

KS1:

How has transport changed?

Innovation - New ideas and inventions that change how things are done

Automobile - Cars powered by engines, a new form of transport invented in the 1800s

Railways - Trains running on tracks, which allowed faster overland travel

Aviation - Flying aircraft and airplanes, first developed in the early 1900s

Navigation - Planning and following routes for travel, improved with compasses and maps

Steam engine - Machine that converts steam into mechanical motion to power vehicles

Why were castles built and what were they for?

Fortification - A strong building used for defence and protection

Moat - A water-filled ditch surrounding a castle to hinder attack

Keeps - A secure inner tower of a castle, the last line of defence

Siege - An attempt to capture a castle or town by surrounding and blockading it

Lookout - A high point where guards could watch for approaching threats

How do we know what seaside holidays were like 100 years ago?

Source - An object or document that gives information about the past

Photography - Photographs providing images of what life was like in the past

Postcard - Souvenir cards sent from holiday destinations depicting attractions

Advertisement - Commercial notices enticing people to visit seaside resorts

Piers - Long structures built out into the sea at resort towns for entertainment

Promenade - A public walkway along the seafront for strolling and socializing

Bathing machine - Covered carts used to protect the modesty of swimmers

How do we remember people from wars?

Commemorate - To honour the memory of people or events

Memorial - A structure preserving the memory of lives sacrificed in war

Wreath - Flowers or branches laid in tribute, often during Remembrance ceremonies

Military honours - Ceremonial gestures like gun salutes to recognize fallen soldiers

Cenotaph - A monument honouring those who died in war, derived from Greek meaning "empty tomb"

Ceremony - A formal act like a memorial service showing respect for the war dead

Symbol - An object that represents remembrance, like flags or poppies

Why were Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale significant people?

Pioneer - A person who is one of the first to do something important

Nursing - Providing medical care and treatment for the injured and sick

Hygiene - Keeping diseases from spreading by promoting clean conditions

Casualty - Someone injured, killed, or harmed by an event like a war

Field hospital - A medical station set up near a battle to treat wounded soldiers

Herbal remedies - Medical treatments using plants and natural ingredients

Compassion - Caring deeply to aid those suffering and in need of help

Role model - Someone who is admired for their achievements and conduct

What was life like for the Walker family?

Perspective - Looking at events from someone else's viewpoint

Income - Money earned from jobs and wages to support a family

Housing - Where and how people live, like cramped tenements without plumbing

Sanitation - Systems for clean water and waste disposal to prevent disease

Nutrition - Health effects of available foods and diet

Healthcare - Medical treatment options and access to doctors

Education - Schooling available to children based on class

Working conditions - Circumstances like safety and hours for jobs at the time

KS2:

What changes took place between Stone Age and Iron Age Britain?

Advancement - Moving forward in progress

Agriculture - Farming crops and raising livestock for food instead of only hunting and gathering

Technology - New tools and skills like metalworking and pottery

Settlement - Transitioning from nomadic lives to permanent villages and farming communities

Social structure - Changes in how early societies organized, with specialized roles and ruling hierarchies

Trade - Exchanging goods and resources both between communities and with continental Europe

Rituals - Ceremonies, burials, and monuments reflecting developing beliefs, culture, and religion

Defenses - Hill forts, ditches, and walls to protect against conflict with other groups

Why different was life for people in Ancient Egypt?

Civilisation - An organized society with cities, culture, and government

Nile - The river and valley that made agriculture possible in Egypt

Pharaoh - Egypt's god-kings, who held absolute power and ordered grand building projects

Social structure - Strict hierarchy with privileged nobles, skilled artisans, merchants, and peasant farmers

Polytheism - Worshipping multiple gods like Ra, Osiris, and Isis, each representing natural forces

Afterlife - Extensive preparations to preserve bodies and aid passage to a comfortable eternal life

Hieroglyphics - Egypt's elaborate system of pictorial writing and symbols

Papyrus - Paper made from reeds used to write texts, make art, and record information

How did different people experience coal mining in Yorkshire?

Conditions - The circumstances of someone's work or life

Labour - Hard physical work done by working class men, women, and children

Wages - How much money coal miners earned, barely enough for survival

Health - Illnesses like black lung from inhaling coal dust in the mines

Unions - Organizations formed by workers to campaign for better pay and conditions

Owners - Wealthy mine owners reaped profits while workers risked their lives

Housing - Miners lived in poor company-owned rows of terraced housing

Class - The social hierarchy that determined opportunities based on wealth at birth

Why were the Ancient Greeks such as influential civilisation?

Democracy - A system where citizens have the power to govern, invented in Ancient Greece

Politics - Systems of government and principles like philosophy, rhetoric, and early law

Military - Soldiers trained for phalanx formations, sieges, chariots, archers, and warships

Economy - Traded olive oil, wine, metalwork, and pottery across the Mediterranean

Architecture - Styles using proportion, symmetry, and mathematical principles seen in buildings like the Parthenon

Science - Developed new ideas in math, physics, geology, astronomy, medicine, and biology

Theatre - Forms of entertainment and drama from playwrights like Sophocles and Aristophanes

Mythology - Stories about gods, heroes, and origins that shaped Greek culture and values

Why did the Romans invade and conquer Britain?

Expansion - Growing by taking over more land and people

Empire - Extensive territories ruled from Rome, enabled by strong organization and military

Colonization - Establishing control over provinces like Britain to extend Roman power and culture

Resources - Mineral wealth and agricultural production to benefit Rome

Borders - Frontier defence by creating buffer zones like Hadrian's Wall

Rebellions - Romans crushed early resistance like Boudica's revolt to assert dominance

Urbanization - Building cities, roads and infrastructure to Romanize conquered regions

Culture - Spreading Latin language, laws, religion, art, and customs to provinces like Britain

How do we know so much about the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings?

Archaeology - Studying artefacts and sites to learn about the past

Runestones - Carved stone monuments memorializing rulers and expeditions

Burial sites - Ship burials, furnishings, and grave goods shed light on Viking and Anglo-Saxon society

Literature - Oral histories and written works like Beowulf provide accounts of heroes and events

Languages - Old English and Old Norse languages evolved from Germanic roots

Art and jewellery - Metalwork, carvings, and illuminated manuscripts with motifs and designs

Sources - Records by monks and foreign observers describe raids, wars, and royal dynasties

Settlement patterns - Locations of villages, place names, and farming reveal how these cultures spread

Why did the Tudors bring about such important changes?

Reform - Making important changes to improve a government or society

Monarchy - Henry VII and successors strengthened the royal family's power and legitimacy

Religion - The English Reformation changed the Church from Catholic to Protestant

Government - Developed a capable national administration and advisory councils

Military - Built a navy and coastal defences to protect from foreign invasion threats

Exploration - Extended trade and sponsored voyages seeking new routes and colonies

Arts - Renaissance influences nurtured music, literature, architecture and portraiture

National identity - Promoted a sense of English culture, heritage, and independence from Rome

Why is Islamic Civilisation so important in history?

Achievements - Great accomplishments in areas like science, math, art, and medicine

Arabia - Originated in the 7th century CE in the Arabian Peninsula based on Prophet Muhammad's teachings

Quran - Primary holy scripture providing moral, practical, and spiritual guidance for Muslims

Caliphates - Powerful and stable empires arose under the first four caliphs and their successors

Culture - Distinct traditions in calligraphy, geometric design, architecture, poetry

Scholarship - Advanced knowledge, education, and intellectual contributions in many fields

Innovations - New technologies like algebra, optics, and chemical processes

Global reach - Ideas, trade, and people linked across Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Europe

How do we know about the Maya?

Evidence - Facts and objects that tell us about the past, like Maya pyramids, writing, and artwork that still exist

Sites - Archaeologists study ruins of cities, temples, palaces, and observatories

Stelae - Carved stone slabs depicting rulers and recording events and dates

Glyphs - Deciphering their intricate writing unlocks knowledge of Maya politics, history, and calendars

Codexes - Bark paper books with astronomical tables, mythic stories, and rituals

Art - Sculptures, ceramics, murals, and jade carvings portray religious and royal themes

Architecture - Temples, palaces, ball courts, and observatories crafted with math and astronomy

Descendants - Millions of Maya people keep traditions alive today in parts of Mexico and Central America

How did Victorian Sheffield and Rotherham change over the Victorian Period?

Industry - Manufacturing and production

Steel - Development of crucible steel led to huge growth in steel factories and production

Railways - Transport revolutionized by new rail lines carrying raw materials and finished products nationwide

Population - Workers migrated from across Britain and Europe, urban populations expanded rapidly

Working class - Long hours in dangerous conditions for low pay defined life for many laborers

Inequality - While industrialists got rich, poor lived in cramped, unsanitary slums with high mortality

Infrastructure - Civic improvements like gas and water systems, town halls, libraries, museums, parks

Innovation - New techniques like the Bessemer process and electric arc furnace increased efficiency

How was life different for people in Britain in World War Two?

Hardship - Difficult conditions and suffering

Evacuation - Moving vulnerable populations away from danger in cities to rural areas for safety

Rationing - Limited food and consumer goods due to shortages from wartime disruption

Blackouts - No night-time lighting to hinder enemy bombing raids

Conscription - Mandatory military service draft for men

Propaganda - Information controlled and shaped by the government to influence public opinion for the war effort

Women's roles - Filled jobs traditionally held by men and took on new responsibilities

Unity - Community spirit to carry on through adversity and unite against a common threat

How has Britain changed since 1945?

Technology - New inventions and tools that change how people live and work

Consumer goods - Increasing availability, affordability and variety of household goods

Mass media - Widespread access to radio, television, music and film entertainment

Retail - Growth of shops, supermarkets, advertising and consumer culture

Work patterns - Manufacturing declined while service industries and office jobs expanded

Immigration - Arrival of people from former colonies and Commonwealth countries changed Britain's cultural landscape

Popular culture - New music, fashion, art and literature flourished in the 1960s-70s

Politics - Policies shifted between parties as Labour expanded the welfare state and Conservatives favoured privatization