


Progression of Substantive Knowledge in History

St. Mary's Catholic Voluntary Academy, Grantham

2024-25



Hannah Chapman

	FS2	Year 1	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Civilisations	Families Toys Now and Then Farming Now and Then	<p>GFoL That in 1666 the buildings in London were made of wood and straw.</p> <p>The buildings were very close together so that more people could live in the city.</p> <p>Sunday 2nd September 1666-The fire started at around 1 a.m. in the Bakery on Pudding Lane.</p> <p>Monday 3rd September 1666- The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.</p> <p>Tuesday 4th September 1666- St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.</p> <p>Wednesday 5th September 1666—the wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.</p> <p>Thursday 6th September 1666- people tried to put out the fire with buckets of water but the fire was too strong. Eventually the fire was put out.</p> <p>Thousands of people are left homeless.</p>	<p>Ancient Egypt That the ancient age followed the prehistoric period.</p> <p>That Egyptian's believed that if you live a good life and prepared yourself, you could live again in the afterlife.</p> <p>That Ancient Egyptian's mummified the dead to preserve the bodies for as long as possible as they believed that you would need your body in the afterlife.</p> <p>That mumification is a process in which the skin and flesh of a corpse/body can be preserved after death.</p> <p><u>Pyramids</u> Ancient Egyptians built pyramids to protect the bodies and treasures of the pharaohs (which they would need if the afterlife) after they had died.</p> <p>More than 100 pyramids were found on the West Bank of the Nile.</p> <p>That the pyramids demonstrate the: *Significant role of religion and the importance of life after death *They represented strength, stability and spiritual growth *Innovative skills – in relation to maths and writing. They developed a new form of measurement called the cubit which was used to design massive structures like The Great Pyramid with remarkable precision.</p> <p><u>Mayans</u> The Mayan first developed their civilisation around 2000BC.</p> <p>During the Maya civilisation, Britain went through the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Ages.</p>	<p>Ancient Greece The times of Ancient Greece fell within the period at the end of the Ancient Egyptians, during the Ancient Maya and Iron Age in Britain.</p> <p><u>Homes</u> Homes were built around a courtyard and had small windows with no glass.</p> <p>Rich people decorated the walls and floors with colourful tiles and paintings.</p> <p>Most homes did not have bathrooms (except for the rich). There were public baths but most people washed using a small bucket or a stream.</p> <p><u>Clothing</u> Greek men and women wore a tunic of two different styles, worn by both sexes.</p> <p>Many people walked around barefoot and some wore leather sandals.</p> <p>Greeks liked jewellery: bracelets, earrings and necklaces</p> <p><u>Food</u> Daily meals would usually consist of: *Breakfast: Fruit with bread dipped in wine. *Lunch: Bread and cheese. *Dinner: Porridge made from barley, with cheese, fish, vegetables, eggs and fruit. *Pudding: Nuts, figs and cakes sweetened with honey.</p> <p>Only rich people would eat a lot of meat</p> <p>Men and women usually ate separately.</p> <p>Rich people always ate at home – only enslaved people and the poor would eat in public.</p> <p><u>School</u> that only boys (who generally from wealthier families) went to school at the age of 7yrs, whilst girls learnt at home.</p>	<p>Industrial Revolution The industrial revolution is the name for a time of great change in industry, technology and science.</p> <p>It took place between 1750 – 1900.</p> <p>New developments in technology and transport were integral to the industrial revolution.</p> <p>It led to many of the biggest changes of the Victorian era.</p>  <p>Coal mines were opened in the north of England, the Midlands and south Wales.</p> <p>Coal mining often provided jobs for the whole family with different members doing different jobs</p> <p>As the demand for coal grew, the mines grew bigger and deeper.</p> <p>Conditions were dangerous because the mines were dark, damp and cramped.</p> <p>There were four main dangers of coal mining: a</p>	<p>World War II Evacuation started in 1940.</p> <p>during the Second World War (1939 to 1945) there were fears that cities and large towns in the UK would be bombed resulted in government evacuation orders.</p> <p>this meant thousands of school children were sent from their homes in urban areas to safety in the countryside where they lived with families they did not know.</p> <p>some evacuees flourished in their new surroundings. Others endured a miserable time away from home and used as free labour.</p> <p><u>Rationing</u> The rationing of food began in January 1940 and lasted for 14yrs.</p> <p>Rationing began when food could no longer be imported due to the German's bombing the boats.</p> <p>The British government introduced food rationing to ensure that the food we did have was distrusted fairly</p>

	<p>People tried to stop the fire by pulling down houses (called a firebreak)</p> <p>In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw, and were built very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread.</p> <p>It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry.</p> <p>Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.</p> <p>There was no fire brigade and the tools used to try to stop the fire did not work well.</p> <p>The mayor did not act quickly enough.</p> <p>They tried to put out the fire by: *Pulling down houses with 'fire hooks' and axes. *Using leather buckets to carry the water and long ladders *Gunpowder was used to 'level' buildings quickly and effectively.</p> <p>This drastic method of creating firebreaks was increasingly used towards the end of the Great Fire,</p>	<p>The Maya people were remembered for amazing creations, like their spectacular buildings and beautiful objects made from jade.</p> <p>That Maya society was very complex with hundreds of cities, commoners, a middle class, nobles and the king and his royal court.</p> <p>Even though they lived in different cities, ruled by different kings and queens, the Maya shared a lot of common beliefs and traditions.</p> <p>Warfare and trade were important aspects of Maya society and so was art and architecture.</p> <p>Stone Age to Iron Age Stone Age The Stone Age was a period of time before Jesus was born (prehistoric).</p> <p>Prehistoric means relating to, or existing in times before written history.</p> <p>It is known as the Stone Age because it is characterised by when early humans, sometimes known as cavemen, started using stone, such as flint, for tools and weapons.</p> <p>People lived in caves, huts or tepees.</p> <p>They were hunter gatherers and would move around to find food.</p> <p>Bronze Age That the Bronze Age happened after the Stone Age.</p> <p>During this period, people found a way of making tools and weapons from metal.</p>	<p>Boys learnt about reading, writing, mathematics, music, poetry and debating.</p> <p>Girls were expected to marry young and manage household duties.</p> <p><u>Toys</u> We know about some Greek toys from pictures on pottery vases and artefacts found by archaeologists.</p> <p>Children played with small pottery figures, and dolls made of rags, wood, wax or clay - some of these dolls even had moveable arms and legs. Other toys were rattles, hoops, yo-yos and hobby horses (a pretend horse made from a stick).</p> <p>Children also played with balls made from tied-up rags or a blown-up pig's bladder</p> <p>They also kept animals as pets.</p> <p>that the Ancient Greeks loved sports and founded the Olympic games.</p> <p>That the games included running, javelin, long jump, boxing and horse racing.</p> <p>They watched races in a big, open-air 'stadion'</p> <p>Know that they took place every four years in Olympia.</p> <p>They were also a religious festival in honour of Zeus (the king of the gods)</p> <p>Winners received a wreath of sacred olive leaves called a kotinos.</p> <p>Anglo Saxons The time of the Anglo-Saxons followed the period of Roman Britain.</p>	<p>risk of tunnels collapsing, flooding, lack of clean air and gas explosions.</p> <p>Societal changes There was a big shift in people living in villages to moving into towns and cities for work.</p> <p>The population of cities grew by the hundreds of thousands and even the millions in some cases</p> <p>This led to overcrowding, poor living conditions, and health issues for many workers.</p> <p>It led to the growth in capitalism which is where people would do things for their own gains and profits, rather than societies</p> <p>Viking and Anglo Saxon Struggle The Vikings came from Scandinavia: Norway, Sweden and Denmark.</p> <p>They were known as Norsemen – meaning 'Men of the North'</p> <p>Vikings valued bravery and 'a good death' in a battle.</p> <p>They believed how brave you were in battle decided where you would go in the 'afterlife'.</p>	<p>Every man, woman and child was given a ration book with coupons.</p> <p>The government encourage people to supplement their coupons with campaigns such as 'Dig for Victory' and 'Make do and mend'.</p> <p>Petrol was first to be rationed followed by essential foods... and clothing</p> <p>Women's roles From 1941, women were called up for war work, in roles such as mechanics, engineers, munitions workers, air raid wardens, bus and fire engine drivers, code breakers (Bletchley park).</p> <p>80,000 women joined the Women's Land Army, to prevent Britain from being 'starved out'.</p> <p>That if it wasn't for the roles that women played during the war, the war would not have been won.</p>
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The metal alloy used was called Bronze.

People didn't have money but they could make things and began to trade.

That people with the skills to work metal were seen as more important than others.

This was the beginnings of a divide of the rich and poor

Iron Age

That the Iron Age came after the Stone Age and Bronze Age.

Iron had begun to be used more as bronze had become harder to find and was a stronger metal.

The use of iron had a dramatic impact on everyday life as iron tools made farming much more easier than before and settlements grew in size.

The Anglo-Saxon's were made up of three tribes: Saxons, Angles and Jutes who came from **Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.**

Kingdoms

By about AD 550 Britain had been broken up into many small kingdoms each ruled by a different leader.

The 5 main Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex and Kent

The name England is derived from 'Angle Land' meaning land of the Angles.

By AD 660 the Anglo-Saxons controlled most of Britain.

Homes

Anglo-Saxons built their own settlements with each village having a chief who protected the villagers.

Settlements were usually built near rivers or streams to ensure that there was drinking water and water for cooking and cleaning.

Houses were simple - built of wood and had thatched roofs made of straw. The walls were plastered with a mixture of mud, animal dung, and hair and chopped up straw. Most houses only had one room and sometimes the animals would share this room during Winter.

Kings had large impressive halls to entertain guests in.

Houses were heated with an open fire. Toilets were a pit dug in the ground.

Ancient Rome

That the Ancient Roman period began in 735BC and that Roman Invasions of Britain occurred after Britain's Iron Age.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5												
Religion	<p>Ancient Egypt That the Egyptians worshipped hundreds of different gods and goddesses.</p> <p>Recall two of the following Egyptian Gods' names and function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anubis - God of the dead (often shown as a jackal) ● Horus - God of the sky (often shown as a falcon) ● Isis - Goddess of magic, the protective goddess. ● Osiris - Ruler of the Underworld (often shown with black skin) ● Ra - Sun god (a falcon headed man) ● Thoth - The God of writing and knowledge (often shown with the head of an Ibis) ● Set - The god of the desert and storms <p>They believed that the gods influenced their everyday life.</p> <p>The Gods represented natural forces such as storms, thunder, death and fire. They worshipped the gods so that the natural order of life, could be kept.</p> <p>Mayans Temple of Kukulcan in Chichen Itza is named after one of the Mayans supreme Gods</p> <p>That the Maya were deeply religious, and worshiped various gods</p> <p>The temple was a place of worship and rituals.</p>	<p>Ancient Greece They believed in many different gods and goddesses.</p> <p>Greek people would pray to different gods depending on what help they might need.</p> <p>Gods were believed to be immortal and have supernatural powers but they also fell in love, had children, fought and argued like humans. (Greek myths)</p> <p>Zeus was the most powerful god - he ruled over the other gods. Athena was the daughter of Zeus (and gave her name to the city state of Athens)</p> <p>The Greeks were great architects and they believed that the secret to making a great building was maths</p> <p>Their temples were very large and held up with stone columns and sometimes decorated with stone carvings of famous battles from Greek myths.</p> <p>The temples were dedicated to different gods and goddesses. They were shrines to them.</p> <p>The Ancient Greeks believed that the Gods and Goddesses lived in them</p> <p>The most famous temple in Greece is The Parthenon dedicated to Athena</p> <p>Anglo Saxons To begin with Anglo Saxons followed Pagan religions. Pagan religions often worship many gods and goddesses and nature plays a big part.</p> <p>The Roman Christian church sent missionaries to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. Kings who became Christians expected their followers to convert.</p> <p>Christianity helped to develop Anglo-Saxon society and culture.</p>	<p>Vikings and Anglo Saxon Struggle Vikings valued bravery and 'a good death' in a battle.</p> <p>They believed how brave you were in battle decided where you would go in the 'afterlife'.</p> <p>The Vikings told many stories about their gods. These stories often involved mythical creatures like giants and elves.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Norse Gods</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Odin</td> <td>Father of the gods</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frigg</td> <td>Odin's wife – the goddess of love</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thor</td> <td>God of thunder and protected humans.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tyr</td> <td>God of war and justice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loki</td> <td>The god of firelight – a sly and mischievous god who can change form into different animals.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If Vikings died bravely, they believed they would go to Valhalla</p> <p>If Norseman didn't die bravely, they would go to Helheim</p>	Norse Gods	Description	Odin	Father of the gods	Frigg	Odin's wife – the goddess of love	Thor	God of thunder and protected humans.	Tyr	God of war and justice	Loki	The god of firelight – a sly and mischievous god who can change form into different animals.
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	FS2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 5
Trade and Transport	Farming Now and Then	<p>GFoL</p> <p>The transport people used in London were carts, boats or walking by foot.</p>	<p>Up, up and Away</p> <p>Flight is a way to travel through the air.</p> <p>A hot air balloon is an aircraft consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *a bag, called an envelope which contains heated air. *A wicker basket hangs below to carry the passengers. *An open flame is used to provide the hot air to blow up the envelope. <p>Transport</p> <p>There are many different forms of transport: bicycles, cars, motorbikes, buses, trams and trains.</p> <p>Transport has been used for many different purposes for example transporting goods and transporting passengers</p> <p>The location of Grantham was important for travel to London.</p> <p><i>This is also evident with regards to road travel – A1 being a roman road and a major route to London</i></p> <p><i>Ruston and Hornsby's former premises are now part of Grantham Railway station.</i></p>	<p>Ancient Egypt</p> <p>That trade and travel played a big part in the wealth of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation.</p> <p>Egypt commonly exported grain, gold, linen, papyrus, and finished goods, such as glass and stone objects</p> <p>That they could mine gold from gold mines. This gold was often used to make jewellery such as necklaces, bracelets, earrings and rings.</p> <p>Mayans</p> <p>The Mayans developed trade systems to exchange goods that they could produce for other things</p> <p>They transported their goods for trading on large seagoing canoes.</p> <p>The Maya trade was centered around foods like corn, fish, squash, potatoes, honey, beans, turkey, fruits and chocolate drinks.</p> <p>However they also traded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *materials like limestone, marble, jade, wood, copper and gold. *paper books, furniture, jewellery, clothing, toys and weapons. <p>Stone Age to Iron Age</p> <p>Bronze Age</p> <p>The people began to mine more and gradually began to be able to make a range of items from copper, gold and bronze.</p> <p>They began to travel in long wooden boats rowed by oarsmen.</p> <p>People didn't have money but they could make things and began to trade.</p> <p>The boats carried, people, animals and trading goods.</p> <p>They would transport goods by river and some expanded their trade networks, sailing to mainland Europe</p>	<p>Viking and Anglo Saxon Struggle</p> <p>Vikings sailed the seas trading goods in their longships.. <i>They bought silver, silks, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery to bring back home</i></p>

	Year 1	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Discovery	<p>GFoL There was an eyewitness statement about the fire, written in Samuel Pepys' diary entries.</p> <p>The meaning of the term 'eyewitness'- a person who has seen something happen and can give a first-hand description of it.</p> <p>Samuel Pepys wrote about seeing the flames spreading, hoping his own things didn't catch fire. He saved his cheese and wine during the fire by burying them in the garden.</p> <p>He talked about how the GFoL started and wrote: 'They said it started in a bakery on Pudding Lane'</p>	<p>Ancient Egypt That archaeologists learn about ancient civilisations through: *Excavations *Analysing artefacts *studying historical records and ancient scripts.</p> <p>That people who study Ancient Egypt are called Egyptologists.</p> <p>That in November 1922, Howard Carter made the most famous discovery of the tomb of the pharaoh Tutankhamun.</p> <p>That his discovery was profoundly significant because: *It was an un undisturbed Tomb * The many treasures and artifacts found: These objects provided unprecedented insights into the lives, beliefs and culture of the ancient Egyptians</p> <p>Stone Age to Iron Age The remains of eight houses were discovered in Skara Brae.</p> <p>The houses were built by stacking flat rocks on top of each other.</p> <p>Archaeologists have discovered is jewellery, needles, buttons, ornaments, well-crafted pottery and dice.</p> <p>Nowhere else in Western Europe can we see such rich evidence of how our remote ancestors actually lived.</p>	<p>Anglo Saxons Sutton Hoo, in Suffolk, England, is believed to be a royal Anglo-Saxon burial site.</p> <p>There were a wide range of skilfully made objects, crafted from expensive materials and adorned with precious, which suggested to archaeologists and historians that the man buried in the Great Ship Burial was not merely a king, but a bretwalda, a king of kings.</p>	<p>Sir Isaac Newton Isaac Newton was born at Woolsthorpe Manor Lincolnshire (local to us), on the 4th January 1643;</p> <p>Isaac Newton was an English physicist, astronomer and mathematician.</p> <p>Isaac Newton was born to a widowed mother (his father died three months prior) and was not expected to survive, being tiny and weak.</p> <p>When he was 3yrs old his mother remarried and left him with his grandparents on a farm in Lincolnshire.</p> <p>From age 12 to age 16, Newton lived with William Clarke (who was a medical professional), in Grantham.</p> <p>While living with the Clarke family, Newton was educated at the free grammar school (where his signature can still be seen upon a library windowsill).</p> <p>He loved books about mechanics and technology, inventing an elaborate system of sundials</p> <p>At Trinity College, Cambridge, Newton found a new father figure, Issac Barrow.</p> <p>Issac Barrow was the first professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge. He recognised Issac Newton as a new prodigy and tasked him with solving one of the big unsolved problems of the day – Calculus – a way of describing how things change.</p> <p>Discovery of Gravity In 1666, at the age of 23 Isaac Newton discovered gravity.</p> <p>"he first thought of his system of gravitation which he hit upon by observing an apple fall from a tree".</p> <p>Other accounts state that Newton was sitting in his garden at Woolsthorpe Manor when the event occurred.</p> <p>White light and laws of motion Newton proposed that white light was actually a combination of light of all colours of the rainbow.</p> <p>Newton designed a telescope solve the problem and proved that he was actually correct.</p> <p>Following Newton's apple insight, he developed three laws of motion:</p>

	FS2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Power	Kings and Queens	<p>Significant Nurses Mary Seacole was British-Jamaican, born in 1805.</p> <p>Her mother was a free Jamaican, her father a soldier in the British Army.</p> <p>Mary grew up in her mother's hotel in Jamaica and would watch her mother and copy her healing skills practising on her own toy dolls. From the age of 12yrs old, she was helping her mum for real.</p> <p>One of the worst diseases in the Caribbean was cholera, which killed thousands of people.</p> <p>Mary travelled to England from Jamaica, to ask if she could become one of the nurses looking after the soldiers in the war. Mary was told she wasn't need.</p>	<p>Up, up and Away Significant means an event or person that brings about an important change.</p> <p>Amelia Earhart is one of the first female aviators. She was the first female aviator to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>She changed the minds of people of the time about what women can do.</p> <p>She started a group for women aviators called the 99s.</p> <p>Women of Influence Emily Davison was born in London, England and her family were quite wealthy</p> <p>In Victorian London, most women from wealthy families did not go out to work but Emily Davison became a governess, teaching the children of a wealthy family</p> <p>Women were not treated fairly and didn't</p>	<p>Ancient Egypt That Ancient Egypt was ruled by Kings/queens known as Pharaohs.</p> <p>That Pharaohs were believed to be the living descendants of Ra, the Sun God and therefore seen as living Gods.</p> <p>Pharaoh's showed off their Godliness, power and authority in many different ways.</p> <p>Rich people had highly decorated coffins while poor people could not afford to be mummified and were often buried in pits in the desert.</p> <p>Mayans That Maya society was very complex with hundreds of cities, commoners, a middle class, nobles and the king and his royal court.</p> <p>The hierarchy of Mayan society: King or</p>	<p>Ancient Greece Only rich people would eat a lot of meat</p> <p>Men and women usually ate separately.</p> <p>Rich people always ate at home – only enslaved people and the poor would eat in public.</p> <p>School that only boys (who generally from wealthier families) went to school at the age of 7yrs, whilst girls learnt at home.</p> <p>Boys learnt about reading, writing, mathematics, music, poetry and debating.</p> <p>Girls were expected to marry young and manage household duties.</p> <p>The Greeks introduced the concept of 'democracy' or 'rule by the people'.</p> <p>All the men would gather on a special hill to decide: the city laws and who should sit on their (ruling) council.</p>	<p>Industrial Revolution Children were cheap to employ and their small hands were able to effectively operate machinery.</p> <p>Societal changes The population of cities grew by the hundreds of thousands and even the millions in some cases</p> <p>This led to overcrowding, poor living conditions, and health issues for many workers.</p> <p>It led to the growth in capitalism which is where people would do things for their own gains and profits, rather than societies</p> <p>The working class emerged as a new social class and the gap between the rich and the poor grew wider</p> <p>Workers sought to win improved conditions and wages through labor unions. These organizations helped create laws that protected the workers</p>	<p>World War II Women's roles From 1941, women were called up for war work, in roles such as mechanics, engineers, munitions workers, air raid wardens, bus and fire engine drivers, code breakers (Bletchley park).</p> <p>80,000 women joined the Women's Land Army, to prevent Britain from being 'starved out'.</p> <p>That if it wasn't for the roles that women played during the war, the war would not have been won.</p> <p>Civil Rights Movement 'The Civil Rights Movement' was the movement from 1954-1968 that made racial discrimination against African Americans illegal in the United States of America.</p> <p>That racial discrimination is when you are treated differently because of your race.</p> <p>A movement is a 'group of people who share the same beliefs, ideas or aims'.</p>

	<p>Mary decided to use her own money to travel to the Crimea. It was a long and difficult journey.</p> <p>Mary set up what she called a British Hotel (simple building) for British soldiers to come for a meal and be looked after.</p> <p>That Mary's services were most likely turned down due to the colour of her skin.</p> <p>Mary was passionate about helping others and would use her own money to ensure that she could help those in need.</p> <p>Mary was brave and put others needs before her own</p>	<p>have the same rights as men. Emily wanted to change this.</p> <p>Davison joined a group that organised protests in favour of votes for women</p> <p>They organised protests for the right for women to vote.</p> <p>Emily Davison became a suffragette who risked being arrested to draw attention to their beliefs</p> <p>The Suffragettes helped to make society more equal for women and won the right to vote. Emily Davison played a key part in this.</p> <p>Rosa Parks was born in Alabama, USA.</p> <p>Rosa had to leave school early to care for her mother and grandmother, who were ill.</p> <p>Rosa was African American and children could not go to the same schools as white children. This was called segregation.</p>	<p>Queen of Royal family (seen to have God-like powers) nobles, priests, craftspeople, merchants, farmers, servants, slaves.</p> <p>The elite class of the Maya included kings, their queens and children and their relatives.</p> <p>Kings had to be warriors to protect their people.</p> <p>The nobles had many responsibilities including the safety and welfare of their people.</p> <p>Priests could rule over cities and carry out religious ceremonies.</p> <p>Artists and skilled tradesmen had relatively high social status</p> <p>Stone Age to Iron Age Bronze Age That people with the skills to work metal were seen as more important than others.</p>	<p>A jury of citizens decided if someone was guilty of law-breaking.</p> <p>They influenced many developments in maths, philosophy, science, and medicine.</p> <p>Anglo Saxons Each kingdom had its own hierarchy, with the king at the top, then thegns, Ceorls and peasant farmers and slaves at the bottom.</p> <p>Thegns owned substantial land in one or more countries. They ranked third in society.</p> <p>Ceorls were free men of one of the lowest classes, falling below the thegns. Many of which were peasant farmers.</p> <p>Ancient Rome that the Emperor (a dictator) controlled Rome and it's Empire and was advised by the senate (government).</p> <p>The senates role was to advice the Emperor. People were not voted onto the senate but appointed based on their</p>	<p>The civil rights are the rights and freedoms that people have which are set out in law. These are sometimes known as civil liberties.</p> <p>There was a long history of racial discrimination in the USA with many African Americans were used as slaves by rich landowners.</p> <p>That slavery in America began in 1619, when a Dutch ship brought 20 African slaves ashore in the British Colony of Jamestown, Virginia.</p> <p>That landowners used African slaves as cheap and plentiful supply of labour. Working mainly in back slaves worked mainly in tobacco, cotton and rice plantations.</p> <p>On January 1st 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued an Emancipation Proclamation, which meant that all slaves were freed although black people were still seen as inferior and segregated.</p> <p>Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man on a Montgomery, Alabama bus and was arrested in protest.</p> <p>Dr. Martin Luther King Jr, lead the Montgomery Bus Boycott on December 5th 1955, kick starting the civil rights movement.</p> <p>In 1956, the Montgomery Bus Boycott ended as buses were now fully integrated.</p> <p>In 1959, Martin Luther King Jr. leads a non-violent sit-in at 'Rich's', a 'whites-only' restaurant.</p> <p>All 51 protestors were arrested for trespassing.</p> <p>On April 16th, 1963, Martin Luter King Jr. wrote 'Letter from a Birmingham Jail' where he responded to white ministers from Alabama who begged him to end the protests. Excerpt below.</p> <p>The meaning of the 'Letter from a Birmingham Jail'.</p> <p>In 1963, during a protest march in Washington D.C. where nearly 250,000 people attended, Martin Luther King Jr. delivered the famous 'I have a dream' speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial.</p>
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	<p>Rosa Parks believed it was wrong that people like her (African Americans) did not have the same rights as white Americans.</p> <p>Rosa married Raymond Parks who was a member of a group that wanted to make the lives of African Americans better and encouraged Rosa to get involved.</p> <p>Rosa got involved with a group that wanted to make the lives of African Americans better and for them to be treated as equals</p> <p>In 1955, Rosa Parks caught the bus after work. The driver asked her to give up her seat so a white passenger could sit down. Parks refused and was arrested for breaking a law on segregation. Parks was fined for not giving up her seat on the bus.</p> <p>Parks's refusal to move was supported by other African Americans. They refused to use the city's buses.</p> <p>As a result of Rosa's and others actions, the Court decided that segregation on buses was against the law.</p> <p>Margaret Thatcher was born and grew up in Grantham.</p> <p>Margaret did well at school and went to the University of Oxford, studying chemistry.</p> <p>At University, she became the first woman president of the Oxford University Conservative Association.</p> <p>Margaret then studied to become a lawyer</p> <p>Margaret wanted to become a politician and have an impact on how the country was run.</p> <p>When she first ran for a seat in Parliament, she was unsuccessful but didn't give up.</p>	<p>This was the beginnings of a divide of the rich and poor</p> <p>Iron Age People in Iron Age Britain lived in clans that belonged to tribes led by warrior kings.</p>	<p>wealth and status. They were the aristocracy.</p> <p>that in Roman society, people were not seen as equals. You were either a citizen, a non-citizen, or a slave.</p> <p>Citizens could vote but were required to pay taxes and serve in the military. Women were not seen as equals and could not vote.</p>	<p>The Statue (from Lincoln Memorial, Washington, USA) shows Abraham Lincoln who was the president of the USA in the 1860's and is famous for abolishing slavery</p> <p>The meaning of the extract of Martin Luther King Jr.'s 'I had a dream speech below.</p> <p>Know that a similar bus boycott took place in Bristol in the UK in 1963 because the protestors were inspired by Rosa Park's boycott in Montgomery.</p> <p>The Bristol bus company owner refused to employ drivers who were black or Asian so Paul Stephenson organised the boycott.</p> <p>The boycott was successful in changing the company policy so that black and Asian drivers could be bus drivers</p> <p>The Bristol Bus Boycott was considered by some to have been influential in the passing of the Race Relations Act 1965 which made 'racial discrimination unlawful in public places' in UK law.</p> <p>Suffragettes The suffragette movement began at the beginning of the 1900's (at the start if the 20th Century)</p> <p>The suffragettes were part of the 'Votes for Women' Campaign and members of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU).</p> <p>They fought long and hard for the right for women to vote in the UK</p> <p>They took on militant tactics which shocked society.</p> <p>Many of the women were from middle-class, respectable and well-connected families.</p> <p>Even though their behaviour was considered scandalous by many, there was a lot of support for the cause with over 300,00 activists</p> <p>Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters founded the WSPU as they had become disappointed by the lack of progress by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS).</p> <p>The WSPU took a more direct and confrontational approach, which we refer to as militancy.</p>
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Nearly 10 years later, she achieved her seat in parliament.

20 years after that, she became the leader of the Conservative Party.

Margaret became the first female prime minister

She was prime minister for over 10years.

The Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith, had promised he would give women the rights to vote but then didn't as he feared that the women would vote against his party. He broke his promise.

Their aim was to gain **equal voting rights** for women.

Emmeline gave speeches encouraging women to take action in order to achieve this goal.

They were known as a 'radical party' because they took direct action using extreme methods to make sure that their message was heard.

This got many women in trouble with the police and some even sentenced to time in **prison**, where they were treated very badly.

When the stories of bad treatment reached the newspapers, it actually helped to **increase support** for the suffragette movement

"Deeds not words" was the WSPU's slogan and the momentum of the movement made the participants feel that they were finally getting the government's attention, as they were now the focus of the political world.

It appealed to younger women as it seemed more dynamic than the steady approach of the suffragists

For some in the women's movement, direct action was seen as the only alternative to bring about change.

The government responded with the use of physical force and put women in prison, where they were treated cruelly.

When the war ended in 1918, the **Representation of the People Act** was introduced, giving women over the age of 30 who owned property, the right to vote.

In 1928, women were finally granted the vote on equal terms to men.

Women realised that they had a valuable part to play in society too.

Raised an awareness of the roles that women could have in society.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Warfare & Invasion	<p>Significant Nurses Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born in Florence, Italy.</p> <p>When the Crimean war started, Florence went to nurse the soldiers.</p> <p>After the Crimean war had ended, Florence set up her own nursing school.</p> <p>Florence was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria.</p> <p>Mary Seacole set up what she called a British Hotel (simple building) for British soldiers to come for a meal and be looked after.</p> <p>Mary used her medical knowledge and would also go out onto the</p>	<p>Up, up and Away Lincolnshire has more airbases than anywhere in Britain.</p> <p>During WWII, Lincolnshire was known as 'Bomber County' because the vast majority of bomber planes took off from Lincolnshire to fight in the war.</p> <p>It still has many operating RAF bases.</p> <p>It's flat terrain and easterly location made Lincolnshire a perfect place for airbases.</p>	<p>Mayans Warfare and trade were important aspects of Maya society and so was art and architecture.</p> <p>Stone Age to Iron Age Iron Age People in Iron Age Britain lived in clans that belonged to tribes led by warrior kings.</p> <p>Rival tribes fought with deadly iron weapons.</p> <p>Many people lived in hillforts to keep safe from attacks.</p> <p>Hillforts were designed to protect people from enemy tribes. To do this, these settlements were built on higher ground</p> <p>The Iron Age was quite unsettled and fighting was common</p>	<p>Romans An Empire is a group of lands, all ruled by one place.</p> <p>The centre of the Roman Empire was Rome and it's size grew and grew as a result of many successful Roman invasions of other countries in the Mediterranean and beyond.</p> <p>The Empire lasted over 500 years before it started to lose it power and its Empire broke up.</p> <p>The Roman army was so successful because: *It was made up of dedicated, well-trained and disciplined and highly skilled soldiers. *They were taught to fight as a unit, rather than individually. They fought in formations and protected themselves behind long shields * The Roman soldiers were expert archers. *The Romans had cavalry units which charged at enemies, chasing them away or crushing them. *They were well equipped with a range of weapons, tools and uniform *They were self-sufficient *The Romans built straight roads, which let them take the shortest route across the country. Some of these are still in use today. A46 * The government collected taxes which funded their army.</p> <p>Invasion The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals</p>	<p>Viking and Anglo Saxon Struggle The first Viking raids of Britain were short trips to steal treasure and take slaves in 700AD when the Anglo-Saxons controlled most of Britain.</p> <p>The Vikings often carried out raids to fit with their farming cycle. They would plant crops in the spring and then carry out raids until harvest time.</p> <p>The people of Britain called the invaders 'Danes'.</p> <p>Vikings valued bravery and 'a good death' in a battle.</p> <p>They believed how brave you were in battle decided where you would go in the 'afterlife'.</p> <p>The first planned Viking raid was on the island of Lindisfarne in 793AD.</p> <p>A small community of monks lived on Lindisfarne in an undefended, isolated priory and an easy target.</p> <p>The priory was rich – it had gold and silver treasures, plates, candlesticks and beautiful books</p> <p>The raid on the priory terrified the church.</p> <p>The Vikings didn't only steal things and ruin their priory, they also took some monks as slaves and killed others.</p> <p>King Alfred The Vikings managed to defeat all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms except for Wessex where King Alfred reigned.</p> <p>King Alfred (King of Wessex) paid off the Vikings and managed to make peace with them for 5 years.</p>	<p>World War II Germany had to sign the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and accept full responsibility for the war, which devastated Germany because they had to pay a huge amount of money and resources.</p> <p>By the 1930s, unemployment and poverty in Germany were widespread.</p> <p>Adolf Hitler became Germany's leader in 1934 and claimed his Nazi Party would restore German pride and save the economy.</p> <p>He then invaded the surrounding countries.</p> <p>Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939.</p> <p>The Battle of Britain was a major air campaign fought over southern Britain from 10th July to 31st October 1940, and was a significant turning point in the Second World War because it was a major defeat for Adolf Hitler.</p> <p>Adolf Hitler wanted to defeat the RAF and gain control of the skies so he could launch Operation Sealion, a land invasion of Britain</p> <p>The word 'Blitz' comes from the German term Blitzkrieg, meaning 'lightening war'.</p>

<p>battlefield and help injured soldiers.</p> <p>Mary's compassion and medical knowledge had a significant impact on the British soldiers who were fighting in the Crimea.</p> <p>In 2016, a statue of Mary was unveiled at a hospital in London</p>			<p>They also wanted their rich fertile land and cattle.</p> <p>They wanted the glory of conquering Britain and adding it to their empire.</p> <p>In 54/55BC Julius Caesar tried on two occasions to invade Britain.</p> <p>First invasion *Caesar took 2 legions (approx. 10,000 men) and set sail for Britain. *The ships had to contend with terrible weather and high waves which they not used to. *The tribal warriors had seen the ships from the white cliffs of Dover and were ready for the fight * They retreated back to Gaul (France).</p> <p>Second Invasion (one year later) *Caesar returned with 628 ships, 5 legions and 2000 cavalry. *This time they gained some land before having to retreat again. *They left because Ceasar and his army had to settle the unrest in Gaul at this time.</p> <p>In 43AD Emperor Claudius ordered the invasion of Britain. *He learnt from Ceasar's mistakes and built new ships. *He took builders, doctors and weapon-makers along with him on the campaign. *He also brought 100 war elephants which scared the tribesmen. *They defeated and took control of Colchester and made tribal leaders kings under the expectation that they followed their rules.</p> <p>By 47AD, they controlled around half of Britain</p> <p>Anglo Saxons</p>	<p>When Guthrum became the new Danish Viking leader, they attacked Wessex and after 2 years of fighting, Alfred ran away to Somerset</p> <p>Alfred raised a great army and once again beat the Danish Vikings.</p> <p>Alfred and Guthrum made a treaty. As part of the treaty Guthrum had to be baptised a Christian and leave Wessex, moving to East Anglia.</p> <p>Alfred became known as Alfred the Great.</p> <p>Mercia rule 6 years after Guthrum's previous attack on Wessex, he tried again.</p> <p>King Alfred's army defeated the Vikings once more.</p> <p>Alfred forced Guthrum to sign a new treaty.</p> <p>Mercia was split: Alfred taking the South and West, Danish Vikings taking the east and north.</p> <p>The Danes owned an area of Britain which was ruled from York and under Danelaw.</p> <p>Jorvik (which we now know as York) was an important town in Danelaw.</p> <p>Lead up to Battle of Hastings Athelstan, Alfred's grandson became the first King of England and retook York from the Vikings.</p> <p>There were many Kings that followed him but when King Edward ('Edward the Confessor') died in 1066, there was no one to take the throne as he had no children but three people believed that they should be named king.</p> <p>A huge battle took place which is known as the Battle of Hastings where William, Duke of Normandy defeated and killed Harold. He became known as 'William the Conqueror'.</p>	<p>The 'Blitz' was the sustained campaign of aerial bombing attacks on British towns and cities.</p> <p>It was carried out by the Luftwaffe from September 1940 to May 1941.</p> <p>For eight months German airplanes dropped bombs on London and other cities</p> <p>People used different strategies to protect themselves from the raids/bombings</p> <p>When a bombing raid was about to start, air-raid sirens sounded a warning.</p> <p>During the Blitz, the British government enforced a blackout to deceive German bombers. There were no streetlights, car headlights, or illuminated signs</p>
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The Roman army was leaving and without them to protect Briton, the Briton's were vulnerable to attack.

The Anglo-Saxons were asked by Britons to help them because Picts and Scots were invading them.

Kingdoms

By about AD 550 Britain had been broken up into many small kingdoms each ruled by a different leader.

The 5 main Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex and Kent

The name England is derived from 'Angle Land' meaning land of the Angles.

By AD 660 the Anglo-Saxons controlled most of Britain

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Innovation & Invention	<p>GFoL King Charles appointed architects, including Sir Christopher Wren, to plan how to rebuild London.</p> <p>some streets were made wider or straighter which helped to space out houses for safety and allow people and transport to move around more easily.</p> <p>Houses were made of brick, though some use of wood was allowed.</p> <p>The Fire Service was formed.</p> <p>Significant Nurses Florence Nightingale made sure that all soldiers had: *a bed and clean/warm bed linen. *clean bandages and dressings *the soldiers were fed good food and properly looked after.</p> <p>The hospital wards were clean/hygienic and free of germs.</p> <p>Soldiers became well again and left the hospital after being treated correctly</p> <p>Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run.</p> <p>She became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp'.</p> <p>There are statues, monuments, museums and hospitals named after Florence.</p> <p>In 1860, Florence Nightingale set up the first training school for nurses called the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital in London. It is now called the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery and is part of the King's College London.</p>	<p>Up, up and Away The first form of flight was by hot air balloon</p> <p>The Wright brothers invented the first aeroplane called the Wright Flyer which had propellers and an engine.</p> <p>The aeroplane had: *2 parallel wings (a biplane), covered in fabric (muslin) *The frame of the plane was made from wood. *It had a tail to help steer the plane.</p> <p>After further developing their design over the next 5 years, they were then able to do public demonstrations and became known all over the world.</p> <p>They began to build and sell aeroplanes and started a business called the Wright company.</p> <p>Aeroplanes initially could only carry one or two passengers.</p> <p>Airships were invented and could carry between 24-50 passengers</p> <p>As Aeroplanes developed, they were no longer made from wood and muslin materials but from aluminium.</p> <p>Some of the first planes were used to carry mail.</p> <p>Passenger aeroplanes went over 300mph and could carry up to 60 passengers.</p> <p>Planes are now built for many purposes e.g. carrying cargo/trade, passengers on holidays/leisure, farming, warfare, medical...</p> <p>65 years after the Wrights' famous first flight, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin travelled in a rocket through space and landed on the moon</p> <p>Transport Overtime, transport has been powered by people, horses and engines</p> <p>Cars</p>	<p>Mayans The Maya built amazing cities like Tikal.</p> <p>Temple of Kukulcan in Chichen Itza is named after one of the Mayans supreme Gods</p> <p>It is one of the tallest Temples and heavily decorated with sculptures, art work and writing.</p> <p>In total, there are 365 steps up to the platform, one for every day of the year.</p> <p>The mathematical and architectural design of the temple tells us that the Mayan people were highly advanced.</p> <p>the Mayans were famous for developing an early system of writing called hieroglyphics.</p> <p>Only the elites were able to write.</p> <p>The Mayan's wrote thousands of books known as codices.</p> <p>They were screen-fold books of bark paper and bound in jaguar skin. Only 4 books have survived/are known to us as a result of archaeological work.</p>	<p>Ancient Greece The Greeks were great architects and they believed that the secret to making a great building was maths</p> <p>Their temples were very large and held up with stone columns and sometimes decorated with stone carvings of famous battles from Greek myths.</p> <p>The most famous temple in Greece is The Parthenon dedicated to Athena</p> <p>The English language has routes in Ancient Greece, linking to the individual letters to make words.</p> <p>They invented things such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the water wheel • Alarm clock • Catapult • Vending machine <p>Romans The Romans built straight roads, which let them take the shortest route across the country. Some of these are still in use today. A46</p>	<p>Industrial Revolution James Watts was a British inventor who made great improvements to the steam engine</p> <p>Factories used the steam engine to efficiently power their machinery. It was also used to power new transportation.</p> <p>This invention allowed production to be faster and produce goods on a larger scale.</p> <p>Coal was burned to heat water to make steam. This led to a huge demand for coal.</p> <p>He had his designs patented and became very wealthy</p> <p>Before factories, most manufacturing took place in the home by craftspeople and was labour intensive. Production was small scale and goods were sold locally.</p> <p>Factories employed many men, women and children.</p> <p>Instead of making something from end-to-end, factory workers would each work specific machines that carried out</p>

<p>Some of their ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today.</p> <p>House and Homes Now and Then Homes have changed overtime.</p> <p>Walls changed from being made of daub (straw, mud and manure) to wood and then to stone or brick.</p> <p>Roofs changed from being made of straw and grass to then slate and terracotta tiles.</p> <p>Houses originally had only one room but now they have many.</p> <p>Houses can now be built over more than one floor.</p> <p>Toilets were outside in the past but now they are inside.</p> <p>In the past, the number of windows, their style and shape often showed someone's wealth.</p> <p>That Kitchens 100yrs ago were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Much smaller than today and very basic. *They had no fridges so they stored fresh items in a cupboard called a larder *Cooking and cleaning jobs had to be done by hand so it took much longer than today. *Clothes were washed in a dolly tub and a washboard was used for stains. The wet clothes were then squeezed through a mangle before being hung on a washing line. *Irons were heated in the fire before use. *A range cooker was built into the fireplace. There was no gas or electricity at that time. *No hot water on tap. <p>That kitchens in the 1970's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Had some electrical items e.g. kettle, toaster, microwave. *They were slightly larger in size, often with a table in. *They had gas ovens and fridge freezers. </p></p>	<p>First petrol engine powered car was invented by Mr Karl Benz in Germany</p> <p>Henry Ford (from America) designed the Model T car and began building lots of them in his factory</p> <p>They were much more affordable for people to buy.</p> <p>When their grandparents were younger, there were many different makes of car.</p> <p>You some didn't have radios and they didn't have electric windows or central locking. People didn't have to wear seatbelts. Speed limits had only just become law.</p> <p>Today: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *People have to wear seatbelts by law. *cars have radios and satnavs *some cars are electric <p><u>Trains</u> Robert Stephen designed and built the Stephen's Rocket. Although it was not the first steam locomotive to be invented, it was the most significant. (1829)</p> <p>When their grandparents were younger, trains were then powered by diesel which meant that they could travel even faster and for longer distances.</p> <p>Today, trains are one of the most effective means of travelling from one place to another. They are the greenest (most environmentally friendly) form of transport as they are electric. They are quicker than ever before.</p> <p>The Maglev train is the fastest train in the world. It is electric and does not run on wheels. It hovers (levitates) above the ground by the use of electromagnets.</p> <p>It's first railway station opened in 1850 and transported freight (goods) before starting a passenger service 30yrs later.</p> <p><u>Grantham</u></p> </p>	<p>These codices give us an insight into other aspects of Maya life for example they had been used for diaries, farming accounts and astronomical tables and records.</p> <p>Bronze Age to Iron Age <u>Bronze Age</u> During this period, people found a way of making tools and weapons from metal.</p> <p>The metal alloy used was called Bronze.</p> <p><u>Iron Age</u> Iron had begun to be used more as bronze had become harder to find and was a stronger metal.</p> <p>The use of iron had a dramatic impact on everyday life as iron tools made farming much more easier than before and settlements grew in size</p>	<p>They built big brick and stone buildings with a central heating system.</p> <p>They built sewage systems.</p> <p>Built straight roads (which we refer to as Roman roads) to link together all the cities and towns</p> <p>Later on, the Romans introduced Christianity to Britain.</p> <p>They taught Britons to read and write and the language of Latin. Many of the words we use today have a Latin origin.</p> <p>They taught is how to measure distances in standardised units – miles, feet and inches.</p> <p>They also taught us Roman numerals which we still see and learn about in maths lessons.</p> <p>They built Aqueducts to transport water to towns Introduced a Calendar, Currency, Laws and legal systems</p>	<p>different stages of a manufacturing process.</p> <p>Children were cheap to employ and their small hands were able to effectively operate machinery.</p> <p>Conditions in factories were very dangerous</p> <p>Factories and industries needed more raw materials and made more products. These all needed to be transported.</p> <p>Horse-drawn transport was not fast enough and could not cope with the amounts which needed to be moved. Tracks were often muddy and impassable in bad weather in winter.</p> <p>Developments: Roads were improved with the introduction of new surfaces that were stronger and smoother. John Macadam invented tarmac in the 1820's. This could be used in all weathers.</p> <p>Canals were designed and developed. Canal boats could move large volumes of goods.</p> <p>Invention of the steam train and railway made travel and transport much quicker, more reliable and</p>
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<p>*Many homes had washing machines but not all as they were very expensive so some took their washing to a laundrette. They had electrical irons.</p> <p>*They had more cupboards for pots and pans.</p> <p>*They had hot water from a tap which was heated from a back boiler.</p> <p>Today we have:</p> <p>*Electricity and gas.</p> <p>*We make washing machines and tumble driers, although still use a washing line too.</p> <p>*We have a fridge freezer.</p> <p>*Our kitchens are much larger.</p> <p>*We have an electric cooker, iron, kettle, toaster, microwave.....</p> <p>That lounges a 100yrs ago:</p> <p>*Were known as a drawing room.</p> <p>*They had a fireplace with an open fire, burning coal and wood.</p> <p>*Older children had to look after the fireplace and had to get the fire ready every morning. This was the only source of heat.</p> <p>*Most drawing rooms had a piano for entertainment.</p> <p>*They had a table and chairs for games and activities.</p> <p>*Gas lights were used for lighting. Only extremely rich people would have some electricity.</p> <p>That lounges in the 1970's:</p> <p>* basic TV with very small screen and only 3 channels. Some TV's were colour and some were black and white.</p> <p>*Larger sofas</p> <p>*Coffee table</p> <p>*Electrical lamps</p> <p>*Open fire</p> <p>*Panelled walls and thick, brown and orange patterned carpets and curtains.</p>	<p>In the 1900's, Grantham became an important manufacturing and engineering town.</p> <p>There were two important engineering companies in Grantham, Aveling Barford and Ruston & Hornsby.</p> <p>They were known for the production of steam and diesel engines, agricultural machinery and locomotives (trains).</p> <p><u>Ruston and Hornsby</u> They were also credited for producing and selling the first oil-engine tractor in 1896. These were the first tractors ever sold in Britain and to achieve commercial success. They played a major role in WWII manufacturing equipment, including armoured vehicles. They invented the caterpillar track system which was later used on tanks during the war.</p> <p>In the past, the Mallard and the Flying Scotsman have travelled through Grantham</p> <p>Transport today allows people to travel further and faster. This means that people work further away from home and visit places all over the world.</p> <p>It allows trade to happen between countries.</p> <p>Roads and railways have grown considerably, making places more reachable.</p> <p>More people can afford transport to travel.</p> <p>Transport does produce a lot of pollution which damages our environment and causes global warming.</p> <p>Trains are the most environmentally friendly as one journey is shared by tens or hundreds of people.</p>			<p>better able to carry heavy loads. The cost of transporting goods was cheaper and easier, further adding to the growth of factories.</p>
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