life.

The Amesbury Archer was a **Bronze Age** man who was buried with over 100 objects. The sites of large hillforts, like Maiden Castle in Dorset show us how hillforts were settled.

Hieroglyphics help us understand how people lived in **Ancient Egypt** and their beliefs. The Rosetta Stone helped us to understand them. Tombs such as the tomb of Tutankhamun contain evidence about beliefs and culture. Objects from daily life that tell us how they lived – jewellery, pottery, furniture and tools. Pyramids – built without modern machines.

**Ancient Greek** buildings and artefacts provide lots of first-hand (primary) evidence to help us to understand the past. Buildings like the Parthenon, a temple to the goddess Athena in Athens, for example, help historians to understand society in Ancient Greece. Artefacts like pots, jewellery, carvings and sculpture tell us about Greek daily life. Spectacular amphitheatres and myths and legends tell us about the significant role of theatre and storytelling in Greek life.

The remains of the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum and the Colosseum in **Rome** are primary sources of evidence as they were built at the time. There are written accounts of the eruption of Vesuvius at Pompeii and of Boudicca's rebellion. There are many sites of Roman remains in Britain, The Roman Baths and the Roman houses at Chedworth. Sections of Hadrian's wall

Place names provide lasting evidence of **Saxon settlement**.

Bede, a monk in a Northumbrian monastery who wrote a history of the English church and people. It is called the '**Anglo-Saxon Chronicle**' It tells us about Viking raids on monasteries.

Sutton-Hoo is a traditional ship burial site, where a great king was buried. It was found to contain weapons, gold, jewellery and one of the most famous artefacts from the time, the Sutton-Hoo helmet. Evidence of **Viking** settlements in York (Yorvik) tell us about Viking life.

Novels from the **Georgian** era, written records, Hogarth illustrations.

Government propaganda from **WW2**, letters, diaries, films and radio clips. Conflicting accounts of the impact of evacuation. Anne Frank's diary.

Portraits of **Elizabeth I**.

Cities like Chichen Itza in Mexico is a **Mayan** with temples and a ball court. Maya books called codices with a language of symbols, tell us a lot about Mayan life.



			remain and there are the remains of 320 amphitheatres in Britain.	
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