

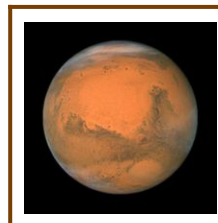
## Aspire Curriculum Knowledge Organiser:

### Historical Detectives 1 - A Journey Through Time (The race to space)

#### Big Question: Will we ever visit Mars?

Year 2

Autumn 1



#### What? Key Knowledge Takeaways

##### Knowledge:

- \* There have been changes in travel and transport over the past century.
- \* Pioneers in the past have impacted on our travel and wider lives today.
- \* Flight has led to countries being more accessible and connected.
- \* We can travel further and faster in shorter amounts of time
- \* Significant individuals in the past have included:
  - 1) Females Amelia Earhart - first female to fly solo across the atlantic
  - 2) Astronauts Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon and Tim Peake, the first British Astronaut to go to the international space station. Christina Koch, longest time in space for any female. Dr Mae Jemison - first black female astronaut.
  - 3) Elon Musk - Founder of Space X and first commercial manned flight.

#### Who? Famous People

<b>The Wright Brothers</b>	Pioneers of flight. They invented, built and flew the world's first successful aeroplane.
<b>Amelia Earhart</b>	First female to fly solo across the Atlantic.
<b>Neil Armstrong</b>	American astronaut, test pilot and university professor and was the first man on the moon.
<b>Dr Mae Jemison</b>	First black female astronaut
<b>Tim Peake</b>	First British astronaut to join the European Space Agency (ESA)
<b>Elon Musk</b>	Elon Reeve Musk FRS is an engineer, industrial designer, technology entrepreneur

#### Key Vocabulary

#### Definition

<b>beyond living memory</b>	Events that have occurred in the past, before anyone who is now living was born.
<b>pioneer</b>	A person who is among the first to explore or develop a method for others to follow.
<b>chronological</b>	Putting events in the order in which they occurred.
<b>decade</b>	A period of ten years.
<b>timeline</b>	Various events ordered chronologically.
<b>source</b>	Material that provides information either Primary or secondary or , e.g. artefacts, books, newspaper articles, letters.

#### When? Timeline

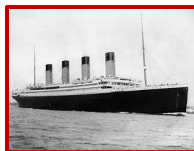
1610	1903	1932	1957	1958	1969	1990	2015	2020
Galileo uses a telescope and sees Mars.	The Wright brothers had their first successful flight.	Amelia Earhart first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean.	USSR launches Sputnik 1 - first Earth orbiting satellite and Sputnik 2 - carrying a dog into space.	USA launch Explorer 1 and create NASA.	Neil Armstrong landed on the moon.	April - Hubble telescope launched. May - First light image received from the Hubble.	Tim Peake. The first british astronaut at the space station.	Elon Musk and Space X first commercial manned flight to the ISS

**Aspire Curriculum Knowledge Organiser:**  
Historical Detectives 2 - The Titanic Disaster

**Big Question:** What do we remember about the Titanic?

**Year 2**

**Spring 2**



The Titanic beginning its journey.



The journey the Titanic took.



The Titanic as it sank.

Who?		Key Vocabulary	Definition	What? Key Knowledge Takeaways
<b>Captain</b>	Edward John Smith was the captain of the ship. It was his final voyage and he died when the Titanic sank.	<b>Maiden voyage</b>	The first journey that a ship makes,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Titanic was built by the White Star Line and was the world's largest cruise ship.</li> <li>• The Titanic took over 3 years to build. It was built in Belfast, Ireland.</li> <li>• It set sail from Southamton on April 10th April 1912 and collided with an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean on April 14th.</li> <li>• The Titanic was believed to be unsinkable.</li> <li>• It was British law that third class passengers could not mix with first and second class passengers.</li> <li>• The Titanic could carry 64 lifeboats but only carried 20 so the passengers had more deck space.</li> <li>• The Titanic hit an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean and sank.</li> </ul>
<b>Crew</b>	The people who worked on the boat.	<b>passenger</b>	A person who is travelling in a car, boat, aeroplane or any other vehicle.	
<b>First Class passengers</b>	The people who have the most wealth (money). They are called Upper Class people.	<b>Ice berg</b>	A large floating mass of ice in the sea.	
<b>Second Class passengers</b>	The people who have some money but not as much as the First Class people. They are called Middle Class people.	<b>unsinkable</b>	Difficult or impossible to sink.	
<b>Third Class passengers</b>	The people who have less money and have to work a lot to be able to live. They are called Working Class people.	<b>wreckage</b>	The remains of a damaged structure, such as a ship.	
		<b>collide</b>	When something hits another object.	
		<b>survivor</b>	When a person survives an accident or disaster.	

**When? Timeline**

1909	April 10th 1912	April 14th 1912 (11.40am)	April 15th 1912 (12am)	April 15th 1912 (12.25am)	April 15th 1912 (2.05am)	April 15th 1912 (2.20am)	April 15th 1912 (8.50am)	Present day (2020)
Construction begins in Belfast.	The Titanic sets sail from Southamton.	The lookout sees an iceberg straight ahead.	Captain Smith gives the order to call for help.	The first lifeboats are loaded with women and children first.	The last lifeboats are lowered.	The ship finally fills with water and it sinks.	RMS Carpathia arrives in New York, USA.	Better safety measures are in place on ships.

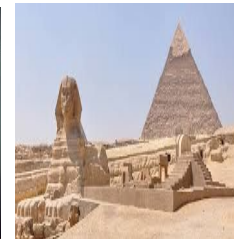


## Aspire Curriculum Knowledge Organiser: Historical Detectives 1 – A Journey Through Time (Ancient Egypt)

**Big Question: What can we learn about Ancient Egypt from what has survived?**

**Year 6**

**Autumn 1**



What? Key Knowledge Takeaways
-Egypt is situated in the northeast corner of Africa.
-Whilst some pyramids were tombs, not all pharaohs were buried in pyramids. Some pyramids can be visited by tourists today such as the Great Pyramid of Giza which stands at 147 meters tall and took over twenty years to build.
-The Ancient Egyptians believed in an Afterlife, where the soul would meet the body again, so they mummified their Pharaohs.
- The Ancient Egyptian Civilization occurred around the same time that Stonehenge was built and the Stone Age - Iron age occurred.
-Egypt would not have thrived had it not been for the River Nile. The River Nile would flood to ensure crop growth.
-The Ancient Egyptians used small pictures to communicate ideas. This writing is known as hieroglyphs.
-The Ancient Egyptians have impacted our world significantly; they gave us things like paper, make up, toothpaste and much more.

Who? Famous People	
<b>Tutankhamun</b>	King Tut lived around 1332 BC to 1323 BC, and because he was only ten years old when he became a pharaoh, he was called the 'boy king'.
<b>Cleopatra VII</b>	Cleopatra was one of the most famous women in history. She ruled ancient Egypt for 21 long years. She was the last Pharaoh of Egypt.
<b>Howard Carter</b>	Howard Carter was a British Archaeologist, who became world-famous after discovering the tomb of Tutankhamun, in November 1922.
<b>Khufu</b>	Khufu was the second pharaoh of the fourth dynasty, who built the infamous Great Pyramid in Giza.
<b>Rameses II</b>	Rameses II was a pharaoh who is often referred to as the greatest, most celebrated and most powerful pharaoh of the New Kingdom.
<b>Djoser</b>	This famous third dynastic pharaoh is known for overseeing the famous step pyramid at Saqqara which is a famous milestone in Egyptian architecture. Djoser was also buried in this pyramid.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Pharaoh</b>	The kings or queens of Ancient Egypt. Ironically, the Egyptians never used the term pharaoh - it came from an old English word.
<b>Curator</b>	A keeper or custodian of a museum or collection.
<b>Dynasties</b>	A line of hereditary rulers of a country.
<b>Mummification</b>	A process where the skin and flesh of a corpse is preserved and the body is prepared for the afterlife.
<b>Hierarchy</b>	A system in which members of a society are ranked in order of relative status or authority.
<b>Agriculture</b>	The practice of farming, including the cultivation of the soil for growing crops and rearing animals.

### When? Timeline

3100 – 2950 BC	2575 – 2150 BC	1332 –1323 BC	1279 – 1213BC	196 BC	51 – 30 BC	30BC	AD 1922
Hieroglyphics are First used	The Great Pyramids are built	Tutankhamun ruled over Egypt	The reign of Rameses II	The Rosetta Stone is carved	The reign of Cleopatra VII	Romans invade and conquer Egypt..	Howard Carter discovers Tutankhamun's tomb



## Aspire Curriculum Knowledge Organiser: Historical Detectives 2 - The Ancient Maya

**Big Question:** Who had the greatest impact on modern society - the Mayans or the Ancient Egyptians?

**Year 6**

**Spring 2**



What? Key Knowledge Takeaways	Who? Famous People	Key Vocabulary	Definition																				
<p>The Maya civilisation extended from what is now South East Mexico through Central America.</p> <p>The Mayan people still exist today.</p> <p>The classic Mayan period stretches from 250-950 AD.</p> <p>Advances were made in astronomy, maths, languages, architecture and agriculture.</p> <p>Mayan settlements centred around a temple.</p> <p>The Maya lived in a series of independent city-states and shared a similar language and culture.</p> <p>The social classes for Mayans were divided into the king, nobles, commoners, serfs, and slaves.</p> <p>The Mayans traded extensively and established links throughout the Central American continent.</p> <p>The collapse of the classical Mayan empire is thought to have been caused by droughts</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"><b>Jasaw Chan K'awiil</b></td> <td>Jasaw Chan K'awiil was a prominent ruler of the Maya civilization. He was responsible for bringing the city of Tikal, or Yax Mutal, back to life and building temples such as the Temple of the Great Jaguar.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>K'inich Janaab' Pakal I</b></td> <td>K'inich Janaab' Pakal I invested heavily in the military and made the civilization politically stable. He ensured economic growth and peace throughout his reign.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Apoxpalon</b></td> <td>Apoxpalon's main areas of expertise were agriculture, fishing, raising livestock, and hunting. He established a Mayan system of trading which elevated the Mayans to great authority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Felipe Carrillo Puerto</b></td> <td>Felipe Carrillo Puerto was a Mexican journalist. He was famous for his efforts at reconciliation between the Mexican government and the Yucatec Maya after the Caste War.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Jasaw Chan K'awiil</b>	Jasaw Chan K'awiil was a prominent ruler of the Maya civilization. He was responsible for bringing the city of Tikal, or Yax Mutal, back to life and building temples such as the Temple of the Great Jaguar.	<b>K'inich Janaab' Pakal I</b>	K'inich Janaab' Pakal I invested heavily in the military and made the civilization politically stable. He ensured economic growth and peace throughout his reign.	<b>Apoxpalon</b>	Apoxpalon's main areas of expertise were agriculture, fishing, raising livestock, and hunting. He established a Mayan system of trading which elevated the Mayans to great authority.	<b>Felipe Carrillo Puerto</b>	Felipe Carrillo Puerto was a Mexican journalist. He was famous for his efforts at reconciliation between the Mexican government and the Yucatec Maya after the Caste War.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"><b>Architecture</b></td> <td>The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Hierarchy</b></td> <td>A system in which members of a society are ranked in order of relative status or authority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Agriculture</b></td> <td>The practice of farming, including the cultivation of the soil for growing crops and rearing animals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Urbanisation</b></td> <td>the process by which large numbers of people become permanently concentrated in relatively small areas, forming cities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Astronomy</b></td> <td>The branch of science which deals with celestial objects, space, and the physical universe as a whole.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Caste</b></td> <td>Any class or group of people who inherit exclusive privileges or are perceived as socially distinct.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Architecture</b>	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.	<b>Hierarchy</b>	A system in which members of a society are ranked in order of relative status or authority.	<b>Agriculture</b>	The practice of farming, including the cultivation of the soil for growing crops and rearing animals.	<b>Urbanisation</b>	the process by which large numbers of people become permanently concentrated in relatively small areas, forming cities.	<b>Astronomy</b>	The branch of science which deals with celestial objects, space, and the physical universe as a whole.	<b>Caste</b>	Any class or group of people who inherit exclusive privileges or are perceived as socially distinct.	
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### When? Timeline

2600 BC–1100 BC	2575 – 2150 BC	776 BC – 146 BC	700 BC	400 BC	300 BC	500 AD	793 AD	700 Ad– 900 AD
Mayan Civilisation begins with small farming villages.	The Great Pyramids are built in Egypt.	Ancient Greek civilization in Europe.	Mayans began using writing by carving.	First known solar calendar was made.	Mayans adopt a hierarchy of kings and nobles.	The first of great Mayan cities are built	Vikings invaded England	. The classic Mayan civilization begins to end.