



**Biscovey Academy Progression  
of Knowledge and Skills  
History- Year 6**



Umbrella Question	What sort of place was Benin 1,000 years ago and how do we know?	How was the war fought in places other than the battlefield?	An Gof: Hero or Villain?
National Curriculum Statements	A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history - one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; <b>Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.</b>	A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.	A local history study.
Knowledge (Substantive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Benin was a civilization of cities and towns, powerful kings and a large empire which traded over long distances.</li><li>Craftsmen were skilful in bronze and ivory.</li><li>They had religious belief systems, such as the one to ensure good harvest.</li><li>West Africa invented the smelting of copper and zinc ores and the casting of bronze as early as 10th century.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>WW2 is an aspect of 'Modern History.' <b>Modern history</b> is the history of the world beginning after the Middle Ages (approx. 1500s)</li><li>Germany invaded Poland September 1<sup>st</sup> 1939.</li><li>Britain and France declared war on Germany on September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1939 (start of WW2).</li><li>Government plan to temporarily move children to safer places.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Henry VII was King of England.</li><li>Main occupations were fishing and mining (tin).</li><li>Michael Joseph (An Gof) was a blacksmith from St Keverne.</li><li>An Gof means 'the smith' in Cornish.</li><li>In the second half of the 1500s, Cornish was still being spoken in mid Cornwall, but it was declining elsewhere.</li><li>English was spoken by the wealthy gentry (landowners).</li></ul>

- Benin still exists as a civilization with its Oba, palaces court, artists.
- We have to rely on written accounts that come from a later period mainly four or five hundred years later.
- Dutch and Portuguese were impressed by the order of the city. esp. of the palace which comprised about a third of city.
- The brass plaques are a rich source of evidence. They show aspects of Benin court life, shortly after Europe's first contact with West Africa. We rely a lot on these plaques, but they show only MEN.
- Evidence we have does not show how the ordinary people lived in villages outside the city as farmers, growers of yams and vegetables.
- The king was the most important person in government and treated with great respect.

- Evacuation was voluntary.
- In total, about 3.5 million children were evacuated.
- This would be war in the air and there would be more civilian damage than WW1.
- Some evacuees flourished in their new surroundings. Others endured a miserable time away from home. Many evacuees from inner-city areas had never seen farm animals before or eaten vegetables.
- Battle of Britain was the turning point for WW2.
- It was the first battle in history that was fought almost entirely in the air using aeroplanes.
- Germany's invasion plans had to be postponed, which gave Britain and its allies more time to plan a defence and attack.

- Cornwall's sense of identity and autonomy, helped to establish the anti-English sentiment.
- The people had a long tradition of independence which stemmed from racial identity, geographical remoteness and centuries of relative isolation.
- In 1538, the French ambassador to London, Gaspard de Coligny Chatillon, writes that the kingdom of England "contains Wales and Cornwall, natural enemies of the rest of England, and speaking a [different] language."
- The county enjoyed special privileges under the Stannary Law. This included exemption from certain royal and local taxes.
- Henry VII abolished Cornwall's special privileges and set new tin mining laws.
- The king demanded extremely high taxes from the Cornish to wage war.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the city there were two types of chief - palace chiefs and town chiefs</li> <li>• There is very little physical evidence about Benin from before the 16thC.</li> <li>• There are some parts of the walls, moats and ditches which remain, but we have to rely on stories and archaeology rather than written records.</li> <li>• The Oba was very important e.g. bronze heads with strings of precious coral beads show his wealth and status.</li> <li>• Symbolism was often used. Pupils understand the symbolic use of leopards etc on brasses. Leopards were considered 'kings of the forest' and were an important symbol of regal power in Benin.</li> <li>• Crocodiles, policemen of the waters, when shown on a plaque probably stand for the king's authority to punish wrongdoers.</li> <li>• The rise of Benin began before the Europeans arrived.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The British were able to fight off the German air force and win the Battle of Britain. Even though the Germans had more planes and more pilots, the British had the power of the RAF and the advantage that they were fighting on home territory and they also had radar.</li> <li>• There were a range of roles adults played on the home front, which were unique at that time. Each group helped to develop the 'Blitz Spirit' and 'kept the home fires burning'.</li> <li>• Many roles were taken over by women.</li> <li>• The reserved (or scheduled) occupation scheme was a complicated one, covering five million men in a vast range of jobs. These included railway and dockworkers, miners, farmers, agricultural workers, schoolteachers and doctors.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An Gof decided to take the complaint to the Tax Collector himself who lived in Bodmin.</li> <li>• Michael Joseph and Thomas Flamank the son of the tax collector) from Bodmin, persuaded many of the people of Cornwall to revolt against the King.</li> <li>• An army of 15,000 marched into Devon.</li> <li>• By Tuesday 13 June 1497, the Cornish army arrived at Guildford and then on to Blackheath where they pitched their final camp.</li> <li>• Faced with overwhelming odds, some Cornish deserted and by morning there remained only some 9-10,000 Cornish stalwarts left.</li> <li>• The Battle of Deptford Bridge (also known as Battle of Blackheath) took place on 17 June 1497 and was the climax of the Cornish Rebellion.</li> <li>• Henry VII had an army of some 25,000 men and the Cornish</li> </ul> |
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- Benin supplied the Portuguese with pepper, ivory, leopard skins and slaves as they were ideally suited for trade both on coast and inland.
- This encouraged growth of brass casting for the European market. The Portuguese especially wanted manillas - bracelets which were made in Holland traded throughout West Africa as a type of currency and melted down by brass workers in Benin.
- In the years after 1700, Benin lost much of its land, but it contained resources valued by Europe.
- In the 1890s, almost all of Africa was controlled by European nations, except Benin.
- In 1895, Benin closed trade routes for spices and palm oil.
- Palm oil became an important in products like soap, candles, margarine, tyres and lubricating grease. Palm oil also served an important role in tinsmithing, enabling the mass

- Germany surrendered on 7<sup>th</sup> May 1945 and VE day was declared the following day.
- V-E Day marked the end of most of the fighting in Europe, where tens of millions of service members and civilians were killed since the start of hostilities.

- lacked the support of cavalry or artillery.
- After carefully spreading rumours that he would attack on the following Monday, Henry moved against the Cornish at dawn on Saturday (17 June 1497).
- Being ill-armed and ill-led, and without horse or artillery, they were with no great difficulty cut in pieces and put to flight. Estimates of the Cornish dead range from 200 to 2000.
- An Gof gave the order for surrender. He fled but only got as far as Greenwich before being captured.
- An Gof and Flamank were both executed at Tyburn, London on 27 June 1497.
- Prisoners were sold into slavery and estates were seized and handed to more loyal subjects.
- The remaining rebels that escaped went home.

	<p>production of canned industrial foods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Captain Phillips was a deputy commissioner. In 1897, Phillips set out to depose the Oba of Benin, although his reasons for doing so remain unclear. He and his party were ambushed and slaughtered as they approached Benin City, with Phillips being among the casualties.</li> <li>• The <b>Benin Expedition of 1897</b>. An expedition by a British force of 1,200 men under Sir Harry Rawson set out in response to this. Rawson's troops captured and sacked Benin City, bringing to an end the Kingdom of Benin, which was eventually absorbed into colonial Nigeria.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe monetary penalties, extracted by Crown agents, pauperised sections of Cornwall for years to come.</li> <li>• There are monuments to An Gof; Bodmin street name, Bodmin stone in memory of Thomas Flamank and Michael Joseph, St Keverne memorial, Blackheath plaque.</li> </ul>
Skills (Disciplinary)	<p><b>Historical Enquiry</b> I can use evidence to help justify my opinion.</p> <p><b>Historical Interpretation</b> I understand that some people may view the evidence in different way</p>	<p><b>Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge.</b> <b>Reasons and results of historical events</b> I understand why <i>Germany</i> invaded Poland and what this resulted in.</p> <p><b>Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge.</b></p>	<p><b>Historical Interpretation</b> I can analyse a range of evidence from the past, but I understand that some interpretations might be more accurate and reliable than others.</p>

and therefore have a differing opinion.

**Historical Interpretation**

I understand that much of the written evidence comes from later and may therefore not be as reliable (secondary source).

**Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge**

I can use the evidence to make deductions about key features of Benin society.

**Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge**

**Change and Continuity.**

I understand the changes that took place in Benin when they began to trade with the Europeans.

**Historical Enquiry**

I can use evidence to answer the question as to why the Victorians decided to fight in Benin.

**Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge**

**Change and Continuity**

I can examine why the Victorians invaded and conquered Benin and

**Characteristic features of periods.**

I understand that children's experience of evacuation wasn't always the same.

**Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge.**

**Change and Continuity.**

I can identify key features of resistance to the German invasion.

**Historical Enquiry**

I can identify a variety of jobs which were unique during the period of WW2 and explain how we know what these were.

**Historical Interpretation**

I understand how propaganda was used and why this might give different interpretations of an event or time period.

**Historical Enquiry**

I understand why sources such as posters, were produced.

**Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge.**

**Characteristic features of periods.**

I can explain why VE day was a day of mixed emotions.

**Historical Interpretation**

I can use a range of evidence to support my opinions.

**Historical Enquiry**

I can use a range of evidence to help me make a reasoned response.

**Range and depth of Historical Knowledge**

I understand what caused the people to rebel.

**Range and depth of Historical Knowledge**



I understand the results of the rebellion and the impact it had on the Cornish people.

**Historical Interpretation**

I understand why people may have different views about an historical event.

**Historical Enquiry**

I can construct an informed response based on my research and prior knowledge.

	the consequences.		
Fieldwork/ Cultural Capital Opportunities		Bodmin Keep - Cornwall's Army Museum. Visitor.	
Significant Individuals	Oba Ovonramwen, Oba Eweka II, General Asoro, Chief Obasogie, General Ebohimi	Noor Inayat Khan, Winston Churchill, Adolf Hitler, Neville Chamberlain, Franklin Roosevelt.	An Gof, Thamas Flamank, Henry VII, Lord Audley.
Career	<p>Anthropologist</p> 	<p>Documentary Maker</p> 	<p>Researcher</p> 