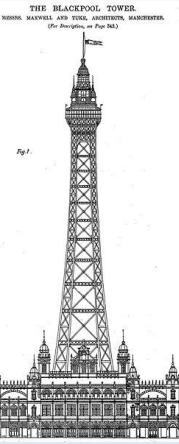


# History Year 6 Autumn Term -

## How did the Bank Holiday Act change Seaside Towns like Blackpool?



### Civilisation

**Key Vocabulary**  
**Victorian era**  
**turn of the century**  
**pre-war**  
**inter-war**  
**post war**  
**the sixties**



### Key Dates:

1871: The Bank Holiday Act  
1894: Blackpool Tower was built  
1846: The railway was built into Blackpool

### Historical Sources we will study:

Bradshaw's Railway Map  
Images drawn during the Victorian Era  
A diary entry from a traveller to Blackpool in the Victorian Era

## What will we be learning?

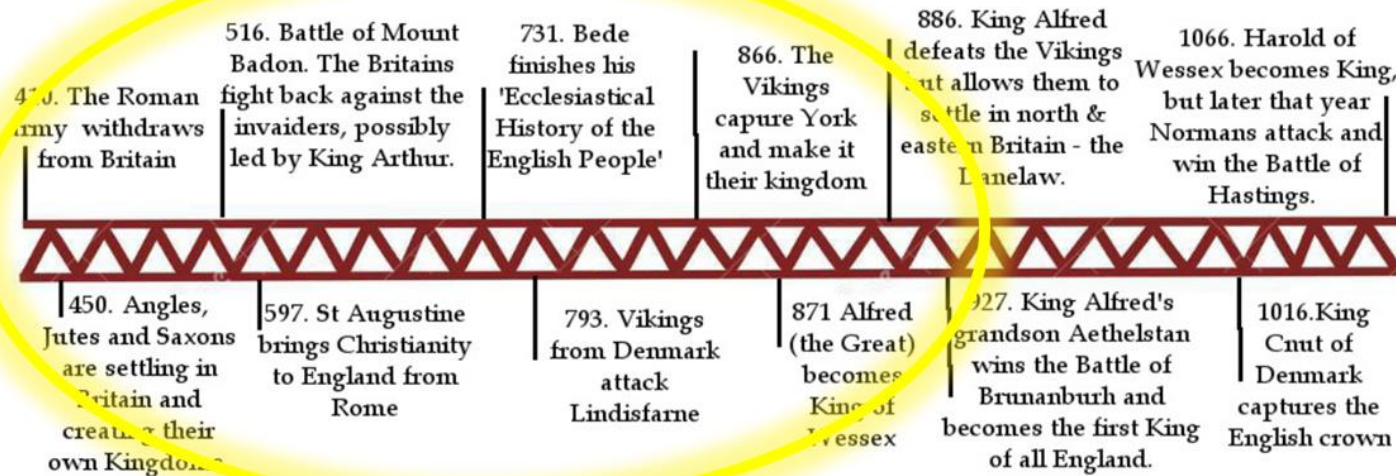
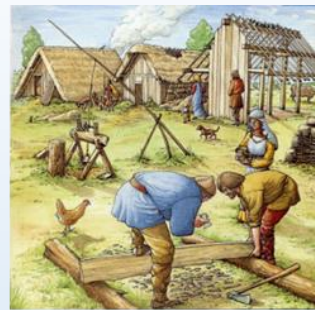
- That holidays as we know them began as 'holy days' and pilgrimages
- That the Bank Holiday Act of 1871 meant people could take a day off from work.
- That Blackpool became a popular tourist destination due to its proximity to the mill towns of the North West
- The newly built railway (1846) into Blackpool made it accessible to the all classes of people
- That the tourism industry influenced how the land was used in Blackpool (Geography link)
- That key buildings and land use still remain in Blackpool today





# The Anglo-Saxon/Viking Struggle for England

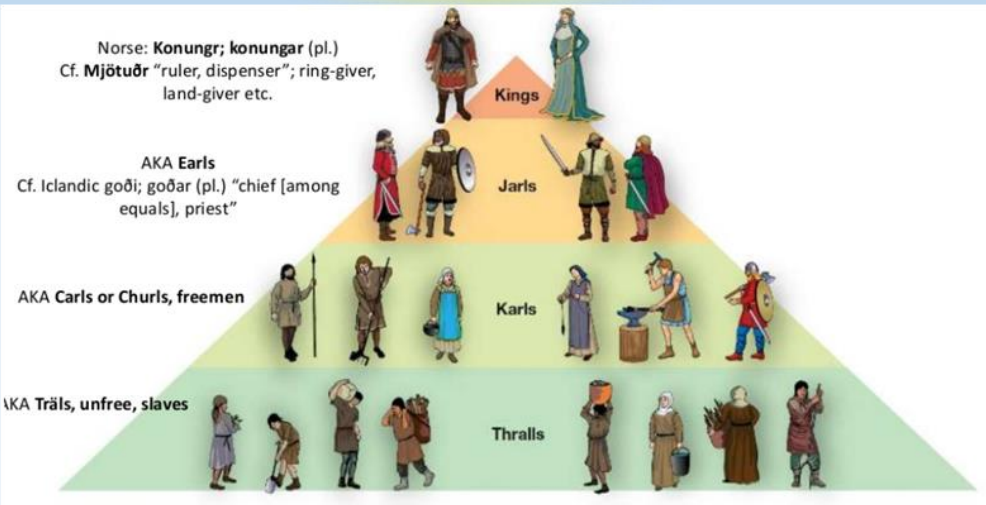
## History Year 6 Spring Term 2



### Invasion/Childhood

#### Key Learning:

- That Anglo Saxon villages were located near woods and rivers as key natural resources.
- Houses had one room that was used for all purposes. Villages were often surrounded by a fence or wall to keep out wild animals.
- That family life was highly valued and broken down into a rigid structure or 'classes'
- That the Vikings were from Scandinavia and they arrived in Long ships. They were fierce warriors and fought with a long sword and axe.
- That the Vikings raided monasteries for valuable goods. They invaded villages and took over the land.
- Lindisfarne was a key raid for the Vikings in 793AD. It was targeted because of its location and the valuable gold and silver held there.



#### Key Vocabulary:

Cyning (king)  
Pagan  
Christianity  
Raid  
Invade  
Long Ship  
Lindisfarne  
Viking  
Anglo Saxon



# The Anglo-Saxon/Norman Struggle for England History Year 6 Summer Term 1

|  |   |   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 410. The Roman army withdraws from Britain   | 516. Battle of Mount Badon. The Britons fight back against the invaders, possibly led by King Arthur. | 731. Bede finishes his 'Ecclesiastical History of the English People' | 866. The Vikings capture York and make it their kingdom | 886. King Alfred defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in north & eastern Britain - the Danelaw.        | 1066. Harold of Wessex becomes King, but later that year Normans attack and win the Battle of Hastings. |
| 450. Angles, Jutes and Saxons are settling in Britain and creating their own Kingdoms. | 597. St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome  | 793. Vikings from Denmark attack Lindisfarne                          | 871 Alfred (the Great) becomes King of Wessex           | 927. King Alfred's grandson Aethelstan wins the Battle of Brunanburh and becomes the first King of all England. | 1016. King Cnut of Denmark captures the English crown   |

## Key Vocabulary:

Christianity  
Danelaw/ Danegeld  
Bayeux Tapestry  
Norman/ Normandy  
William the Conqueror  
Harold Godwinson  
Hastings  
1066

Is the Bayeux Tapestry a reliable source of information?



Does Alfred 'the Great' deserve his title?

Invasion

## Key Knowledge:

- That King Alfred was called 'The Great' because of the many things he achieved.
- That the Normans were from France and were led by William the Conqueror who believed he had a claim to the throne.
- The Battle of Hastings happened in **1066** and was a key event in British History
- That the battle was won by the **Normans** and that reasons for this can be deduced by historians
- That the Bayeux Tapestry is a **primary source** of information which describes in pictures the key events leading to the Norman conquest of England