



Local Area Study

History Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

Aldehulme	The first name for Oldham.
mill	A building where raw materials like cotton are made into basic products such as cloth
chimney sweep	A person, often a small child, who would clean chimneys using a long brush.
workhouse	A building where poor people received a bed and food in return for work.
Industrial Revolution	The industrial revolution was a time of change. Products that were often made by hand began to be made by machines in factories and mills
slum	An overcrowded and unpleasant area of a city where poor people live.
canal	A channel of water made by humans for travelling by boat or for bringing water to crops or factories
peasant	A poor person of low social status.
cotton	Cotton is a soft fluffy fibre which grows on cotton plants. These were grown in America and imported into Oldham.
Cotton Spinning	The process of making yarns from the textile fiber of cotton is called spinning
Coal Mines	Steam engines, locomotives, steamships were fuelled from burning coal. Coal is a rock found underground made from dead plants.



Key Knowledge

- ☐ The earliest known evidence of a human presence in what is now Oldham is attested by the discovery of Neolithic flint arrow-heads and workings found at Werneth and Besom Hill, implying habitation 7000–10,000 years ago
- ☐ Oldham's first known name was Aldenhulme
- ☐ Between 1860 and 1870 Oldham was the most productive cotton-spinning town in the world. By 1911 there were 360 working mills in Oldham.



Ancient Egypt

History Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
pharaohs	The word pharaoh originally meant 'great house', but came to mean the person who resided in it.
tombs	Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well known are within the pyramids in the Valley of the Kings.
pyramid	A geometrical term that refers to part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs.
hieroglyphs	The term hieroglyph refers to the fact that it is carving for sacred things, but hieroglyphs were also written on papyrus.
scribe	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.
papyrus	An Egyptian plant whose reeds are slit and placed in layers in order to form paper.
scarab	Scarabs are amulets formed to look like the dung beetle, an animal associated by the ancient Egyptians with life, rebirth and the sun god Re.
mummy	Remains of a body found inside the carved and brilliantly painted burial case known as a sarcophagus.
vizier	The vizier in ancient Egypt was the most powerful position after the king. A vizier was the equivalent of a modern day prime minister.
sarcophagus	Sarcophagus is a Greek word meaning flesh-eating and refers to the mummy case.



scarab



sphinx



death mask



Key Knowledge

- ❑ Tutankhamun was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was found in 1922
- ❑ The Egyptians were the first civilization to invent writing.
- ❑ Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over.
- ❑ The Egyptians were lucky as they lived along the River Nile. This meant that they could use the water to grow crops, to get food from and for soil.

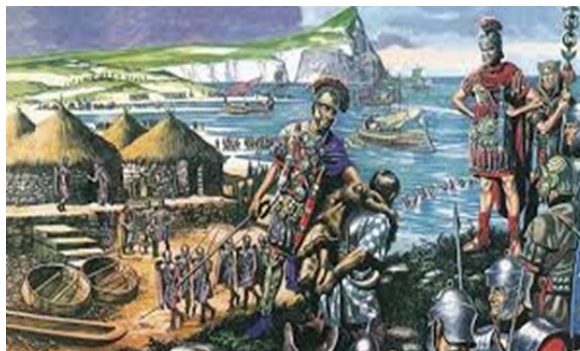


The Romans

History Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
emperor	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
aqueduct	A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.
gladiator	A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.
invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.
senate	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.
Roman baths	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.
Londinium	This was the Roman name for London.
conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.



Important Places

Colosseum—An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.

Hadrian's Wall- A long wall built by the Romans across the north of England. It was to keep out the Scots. It is now one of Britain's most famous tourist attractions.

Key Knowledge

- ☐ Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.
- ☐ Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- ☐ Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands.
- ☐ A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born. .
- ☐ Romans occasionally used a spoon, but they would never use a knife and fork. Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food, such as stork, roast parrot and even flamingo!
- ☐ When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.