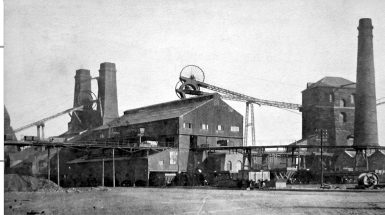








Timeline of Events	Subject Specific Knowledge		Key Knowledge
<p>1600s Shallow bell pits become much more commonplace</p>	coal	A type of black rock that is made of carbon and easily burns in fire	I know what coal is and how it was used both in the past and today
<p>1600s Sunderland begins to rival Newcastle in the amount of coal exported This begins rivalry between the two cities</p>	colliery	A coal mine and the buildings associated with it	I know how mining started a rivalry between Sunderland and Newcastle
<p>1600 2000-3000 tonnes of coal exported this year</p>	miner	Someone who works in a mine	I can compare different types of mines and understand the life of a miner
<p>1680 180,000 tonnes of coal exported from Sunderland this year</p>	pit	A large hole in the ground, more commonly what miners called a mine	I know when and why the mines in the North East closed
<p>1815 Humphry Davy and George Stephenson develop the Miner's Safety Lamp</p>	strike	Refusing to work as a form of protest	What should I already know?
<p>1830 Coal miners established a union under the guidance of Thomas Hepburn</p>	seam	A layer of coal between other types of rock	A mine was an excavation into the ground to dig up coal and other minerals
<p>1835 First colliery at Monkwearmouth opened</p>	coal face	An exposed surface of coal within a mine	Being a miner was a dangerous job and could be fatal
<p>1840 Miners Association of Great Britain formed</p>	ventilation	Providing fresh air into a space	The rivalry between Sunderland and Newcastle is something that still affects each city today
<p>1859 Ryhope colliery opened</p>	pit wheel	A large wheel that forms part of a machine within a mine	
<p>1862 Parliamentary Act made two shafts within a mine compulsory for safety reasons</p>	furnace	Something that can be heated to very high temperatures and used to generate heat	
<p>1873 Silksworth colliery opened</p>	anemometer	An instrument that measures the force and direction of wind or currents of gas	
<p>1887 Compulsory inspections of mines introduced to ensure better safety measures</p>			
<p>1900 Hylton colliery opened</p>			
<p>1984 Miners Strike to protest the closing of mines in the area</p>			
<p>1986 From this point, no more coal is exported from Sunderland</p>			
<p>1986 The last colliery in Sunderland (Wearmouth) is closed</p>			
<p>1993 The last colliery in Sunderland (Wearmouth) is closed</p>			

Who was the most advanced: Stone Age or Iron Age?

Timeline of Events	Subject Specific Knowledge		Key Knowledge
 <div data-bbox="436 319 694 399"> <p>450,000 BC Palaeolithic Age</p> </div>	archaeologists	People who study the past by excavating the ground	I know that numbers decrease in BC (BCE) but increase in AD (CE)
<div data-bbox="22 422 280 502"> <p>15,000 - 10,000 BC Hunter-gatherers create cave paintings</p> </div>	Neolithic	A period of time when people got better at farming	I know that people from this time migrated at different points of the year to stay safe and warm, and farm and hunt
<div data-bbox="22 542 280 622"> <p>6000 BC Britain becomes an island</p> </div>	Mesolithic	The period of time in the middle of the stone age time	I know that changes in resources influenced the change from Stone Age, to Bronze Age to Iron Age
<div data-bbox="22 662 280 742"> <p>4000 BC Neolithic Age begins</p> </div>	Palaeolithic	The early stone age time, when people	I know that Skara Brae and cave paintings are examples of Stone Age evidence
<div data-bbox="22 782 280 861"> <p>3200 BC Skara Brae</p> </div>	migration	When people move to a new place to set up home	I can use sources to make conclusions about which period was the most advanced
<div data-bbox="22 901 280 981"> <p>3000 BC Stonehenge begins</p> </div>	flint	A type of stone that helps light fires	What should I already know?
<div data-bbox="22 1021 280 1101"> <p>2500 BC Bronze Age begins</p> </div>	cave	A natural hollo in a cliff face that provides protection for a person to shelter	Millions of years ago, dinosaurs existed on Earth but are now extinct
<div data-bbox="22 1141 280 1220"> <p>1800 BC First large copper mines dug</p> </div>	hunter	A person who hunts for animals and fish to eat	People grow food and crops to eat and survive
<div data-bbox="22 1260 280 1340"> <p>1500 BC End of the use of henges</p> </div>	gatherer	A person who gathers wild berries and fruits to eat	The meat we eat comes from animals
<div data-bbox="22 1380 280 1460"> <p>1200 BC Celtic culture and tribal kingdoms begin</p> </div>	settlement	A place where people live and often work	 
<div data-bbox="22 1500 280 1580"> <p>800 BC Hillforts constructed</p> </div>	legacy	Something that comes from the past and has impacted modern life	
<div data-bbox="22 1500 280 1580"> <p>800 BC Iron Age begins</p> </div>			
<div data-bbox="22 1500 280 1580"> <p>100 BC Lindow Man in peat bog</p> </div>			
<div data-bbox="22 1500 280 1580"> <p>55 BC Julius Caesar invades Britain for the first time</p> </div>			
<div data-bbox="22 1500 280 1580"> <p>43 AD Roman Britain begins</p> </div>			

Timeline of Events	Subject Specific Knowledge		Key Knowledge
<p>3200 BC Hieroglyphics are developed to begin keeping records</p>	<p>artefact</p>	<p>an object made by human beings that historians use to learn about the past</p>	<p>I know the Ancient Egyptians were in the continent of Africa as early as 5000 years ago</p>
<p>2555 BC The Giza Pyramids are built for the pharaohs Khufu, Khare and Menkaure. The largest is 146 metres tall</p>	<p>ankh</p>	<p>a symbol of life that only gods of pharaohs could carry</p>	<p>I know the role of the River Nile in Egyptian life</p>
<p>2000 BC First ploughs attached to oxen - this revolutionises farming</p>	<p>civilization</p>	<p>the way of life for a particular group of people</p>	<p>I know what a pharaoh was and how they were important to Egyptian life</p>
<p>1332 BC The ten year reign of boy-king Tutankhamun begins - he was only 18 when he died. His tomb was famously found intact in 1922 by Howard Carter and his team</p>	<p>embalm</p>	<p>preserving a dead body using chemicals, salts and oils</p>	<p>I know what mummification was and the how it linked to the afterlife</p>
<p>51 BC Cleopatra VII is the last pharaoh of Egypt. She famously had a son with Roman leader Julius Caesar during her 21 year reign</p>	<p>excavate</p>	<p>digging in the ground to discover something that has been buried for a long time</p>	<p>What should I already know?</p>
<p>30 BC Cleopatra VII is defeated by Roman Emperor, Octavian. She dies, possibly as a result of a self-inflicted snakebite</p>	<p>hieroglyphics</p>	<p>symbols used by Ancient Egyptians as a form of writing</p>	<p>There are seven continents making up the Earth and each has its own History</p>
<p>7500 BC The first settlers arrive in the Nile Valley. As the area turns to desert, they move closer to the Nile banks to farm</p>	<p>mummification</p>	<p>a way of preserving a body after death</p>	<p>People in History have had different ideas about what happens when they die</p>
<p>2640 BC The first pyramid is built. It is a 'step' pyramid made of sandstone, encased in limestone, and over 70 metres tall</p>	<p>pharaoh</p>	<p>a ruler of Ancient Egypt</p>	<p>People in the past invented things that still influence our lives today</p>
	<p>pyramid</p>	<p>a huge stone structure used to keep the bodies of dead pharaohs</p>	<p>People in the past had different ways of recording their History</p>
	<p>sarcophagus</p>	<p>a decorated stone outer coffin used to place a mummy</p>	
	<p>Rosetta Stone</p>	<p>a broken part of a stone slab that helped researchers discover the meaning of hieroglyphics</p>	