Key concepts in History Woodside Junior School

Stone Age to the Iron Age

- chronology
- time-scale
- society
- civilization
- daily life
- technological advances

Ancient Egypt

- chronology
- time-scale
- society
- hierarchy
- trade/economy
- religion
- civilization
- technological advances
- everyday lives of people
- death
- migration
- everyday lives of people

Amersham- a local study

- chronology
- time-scale
- society
- trade/economy
- locality
- significant individuals
- impact on Britain
- migration
- technological advances
- everyday lives of people

Ancient Greece

- chronology
- time-scale
- society
- government
- trade/economy
- religion
- civilization
- invasion
- conflict
- significant individuals
- impact on Britain
- hierarchy
- technological advances
- death
- everyday lives of people

Roman Empire

chronology

- time-scale
- society
- government
- trade/economy
- religion
- locality
- empire
- civilization
- invasion
- conflict
- significant individuals
- impact on Britain
- hierarchy
- migration
- technological advances
- death
- everyday lives of people

Ancient Maya

- chronology
- time-scale
- society
- religion
- civilization
- conflict
- hierarchy
- migration
- technological advances
- death
- everyday lives of people

Anglo Saxons

- chronology
- time-scale
- society
- government
- trade/economy
- religion
- civilization
- locality
- invasion
- conflict
- monarchy
- significant individuals
- impact on Britain
- hierarchy
- migration
- death
- everyday lives of people

Vikings

- chronology
- time-scale
- society
- government
- trade/economy
- religion
- civilization
- invasion
- conflict
- monarchy
- significant individuals
- impact on Britain
- hierarchy
- migration
- technological advances
- death
- everyday lives of people

Black British History

- chronology
- time-scale
- society
- government
- trade/economy
- locality
- empire
- significant individuals
- impact on Britain
- hierarchy
- migration
- everyday lives of people

World War 2

- chronology
- time-scale
- society
- government
- trade/economy
- locality
- empire
- invasion
- conflict
- significant individuals
- impact on Britain
- migration
- technological advances
- death
- everyday lives of people

Religion Ancient Egypt (Y3)	Religion Ancient Greece (Y4)	Religion Roman Empire (Y4)	Religion Ancient Maya (Y5)	Religion Anglo Saxons(Y5)	Religion Vikings (Y5)
Pupils learn about some of the most important Gods that people in Ancient Egypt would have worshipped. People looked to the Gods to help them with everything from having children, to safe journeys and the afterlife. Most Gods took human form but some had the heads of animals. The Ancient Egyptian religion was polytheistic, meaning that they worshipped many Gods and Godesses. They built temples which were believed to be the homes of the Gods. Priests served the Gods.	The Ancient Egyptian religion was polytheistic, meaning that they worshipped many Gods and Godesses. The most powerful 12 lived on the top of Mount Olympus. This is where meetings were held and arguments were settled. Some powerful Gods didn't live on Mount Olympus eg Hades, God of the Underworld. People prayed and made offerings to the Gods to help them with many things including a good harvest or a good journey. The Greeks built temples for the Gods and Goddesses. Priests were important people. It was believed they had the power to talk to	The Roman religion was polytheistic, meaning that they worshipped many Gods and Godesses. Some Gods were adaptations of the Greek Gods, but they also had some original ones too. Like the Ancient Egyptians and Greeks, they had Gods for many things and made offerings to them for protection. Within the Roman Empire, Christianity was banned. Roman temples were some of the most important buildings in Roman culture. Christianity eventually became a part of Roman life and Roman Britain.	The Ancient Maya religion was polytheistic, meaning that they worshipped many Gods and Godesses. There were 8 main Mayan Gods and Godesses and they played an important role in all aspects of life including life, death, birth, harvest. The Mayans had a complex and sophisticated cosmology and a pantheon of Gods, heroes and monsters (much like the Greeks). The Maya built great temples. Priests served as intermediaries between the people and the Gods.	After the Roman left, Christianity continued where Anglo-Saxons had not settled. The early Anglo Saxons were pagans and had their own gods, beliefs and superstitions. Three important monks brought Christianity to the Anglo Saxons. They built monasteries.	The Vikings were pagans and believed in many Gods and a whole range of mystical creatures including dragons and giants. Viking Gods looked just like regular people and had their faults. They were not immortal but did live for a very long time. They belived the main Gods lived in a place in the sky called Asgard. Many Vikings converted to Christianity once they arrived in Britain although some adopted the Christian God alongside their other Gods.

the Gods.