

Year 5 History Knowledge Objectives and Knowledge Goals - HISTORY

	British History	Other Civilisations and Global Events	History and Us
	<p>The Early British Empire and the Transatlantic Slave Trade</p>	<p>Baghdad c.900 CE</p>	<p>The Industrial Revolution and the Victorian Age</p>
Week 1	<p>To know that Britain had an empire and the origins of it were in global trade</p> <p>An empire is a group of countries ruled by a single monarch or ruler</p> <p>Great Britain had an empire from the 16th to the 20th century, it was the largest empire the world has ever seen</p> <p>Britain wanted to protect and expand its growing trade interests around the world</p> <p>Britain set up small and large colonies in the countries where they traded (such as Africa, America, the Caribbean and India)</p> <p>European trading nations increasingly fought over who controlled trade</p>	<p>To know that the religion of Islam spread around the world</p> <p>The Islamic Empire spread rapidly after Mohammad's death, from Spain in the west all the way to Pakistan in the east</p> <p>The Islamic world made great contributions to western culture, including astronomy, philosophy and mathematics</p> <p>Alhambra Palace and the Great Mosque of Cordoba are important Islamic buildings located in Spain.</p>	<p>To begin to understand why the Industrial Revolution was important to Britain</p> <p>'Industrial Revolution' describes moving from a society based on hand manufacturing and human or animal power, to a society based on machinery</p> <p>It was characterised by the use of steam powered engines, the spread of factories and machines, mass produced goods and mechanised transport</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution began in Britain from around 1750, but really took off around the 1840s.</p> <p>Bradford saw many changes during the industrial revolution.</p>
Week 2	<p>To understand what motivated Britain to build an empire</p> <p>The British Empire emerged out of a desire to protect and expand its growing trade interests around the world. (Global Trade)</p> <p>India had a huge population, so Britain exploited this to create a powerful army (Global Defence)</p> <p>Britain was extremely successful in the Seven Years War, gaining land in North America, Africa, the Philippines and India. Many territories were gained from the French. (Global Political Power)</p>	<p>To know that Baghdad is a city that was built near the Tigris River by Caliph Al-Mansur</p> <p>Caliph Al-Mansur began the construction of Baghdad began in 792 CE</p> <p>Baghdad was built in this location because lots of people could travel through that land</p> <p>People came to Baghdad to buy and sell things and also to study</p>	<p>To know that historians believe Queen Victoria made a series of sensible decisions as Queen</p> <p>Victoria became Queen at 18 and ruled for almost 64 years</p> <p>She had a successful marriage to the German Prince Albert</p> <p>Victoria made some sensible political decisions and formed strong relationships with Prime Ministers</p> <p>She became a symbol of empire and during her reign the British Empire became one of the largest empires the world had ever seen</p>
Week 3	<p>To know that the Transatlantic Slave Trade transported millions of enslaved Africans to the Americas in appalling conditions</p> <p>The Atlantic Slave Trade provided slave labour to work on plantations in the Americas, which provided goods such as coffee, sugar and tobacco</p> <p>Enslaved Africans were sold to the European traders in exchange for goods</p> <p>Africans would be taken across the sea crammed into slave ships</p> <p>Conditions on a slave ship were so appalling and inhumane that one in ten would die during the journey and sailors said it could be smelt before it could be seen</p> <p>The 'middle passage' or 'Atlantic passage' was the journey taken in slave ships from West Africa to America</p> <p>Some Africans resisted capture and lead revolts on board the ships. These were usually unsuccessful and were brutally punished.</p>	<p>To understand the layout of Baghdad in 900 CE</p> <p>The ancient city of Baghdad was a round City</p> <p>In the centre of the city, there was a Mosque and a palace</p> <p>Baghdad grew to be a popular and wealthy city</p>	<p>To understand how industrialisation caused urbanisation</p> <p>The industrial revolution caused cities to grow rapidly. This was called urbanisation.</p> <p>Urbanisation was due to factories and industrial work concentrating workers in large urban areas, whereas artisans used to live dispersed in smaller communities.</p> <p>Large cities experienced many problems, such as the spread of disease and overcrowding in poor slums</p> <p>Bradford was a slum and led to Sir Titus Salt building Saltaire Village</p>

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<p>Week 4</p>	<p>To know the conditions which enslaved Africans faced in the Americas and how slavery became abolished</p> <p>Enslaved Africans could be bought at auction, branded by their owner, and sent to work on a plantation. The treatment of enslaved Africans was extremely cruel</p> <p>Some enslaved Africans resisted by running away or revolting. Some slaves were able buy their freedom from their owner, but this was very rare</p> <p>The abolition of slavery was achieved by African resistance, economic factors and humanitarian campaigns</p> <p>The slave trade was abolished in 1807 but slavery wasn't made illegal in the British Empire until 1833</p>	<p>To understand that many people came to Baghdad from around the world to trade, teach and learn</p> <p>In 900 CE people came from all over the world to learn in Baghdad</p> <p>One of the places where people went to learn was called the House of Wisdom</p> <p>In 900 CE Baghdad had the largest collection of books in the world</p>	<p>To understand the significance of Titus Salt moving people out of the city and in to Saltaire.</p> <p>Titus Salt was a mill owner in Bradford in the 1800's.</p> <p>He wanted to build mills away from the pollution, the disease and the overcrowding in Bradford so he bought land in Saltaire.</p> <p>Saltaire was a good place as it stood between the River Aire and the Midland Railway line and through its centre ran the Leeds/ Liverpool canal.</p> <p>Mill was built in 1853. Village was built in 1854.</p>
<p>Week 5</p>	<p>To know that the UK still has territories who have the King as their Head of State</p> <p>The King is Head of State of the UK and 14 other countries</p> <p>The King is the Head of State for the UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, The Bahamas, St Lucia, the Solomon Islands, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Kitts and Nevis, Papau New Guinea and Tuvalu</p> <p>14 UK Overseas Territories, including Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands, the Cayman Islands, Anguilla and Bermuda, also recognise the Queen as head of state.</p> <p>At the end of the British empire some countries elected to remain under the sovereignty of the UK</p>	<p>To know that the Mongol attack on Baghdad destroyed the city</p> <p>The Mongols attacked Baghdad in 1258</p> <p>The Mongols destroyed the city and killed its inhabitants</p> <p>Thousands of books were thrown into the Tigris River and lost forever</p>	<p>To find out about different jobs that Victorian children may have done in the past</p> <p>In mill towns, children were employed as 'scavengers' to move between the machines and 'scavenge' loose bits of cotton</p> <p>In coal towns, children were employed as coal miners—as they were very small, they could be used to climb through narrow, underground tunnels</p> <p>These jobs were extremely dangerous, and children often suffered horrific injuries, and even death, due to their industrial work</p> <p>In 1870, Parliament made education compulsory for every British child up to 11 years old, beginning the age of mass education</p>

- Week 1 of British Empire trade combines lessons 1 and 2 from British Empire Unit
- Week 2 of British Empire combines knowledge from lessons 3 and 4 to teach lesson 5 from British Empire unit
- Week 3 of British Empire combines lessons 1 and 2 from Transatlantic Slave Trade unit
- Week 4 of British Empire combines lessons 3 and 4 from Transatlantic Slave Trade unit
- Week 5 of British Empire topic looks at the legacy today (no PKC lesson)

Titus Salt materials – Saltaire Stories

Highlighted knowledge is taught but does not need to be on marking grids.