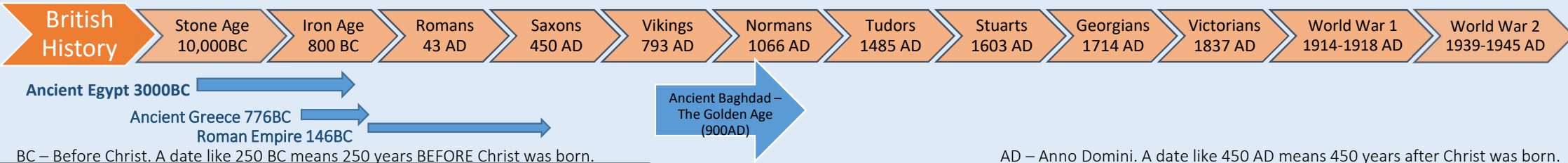


Ancient Greece.



When? Timeline of events	
1200 BC The Trojan War and the destruction of Troy.	
776 BC First Olympic games are held.	
508 BC Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote in order to decide how things should be run. This is called "democracy".	
490 BC Greeks defeat Persian invasions at the Battle of Marathon.	
450 BC Athens becomes a powerful city and controls an empire.	
431 – 404 BC War between Athens and Sparta. Sparta defeats Athens.	
336 BC Alexander the Great becomes King and helps the Greek Empire to grow.	
338 BC King Philip II of Macedonia takes control of Greece.	
146 BC Rome conquers Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire.	

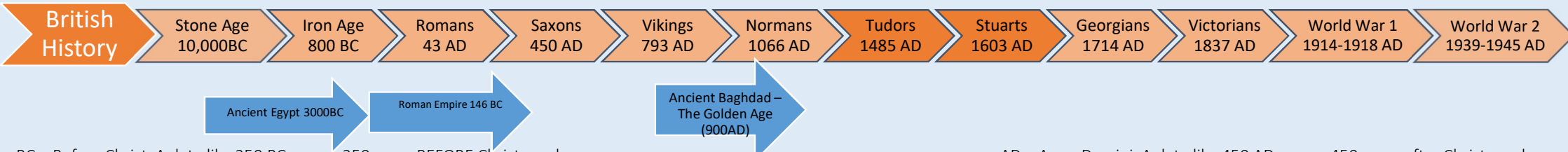
What ? Key Vocabulary	
Acropolis	The citadel of an ancient Greek city.
Athens	The capital and largest city of Greece. Was the largest and most powerful city state.
Citadel	A strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety.
City state	A city that had its own government and rules the area around it e.g. Athens, Sparta and Corinth. (Greek = polis)
Democracy	A fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then makes decisions on how to run the country
Empire	A number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
Parthenon	Temple dedicated to Athena.
Persia	An empire that covered many countries including Egypt, Turkey and Iran.
Sparta	A military city state that was surrounded by mountains and had its own full time army.

Who? Important people.

Alexander The Great Hippocrates Homer

Key Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know about and can talk about the struggle between the Athenians and the Spartans. • Know about some of the things that the Greeks gave the world. • know that the Greeks were responsible for the birth of the Olympics. • know that the Greek Gods were an important part of Greek culture. • Know how the laws in Ancient Greece founded our system of democracy. • Know how the modern police system was founded.

The Tudors and Stuarts.



BC – Before Christ. A date like 250 BC means 250 years BEFORE Christ was born.

AD – Anno Domini. A date like 450 AD means 450 years after Christ was born.

When? Timeline of events	
Henry VII 1485-1509 AD	The first Tudor monarch. After winning the Battle of Bosworth Field, he married Elizabeth of York to end the war. He made England rich during his reign.
Henry VIII 1509-1547 AD	Famous for having six wives (including having two of them executed) and bringing England away from the Catholic church. He formed the Church of England.
Edward VI 1547-1553 AD	Edward VI came to the throne at only 9 years of age. Therefore, the country was run by his protectors, firstly the Duke of Somerset and then the Duke of Northumberland.
Mary I 1553-1558 AD	Henry VIII's first daughter. She tried to return England to Rome and Catholicism, burning those against her on the stake and earning the name 'Bloody Mary.'
Elisabeth I 1558-1603 AD	Henry VIII's second daughter, Elizabeth turned the country Protestant again. She had a long and successful reign, including the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.
James I 1603 – 1625 AD	As Elizabeth had no children, James (already the King of Scotland) was brought to rule over England as well.
Charles I 1625 – 1649 AD	Charles I attempted to start wars and run the country into debt. Eventually people grew angry with him and a Civil War started. Charles lost and he was executed.
Oliver Cromwell 1649 – 1658 AD	Oliver Cromwell was a 'Protectorate' – he led the country instead of a King.
Charles II 1660-1685 AD	Charles was invited back to rule by Parliament in 1660 - known as the Restoration.
James II 1685 – 1688 AD	Parliament tried to make it so James couldn't be King, because he was Catholic.
William III 1688-1702	William III and Mary II (daughter of James II) were made joint sovereigns of England - The 'Glorious Revolution.'
Mary II 1688 – 1694	
Queen Anne 1702-1714 AD	Sister of Mary II. Married to Prince George of Denmark. A committed Protestant and supported to Glorious Revolution. In 1707 the Act of Union joined England and Scotland. She left no heirs, ending the Stuart line.

What ? Key Vocabulary	
Roman Catholic.	Like most of Europe, England was a Roman Catholic country when Henry VII came to the throne. The Pope in Rome was, and still is, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. In Roman Catholic church services the Bible was read in Latin which very few people understood
Reformation	The demand for changes to be made to the church led to this time being called the Reformation.
Monarchy	A form of government with a monarch at the head.
Protestant	In 1517, Martin Luther started a new religious movement which protested against some of the practices of the Roman Catholic church. Followers were known as Protestants. They wanted the Bible to be read in English in church so that everyone could understand it.

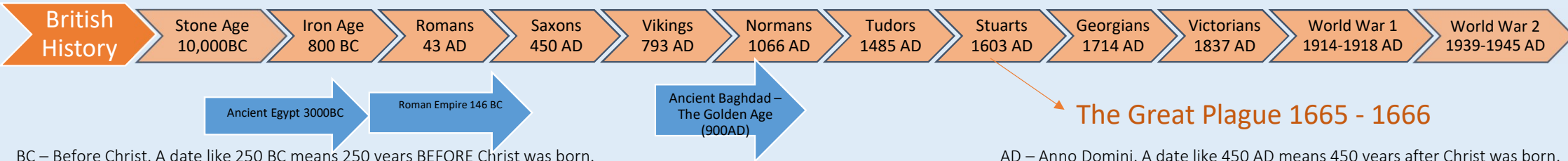
Who? Important people.

Sir Francis Drake Sir Walter Raleigh William Shakespeare

Key Learning

- Know who Henry VIII was, what he did and the impact of his reign.
- Know how many wives he had and what happened to them.
- Know who the cavaliers and the puritans were.
- Know the events of the Great fire.
- Know the Stuarts began in 1603.

Eyam and The Plague.



BC – Before Christ. A date like 250 BC means 250 years BEFORE Christ was born.

AD – Anno Domini. A date like 450 AD means 450 years after Christ was born.

When? Timeline of events

1320 – 1346 AD	The plague is spread across Asia.	
August 1348 AD	The plague has now reached the UK.	
September 1665 AD	7165 people died of the plague in London alone.	
August 1665	George Viccars, a tailor's assistant, orders some cloth from London. A week later he becomes the first person to die in Eyam.	
September – December 1665	The plague continues to spread .42 villagers die.	
Spring 1666	Many villagers decide to flee Eyam to escape the plague.	
26th June 1666	William Mompesson, the village rector, proposes that the village should be quarantined.	
August 1666	People in the village die at a rate of five a day. William's wife, Catherine, dies during this month.	
1st November 1666	The disease is finally gone from the village. 260 people from 76 families have died.	
Autumn 1666	The plague finally dies out in London.	
September 1666	The Great Fire of London destroys many of the rat-infested buildings.	

What ? Key Vocabulary

Black Death	An epidemic that devastated Europe and Asia in 1300s. The plague, spread from contact with rat parasites like fleas, caused one of the highest death tolls in history.
Boundary Stone	Used to separate the people who lived in Eyam and the non-affected village of Stoney Middleton.
Eyam	English Anglo-Saxon village in the Derbyshire Dales. Famous for going into quarantine during the plague.
Plague	A contagious disease usually with symptoms of high fever and buboes.
Quarantined	Where a group of people are separated from the general public and have to stay in one place, not having contact with anyone else.
Rector	Leader of a church.
Republic	Country ruled by elected people rather than a king / queen.
Tailor	Someone who makes clothes.

Who? Important people.



George Viccars

William Mompesson

Key Learning

- Know what caused the plague.
- Understand why it spread so quickly.
- Know 3 remedies used.