

LKS2 - history composites and components

Lesson 1:	Lesson 2:	Lesson 3:	Lesson 4:	Lesson 5:	Lesson 6:	Lesson 7:
<p>WALT: Describe the three different periods of the Stone Age.</p> <p>Know that the Stone Age lasted a very long time.</p> <p>Know that the oldest period of the Stone Age, the Palaeolithic period, began approximately 2.5 million years ago.</p> <p>Know that the Middle Stone Age is called the Mesolithic period.</p> <p>Know that the Neolithic period, often called the New Stone Age, dates back approximately 8-10,000 years.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain the change from hunter-gatherer to permanent settlers.</p> <p>Know that these hunter-gatherers were almost always moving (nomadic) to find food.</p> <p>Know that during the Stone Age, our ancestors started to use tools and weapons made out of stone to help them hunt and eat food.</p> <p>Know that as a consequence of changes in global climate, crops became more readily available, and Stone Age humans began to farm the land.</p> <p>Know that our ancestors were always searching for good sources of food, avoiding predators and trying to cope with the weather conditions of different seasons.</p> <p>Know that in the early Stone Age, humans would have slept in basic temporary shelters, often in the open air, or in caves.</p> <p>Know that about 10,000 years ago, as the climate warmed, certain crops like wheat and barley became more plentiful.</p> <p>Know that because of this, humans no longer needed to move around as much to find food and started building permanent homes to live in near land that they could farm.</p>	<p>WAL: about the Stone Age village Skara Brae and how it helps us to understand about Stone Age life.</p> <p>Know that Skara Brae is a well-preserved Stone Age village in the Orkney Islands, Scotland.</p> <p>Know that this ancient settlement dates back to about 3000 BCE and was made up of several one-room dwellings with a communal room for cooking and working.</p> <p>Know that these small houses were notable for their stone furniture, a drainage system and even indoor toilets!</p> <p>Know that the village at Skara Brae was discovered in 1850 and has provided lots of artefacts which help us understand what life was like in the Stone Age.</p> <p>Know that historical sources from Skara Brae include jewellery, ornaments and dice games.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain the changes that took place in how people found food during the Stone Age.</p> <p>Know that in early Stone Age times, humans lived in small groups, using stone tools as they hunted for large mammals and gathered plants, fruit and berries.</p> <p>Know that in the early Stone Age, people would sometimes eat meat that had been found by scavenging.</p> <p>Know that in the early Stone Age, people lived on a diet of fruits, seeds, grasses and wheat.</p> <p>Know that historians have proof of this by examining teeth from Stone Age remains.</p> <p>Know that the Stone Age saw the beginning of the use of tools and weapons by our human ancestors.</p> <p>Know that they developed different tools to help them kill these large, dangerous animals. Some weapons and tools were made from bone, ivory or antler. Others were made by sharpening sticks. Nets made out of tree branches were used to catch fish and smaller animals.</p> <p>Know that in the late Palaeolithic period, humans started using bows and arrows to help them catch prey.</p> <p>Know that these tools and weapons gave early humans a competitive advantage in hunting over animals such as woolly mammoths and bison.</p> <p>Know that the Stone Age ended when humans began to use metal to make tools and weapons.</p>	<p>WALT: Describe what makes the Bronze Age significant.</p> <p>Know that the Bronze Age, the period immediately after the Stone Age, is the time when metals like bronze (made by heating a mix of tin and copper in a furnace) started to be commonly used.</p> <p>Know that metalworking was not the only significant change during the Bronze Age; methods of writing, the invention of the wheel and systems of irrigation are other developments that took place in this period.</p> <p>Know that this very significant era in history began at different times throughout the world, starting in Britain in approximately 2100 BCE.</p> <p>Know that well-preserved metal artefacts have also provided us with lots of evidence of how connected societies were in these ancient times.</p> <p>Know that by using historical evidence, we can tell when and where different societies began the Bronze Age.</p> <p>Know that evidence and artefacts can also tell us about religious beliefs, traditions and culture.</p> <p>Know that the discovery of the Amesbury Archer at Amesbury, in Wiltshire, helped historians prove that the metalworking skills of the Bronze Age were brought here by people who had travelled from mainland Europe.</p> <p>Know that they came to live and work in Britain and had a significant influence on the culture, beliefs and pastimes of the people there.</p>	<p>WALT: describe Bronze Age beliefs.</p> <p>Know that the Bronze Age first saw the custom of burying people in single graves, instead of the communal ones common in Stone Age times.</p> <p>Know that by the end of the Bronze Age, people had begun cremating the dead, saving their ashes in small pots called urns.</p> <p>Know that the Bronze Age was a time of significant change in people's religious beliefs.</p> <p>Know that the Beaker people, from central Europe, brought Bronze Age technology to Britain.</p> <p>Know that in the Bronze Age, burial mounds (called barrows) were made in the style of the Beaker culture.</p> <p>Know that they were more rounded than the longer, communal Stone Age burial mounds and surrounded by ditches.</p> <p>Know that only one important person was buried in a Bronze Age barrow.</p> <p>Know that the objects that were buried with the body, such as pottery, cups, jewellery and precious metals, give historians important clues about the time period.</p>	<p>WAL: about Stonehenge.</p> <p>Know that the famous prehistoric stone circle, Stonehenge, was built over many hundreds of years.</p> <p>Know that work began in the late Stone Age, around 3000 BC.</p> <p>Know that people made many changes to the monument over the centuries.</p> <p>Know that the last changes were made in the early Bronze Age, around 1500 BCE.</p> <p>Know that the size and scale of the monument suggests it was very important to the people who built it.</p> <p>Know that no one is exactly sure of its purpose, but it could have been used as a place of worship.</p> <p>Know that other suggestions are that it was a form of solar calendar or even a communal burial ground.</p>

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Lesson 8:	Lesson 9:	Lesson 10:	Lesson 11:	Lesson 12:	Lesson 13:
<p>WALT: Describe how artefacts explain the past and what Bronze Age artefacts tell us.</p> <p>Know that by using historical evidence, we can tell when and where different societies began the Bronze Age.</p> <p>Know that evidence and artefacts can also tell us about religious beliefs, traditions and culture.</p> <p>Know that the discovery of the Amesbury Archer at Amesbury, in Wiltshire, helped historians prove that the metalworking skills of the Bronze Age were brought here by people who had travelled from mainland Europe.</p> <p>Know that these people came to live and work in Britain, and had a significant influence on the culture, beliefs and pastimes of the people there.</p> <p>Know that we know this because of the metalwork and other remains found at burial sites and ancient settlements across Britain.</p> <p>Know that the Amesbury Archer was discovered in a grave in Amesbury, in 2002.</p> <p>Know that this early Bronze Age man was buried with over 100 objects, including metalworking tools. The find helps to prove that metalworking came from Europe as people travelled and settled.</p> <p>Know that in 2016, archaeologists discovered a perfectly preserved ancient wheel dating back to about 1000 BCE.</p> <p>Know that it was found in Must Farm Quarry, Cambridgeshire, among the remains of a Bronze Age settlement. The site was given the nickname Britain's Pompeii because of the well-preserved artefacts and remains found there.</p> <p>Know that many hoards of bronze and gold artefacts dating back to the Bronze Age have been found in Britain. Axes, swords, buttons, brooches and more have given us clues as to what life was like for these ancient people.</p>	<p>WALT: describe what makes the Iron Age significant.</p> <p>Know that the Iron Age in Britain was from approximately 800 BCE until the Roman Conquest of 43 CE.</p> <p>Know that in this period, iron, a much stronger metal than bronze, was being used across Europe to make weapons and farming tools.</p> <p>Know that as people travelled, this new technology spread with them.</p> <p>Know that the use of iron is significant because of the huge changes that it brought to farming and conflict.</p> <p>Know that iron continued to be the most influential metal used until the 1800s when steel widely used metal.</p>	<p>WAL: about Iron Age Celts. Travel, beliefs and weapons.</p> <p>Travel Know that during the Iron Age, a group of people called the Celts travelled across Europe.</p> <p>Know that they moved around to trade but many settled in Britain.</p> <p>Know that the Celts were part of different tribes or clans that lived together.</p> <p>Know that these communities shared a similar language, set of beliefs and culture.</p> <p>Beliefs Know that the Iron Age Celts believed in many different gods.</p> <p>Know that the druids (priests) believed in immortality (life after death) and so Celts were buried with ornaments, weapons and food to take with them to the afterlife.</p> <p>Weapons Know that the Iron Age brought new farming technology but also new weapons like swords and spears.</p> <p>Know that as a consequence, fighting between tribes became more common.</p> <p>Know that farmers and villagers were often attacked, and their crops and animals stolen.</p> <p>Know that hill forts became a place of shelter during times of threat.</p>	<p>WALT: explain the way Celts were able to farm and preserve food.</p> <p>Know that during the Iron Age, farming was made easier by the use of iron tools, like ards (iron ploughs).</p> <p>Know that more food production meant the surplus could be stored or sold, and soon the landowners became wealthy and powerful.</p> <p>People's lives depended on on the seasons and on the crops they could grow.</p> <p>Know that the Celts were excellent farmers and, by increasing the land that they could farm, were able to produce more food than they needed.</p> <p>Know that surplus grains (wheat, barley, oats, millet and rye) were stored in granaries to be used in times of drought and famine or to be traded.</p> <p>Know that Iron Age people, such as the Celts, also kept livestock (goats, sheep, pigs and cows) and developed techniques like smoking and salting to preserve food.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain why settlements need to be fortified.</p> <p>Know that one of the most dominant features of the Iron Age countryside was the hill fort.</p> <p>Know that inside the hill forts, families lived in round houses.</p> <p>Know that these were simple one-roomed homes with a pointed thatched roof and walls made from wattle and daub (a mixture of mud and twigs).</p> <p>Know that in the centre of a round house was a fire where meals were cooked in a cauldron.</p> <p>Know that around the walls were jars for storing food and beds made from straw covered with animal skins.</p> <p>Know that Banks, ditches and wooden fortifications often surrounded these important settlements.</p> <p>Know that during peaceful times, they were inhabited by farmers.</p> <p>Know that during battles, they provided shelter for local populations.</p> <p>Know that Iron Age hill forts were designed to provide protection to villagers and local farmers and to keep enemies out.</p> <p>Know that to make the forts safe, people built heavily defended wooden walls and fortifications along the contours (edges) of big hills.</p> <p>Know that lines of earthworks, such as soil banks and ditches, were constructed to add extra protection, making the hill forts hard to attack.</p> <p>Know that warriors worked on the fortifications to protect against attacks from rival clans.</p>	<p>WALT: explain the differences between the lives of the rich and the poor in Iron Age communities.</p> <p>Know that a blacksmith is someone who works with iron and steel.</p> <p>Know that during the Iron Age, the production of iron tools and objects became essential.</p> <p>Know that without the blacksmith's specialist skills, warriors would not have been able to defend themselves or attack other tribes.</p> <p>Know that farmers came to rely on iron tools to help grow the food that a settlement needed. As a consequence, the blacksmith became a significant person in society.</p> <p>Know that the Iron Age brought significant social change.</p> <p>Know that during this period, societies began to produce and preserve more food than they needed to survive.</p> <p>Know that they were able to store grain and to trade the surplus.</p> <p>Know that because of this, land ownership and grain production became the way to gain wealth and power.</p> <p>Know that the landowners became wealthy and powerful, while the poor had to work hard in the fields.</p>

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<p>WALT: Explain what makes the Ancient Egyptians significant</p> <p>The ancient Egyptian civilisation began 5,000 years ago when people started building villages next to the River Nile in north-east Africa. It lasted for around 3,000 years.</p> <p>Know that for 3000 years, Ancient Egypt was home to some of the most influential inventions and discoveries in history.</p> <p>Know that the Egyptians developed systems for writing (including hieroglyphics) and mathematics.</p> <p>Know that they used paper (papyrus) and wrote texts on religion, astronomy, and medicine.</p> <p>Know that the Egyptians built magnificent buildings, temples and tombs, decorating them with pictures, paintings and carvings.</p> <p>Know that this great civilisation continued until the death of Cleopatra VII in 30 BCE when Egypt fell to the Roman Empire.</p>	<p>WALT: explain why the Ancient Egyptians were able to settle near the Nile and prove that the Egyptians were skilled farmers and engineers.</p> <p>Know that the Ancient Egyptians were located in the Nile Valley, in Northeast Africa.</p> <p>Know that they settled in permanent homes near the River Nile, where they could grow crops on the fertile land.</p> <p>Know that the Egyptians were skilled farmers and invented tools and technology to allow them to produce the food that a great civilisation would need.</p> <p>Know that they invented methods of irrigation using large canals to supply fresh water to their crops.</p> <p>Know that the shaduf was a hand-operated way of lifting water from the irrigation canals to water the fields for farming.</p> <p>Know that the Egyptians also used hand ploughs and larger ploughs that were pulled by oxen.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain why the Rosetta Stone is such an important artefact</p> <p>Know that there are lots of Egyptian artefacts to provide first-hand (primary) evidence.</p> <p>Know that this evidence ranges from huge pyramids to small items of jewellery and pottery.</p> <p>Know that some objects, like the Rosetta Stone, have been significant in helping historians decipher ancient, lost languages.</p> <p>Know that the Rosetta Stone is one of the most significant artefacts from Ancient Egypt.</p> <p>Know that this was found in 1799.</p> <p>Know that the same text appears on it in three different types of writing, which has helped historians to decipher hieroglyphics and to understand Ancient Egyptian diaries and accounts.</p>	<p>WALT: Provide an overview of the pyramids at Giza</p> <p>Know that Ancient Egyptians were very skilled builders, and there are more than 100 pyramids in Egypt.</p> <p>Know that the most famous of all can be seen at Giza, near Cairo, and is called the Great Pyramid.</p> <p>Know that this is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.</p> <p>Know that it was built for the Pharaoh (king) Khufu in 2560 BCE and took 20 years to build.</p> <p>Know that The Great Pyramid was 147 metres in height and made from approximately 2.3 million stones, each weighing a tonne on average.</p> <p>Know that the Great Pyramid of Giza is around 4,600 years old. It was the tallest human-made structure in the world for 3,800 years.</p> <p>Know that after it was finished, it was covered in white limestone. There were three chambers and two entrances. However, the inside was looted (robbed) and nothing remains except for some large sarcophagi (coffins) of the early pharaohs.</p> <p>Know that the Great Pyramid was part of a group of pyramids outside Giza, which also included the Great Sphinx.</p>	<p>WALT: explain how and why pyramids were built and what an obelisk is.</p> <p>Know that the pyramids were built to bury Ancient Egyptian kings and queens.</p> <p>Know that they were designed to be a comfortable place to enjoy the afterlife, and acted as a display of power and wealth.</p> <p>Know that often taking decades to build, the pyramids were not, as many people used to believe, built by slaves.</p> <p>Know that they were made by peasant farmers who provided labour for the king in return for food, oil and cloth.</p> <p>Know the building work, which usually took place when farmland was flooded, was overseen by architects and the Vizier (the king's chief minister).</p> <p>Know that the Egyptians also built many obelisks (stone pillars carved from a single piece of stone).</p> <p>Know that they were usually placed at the entrance to temples and are another example of the incredible engineering skills that the Ancient Egyptians developed.</p> <p>Know that these were built to commemorate the achievements of kings, queens and wealthy Egyptians or to worship the gods.</p> <p>Know that these were covered with Egyptian writing (hieroglyphics) offering dedications to the gods, particularly Ra, the sun god, in the hope that the kingdom would be given magical protection.</p>	<p>WALT: explain the Ancient Egyptian beliefs about death.</p> <p>Know that Egyptians believed in immortality and developed complex burial rituals, including mummification.</p> <p>Know that the pyramids were built as tombs for their dead kings (pharaohs).</p> <p>Know that not every Ancient Egyptian was buried in a great pyramid or grand tomb but belief in the afterlife meant that even the poorest Egyptians were buried with items to take with them on their journey to the next life after death.</p> <p>Know that their bodies were also wrapped in cotton to help preserve them.</p> <p>Know that without this careful preparation of the body, the Egyptians believed you would be unable to stay in the heavenly afterlife.</p> <p>Know that Egyptians believed that the souls of the dead were ferried across a river into the afterlife, which they called the Land of Two Fields.</p> <p>Know that there were several things you had to do before you were allowed to enter. Above all, you had to have a light heart, which was only made possible by completing lots of good deeds during your lifetime.</p> <p>Know that it was also essential that your name was written down somewhere (usually in the 'Book of the Dead') and your body had to be preserved so that you could stay in the heavenly afterlife for eternity.</p>	<p>WALT: Summarise the differences between burials for different groups in society.</p> <p>Know that only pharaohs were buried in pyramids and magnificent tombs.</p> <p>Know that very wealthy people could afford to be buried in mastabas.</p> <p>Know that a mastaba is an underground tomb with a flat-roof structure made of mud bricks.</p> <p>Know that poorer people were also able to go to the next world, after death, but they were buried in the sand.</p> <p>Know that their relatives would probably have buried them with as many things as they could afford, so that they would be comfortable in the afterlife.</p> <p>Know that a loved one would have been wrapped in simple cloth and have been buried with some clothes or a jar of wine.</p>

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Lesson 8	Lesson 9	Lesson 10	Lesson 11	Lesson 12	Lesson 13	Lesson 14
<p>WALT: explain how Ancient Rome were successful in conflict.</p> <p>Know that Ancient Rome's success depended on its ability to win battles against invaders and neighbouring armies.</p> <p>Know that the early Romans also made treaties (agreements) with neighbours and other city-states until, with their powerful, well-trained army, they became the undisputed rulers of Italy.</p> <p>Know that they invented new ways of fighting and were always looking to improve their military.</p> <p>Know that as a consequence, they won more and more territory and set their sights beyond the Italian peninsula.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain the changes in how the Roman Empire was governed.</p> <p>Know that Rome went through many changes in the way it was governed.</p> <p>Know that firstly, it was ruled by kings and then became a republic (a state without a king) in 509 BCE and was led by senators using a constitution.</p> <p>Know that civil wars and arguments about how to rule went on for centuries.</p> <p>Know that in 45 BCE, Julius Caesar, the famous general, declared himself the supreme ruler and dictator for life of Rome.</p> <p>Know that he was assassinated the following year by political rivals who wanted a return to the Republic.</p> <p>Know that in 27 BCE Caesar's heir, Octavian, took power and was given the title Augustus, Emperor of Rome. This marked the beginning of the Roman Empire.</p>	<p>WALT: explain when Britain was conquered by the Romans and identify failed attempts</p> <p>Know that led by the famous military commander Julius Caesar, the Roman army first tried to invade Britain in 55 and 54 BCE.</p> <p>Know that the attempt in 55 BCE failed because of bad weather.</p> <p>Know that a year later, the Romans had limited success, only conquering the southern Celtic tribes.</p> <p>Know that the Romans collected tributes (taxes) but made no major attempts to expand their territories.</p> <p>Know that they were back almost one hundred years later in 43 CE under the command of Emperor Claudius. Claudius brought a much larger army and pushed north and west from the south coast.</p> <p>Know that the Roman army was very powerful and despite resistance from many British tribes, came to control most of England and Wales by about 100 CE.</p> <p>Know that the Romans travelled as far as modern-day Scotland but were unable to keep this area under control, building a wall to keep the northernmost tribes out.</p> <p>Know that following the successful conquest of much of Britain, the Romans stayed in Britain until 410 CE.</p>	<p>WALT: about who led the Iceni tribe against the Romans and their rebellion.</p> <p>Know that one of the most famous rebellions of this time was led by Queen Boudicca, the leader of the Iceni tribe. She led a huge army against the Romans in the cities of Colchester, London and St Albans.</p> <p>Boudicca led her army against the Romans in AD60. She is remembered as a strong leader and ferocious warrior.</p> <p>Know that she fought in a famous battle called the Battle of Watling Street.</p> <p>Know that the Roman army won the battle against Boudicca and her army. They ruled Britain for the next 350 years.</p> <p>Know that her army was finally defeated by a skilful and well-trained group of 1,200 Roman soldiers who defeated almost 80,000 men.</p> <p>Know that Boudicca lived many years ago, so we don't have much information about her. But we can use objects from the past to help us understand her story.</p> <p>Know that there are no pictures of Boudicca, so we don't know what she looked like.</p> <p>Know that Roman historian Tacitus said she had long red hair that hung below her waist.</p> <p>Know that Boudicca's soldiers painted themselves blue to make themselves look more frightening!</p>	<p>WALT: explain the significant changes that the Romans brought to Britain.</p> <p>Know that the Romans brought significant changes to Britain.</p> <p>Know that they built over 10,000 miles of roads and built houses, forts and temples from stone rather than wood.</p> <p>Know that before the Romans arrived, most Britons had lived in the countryside.</p> <p>Know that the Romans also brought bathhouses, central heating and sanitation and built one of the most famous set of defences in history: Hadrian's Wall.</p> <p>Know that Emperor Hadrian was visiting Britain in 122 CE.</p> <p>Know that he ordered a great wall, made up of 15 forts, to be built to separate Roman Britain from Scotland.</p> <p>Know that the remains of many of these forts can still be seen today, giving us clues about life in Roman Britain.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain what happened at Pompeii and why Pompeii can tell us so much about Roman life.</p> <p>Know that in 79 CE a volcano called Mount Vesuvius, in the Bay of Naples, suddenly erupted.</p> <p>Know that this huge explosion sent ash, lava and fumes down onto the city of Pompeii at the base of the volcano.</p> <p>Know that the eruption was so fast and so powerful that the city was buried almost instantly.</p> <p>Know that centuries later, archaeologists discovered well-preserved artefacts and remains, including paintings and beautiful mosaics.</p> <p>Know that these primary sources are a significant record of what life was like in Roman towns.</p>	<p>WALT: investigate some famous Roman buildings including the Colosseum.</p> <p>Know that thanks to the engineering skills of the Romans, ancient buildings like the Colosseum and the Pantheon, built thousands of years ago from concrete, are a significant source of historical evidence that survive to this day.</p> <p>Know that the Colosseum, which still stands in the heart of Rome today, was built as a vast arena for the people of Rome.</p> <p>Know that Emperor Vespasian started construction in c.70 CE and his sons, Titus and Domitian, completed it.</p> <p>Know that it is made from concrete, a technology that the Romans perfected, and is the largest amphitheatre ever built.</p> <p>Know that while the designers and architects were Roman, the building work was done by Jewish slaves.</p> <p>Know that the Colosseum could hold an average of 65,000 people, who would come to watch violent shows between gladiators, wild animals or prisoners.</p> <p>Know that the Colosseum was also home to chariot racing and plays.</p>

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<p>WALT: explain what Bennerley Viaduct is and why it was built.</p> <p>Know that Bennerley Viaduct is a grade 2* listed railway viaduct built in 1877 by the Great Northern Railway Company.</p> <p>Know that at over a quarter of a mile long, it is the longest wrought iron viaduct in the country.</p> <p>Know that it straddles the River Erewash connecting Ilkeston in Derbyshire with Awwsworth in Nottinghamshire.</p> <p>Know that the "Iron Giant" has been described by the World Monuments Fund as being an "extraordinary monument".</p> <p>Know that the viaduct was constructed to carry the Great Northern Railway Company's Derbyshire and Staffordshire extension "the Friargate Line" across the Erewash Valley.</p> <p>Know that a combination of reasons led to the creation of the new railway line.</p>	<p>WALT: explain who built Bennerley viaduct.</p> <p>Know that in the mid-1800s, the rail network was owned by private railway companies. The Midland Railway was the main company in the region.</p> <p>Know that the influential private coal owners in the Erewash Valley were keen to break the Midland Railway control as they controlled transport costs which raised the price of coal.</p> <p>Know that the Midland Railway was based in Derby but businesses and councillors in the city thought that the Midland Railway were holding back the development of Derby.</p> <p>Know that the Midland controlled the prices of goods coming in and out of the city.</p> <p>Know that businesses and councils lobbied Parliament for the city to be served by an additional railway company.</p> <p>Know that the City of Derby were so desperate to break the monopoly of the Midland Railway that they let the Great Northern Railway build its line right through the heart of the city at Friargate.</p> <p>Know that an Act of Parliament was passed in 1872 which gave The Great Northern Railway Company permission to build the Derbyshire and Staffordshire extension which is also known as the Friargate Line.</p> <p>Know that the construction of the line provided a significant engineering challenge as the easy geographical routes had already been taken.</p> <p>Know that the biggest obstacle was crossing of the Erewash Valley between Awwsworth and Ilkeston, an area with many mine workings.</p> <p>Know that the iconic Bennerley Viaduct was constructed in an 18-month period in 1877 and 1878 as a bespoke engineering solution to overcome this engineering challenge.</p>	<p>WALT: explain why Bennerley Viaduct is culturally significant.</p> <p>Know that at over a quarter of a mile long, it is the longest wrought iron viaduct in the country.</p> <p>Know that it straddles the River Erewash connecting Ilkeston in Derbyshire with Awwsworth in Nottinghamshire. The "Iron Giant" has been described by the World Monuments Fund as being an "extraordinary monument".</p> <p>Know that the viaduct is a source of local pride uniting many sections of the community.</p> <p>Know that it is an iconic symbol of the area's rich industrial heritage and culture.</p> <p>Know that coal mining and ironworks once played a major role in the local economy.</p> <p>Know that Bennerley Viaduct was used to transport coal and iron ore. Many older local people fondly recall crossing the viaduct on day trips to the seaside.</p> <p>Know that many local groups have a specific interest in the viaduct including: railway enthusiasts; engineers; historical and archaeological societies; transport groups and many more.</p> <p>Know that the viaduct provides inspiration for artists.</p> <p>Know that the area beneath the viaduct is rich in wildlife and the community values its diverse natural heritage.</p> <p>Know that the large numbers attending talks and guided walks bear witness to the huge community interest in the project and its cultural significance to them.</p>	<p>WALT: describe the events of the Zeppelin Attack of the Viaduct.</p> <p>Know that the most eventful moment in the history of the viaduct was the first world war Zeppelin bombing.</p> <p>Know that on Monday 31 January 1916, Kapitanleutnant Franz Stabbert and 17 crew travelled across the North Sea in Zeppelin L-20, along with a fleet of eight other airships, with Liverpool, Sheffield and Manchester as their targets.</p> <p>Know that because of bad weather, basic navigation and mechanical problems some of the airships became lost or had to turn back.</p> <p>Know that extensive thick fog combined with poor navigational equipment meant that the zeppelins had very little idea where they were.</p> <p>Know that Kapitanleutnant Franz Stabbert it is thought, was attracted to the glow coming from Bennerley ironworks and at 8.20 pm the L-20 loomed over Ilkeston.</p> <p>Know that here, he dropped seven high explosive bombs, one of which fell just to the south of the viaduct on the Midland Railway line at Bennerley Junction.</p> <p>Know that shrapnel marks can still be seen on the viaduct. The Railway line was damaged along with a signal box and a cattle shed. As a result of the raids in the Ilkeston area, two men and a cow were killed.</p> <p>Know that the stories of the bombing raid have passed down through generations.</p>	<p>WALT: explain why Bennerley Viaduct is known as a survivor.</p> <p>Know that Bennerley Viaduct is a survivor making it through storms, floods and attempts to demolish it.</p> <p>Know that other wrought iron viaducts such as the Crumlin, Dowery, Dell, Staithes and Belah have all disappeared from the landscape.</p> <p>Know that in the British Isles, only the Meldon (Devon) and Bennerley survive and on a global scale, there are few wrought iron viaducts that remain.</p> <p>Know that after the closure of the Friargate line in 1968, British Rail wanted to demolish the structure. The viaduct no longer had a purpose and its ongoing maintenance had become expensive for them.</p> <p>Know that it was going to be expensive to demolish so this gave it some time.</p> <p>Know that the viaduct was given grade 2* listing in 1974 which gave it increased protection as it was deemed to be a structure of national importance.</p> <p>Know that British Rail still applied demolish it in 1975 but they were refused permission.</p> <p>Know that the Bennerley Viaduct Preservation Trust was formed and for nearly two decades, this group promoted the vision of re-opening the viaduct successfully countering those who sought the viaduct's demolition.</p> <p>Know that the viaduct escaped demolition by a combination of good fortune and by the efforts of so many people, councils and organisations who all continue to join forces to ensure it can be enjoyed by future generations.</p>	<p>Visit to Bennerley Viaduct</p> <p>End of unit quiz</p>