

<p><u>Year 6</u></p> <p><u>Substantive Concepts</u> <u>"Golden Threads"</u></p> <p>Migration Conflict Diversity</p>	<p>Autumn 1</p> <p>➤ Migration</p>	<p>Autumn 2</p> <p>➤ Migration</p>	<p>Spring</p> <p>➤ The Mayan Civilisation c. 900 AD</p>
<p>Year 6 Knowledge End Points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can be 'pushed' or 'pulled' towards migrating somewhere. • A variety of push factors, including famine, war, persecution and unemployment. • Persecution can be defined as hostility or ill treatment on the basis of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or political beliefs. • Huguenots and Palatines were persecuted due to religious reasons. • Jews have been persecuted over many periods of time for a variety of reasons, including religious reasons and money. This is antisemitism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiences of migrants were varied and included positive and negative outcomes which changed over time. • Julia Tertia was a mixed race woman who lived in Rome but then migrated to York during Roman Britain. • Historians believe one of her parents was from North Africa. • She was known as the "Ivory Bangle Lady" because she was buried with bangles on her wrists. • The ivory bracelets came from North Africa and were very precious which indicates her potential wealth. • Other bangles found were made from jet which is native to Yorkshire, showing where Julia may have spent her time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 3 major periods in the history of the Mayan civilisation beginning in 2,000 BCE Pre-classic; Classic and ending in the 1500s Post-Classic. • The Mayan Pre-Classic period existed at the same time as the Neolithic Age (New Stone Age), the Bronze Age and the Iron Age in Britain. • The Mayans were in their Classic Period in 900 AD. • The Maya have continued to develop and adapt into modern day. • Mesoamerica is the area from central Mexico down through Central America. • The Mayans live in the continent of North America.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Irish suffered a potato famine which led to mass migration. • In the late 1900s into the 2000s, Afghans and Syrians migrated due to war and conflict. • In 1200 - 1300, 'pulled' migrants who were encouraged to migrate to Britain for better job opportunities included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flemish weavers - Italian bankers - Irish, Scottish, French and German merchants • Migrants from Common Wealth countries post-World War Two included people from the Caribbean (Windrush) and Asia. • The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of countries in Europe. Their main purpose is to uphold peace and bring the people of Europe together. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julia's remains changed historians' perspectives of some African people's experiences during Roman Britain. It allowed us to see that not all African migrants were enslaved. • In 1066, Jewish communities arrived in Britain from France. • Money lending was forbidden for Christians but Jews were permitted to lend money. • The Norman Kings needed to borrow money to build castles and secure their kingdom. • The Jews were 'pulled' to migrate to Britain as they were promised new communities and protection from the crown. • The Jewish experience got steadily worse as Christian churchmen disagreed with Jewish beliefs. • By Richard's I ruling, anti-semitic views were increasing and there were increasing attacks on Jews in Britain. • The Massacre of the Jews of York in 1190 tells the story of antisemitism and persecution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They lived in mostly mountain and jungle. This made success harder than civilisations like Ancient Egypt who had the River Nile. • They knew how to grow crops (maize), irrigate fields, hunt and trade. • Maize was very significant to the Mayans. It made up most of their diet and they worshipped a maize god. They believed the first humans were made by the gods from maize dough. • Life was hierarchal in both the Maya Civilisation and Britain 900 AD. • The Mayans believed strongly in a hierarchy: royals, nobles, commoners, serfs and finally, slaves. • Anglo-Saxon Britain consisted of: royals, major and minor nobility, freemen, serfs and finally, slaves. • The life of commoners was poorly recorded in this time. Suggest reasons as to why this could be. • Chocolate was very significant to the Mayans. It was used in religious ceremonies and medicines.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 2004, the EU expanded to include 10 Eastern European countries, including Poland, Hungary and Estonia.• A small number of countries, including the UK, continued to have open borders for Eastern European migrants, when other EU countries enforces controlled borders.• Romans, Vikings and Anglo-Saxons also had 'push' and 'pull' factors that brought them to Britain. Name one reason for each such as: flooding in their homelands; better farming options in Britain; Britain was rich in goods and treasures; and to acquire land and slaves.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ancient Maya eventually used cacao beans as currency. In 900 AD Britain, they were using coins. Describe the positives and negatives to using either.• The Mayans were the first Mesoamerican civilisation to achieve a writing system.• They developed a writing system using hieroglyphics.• The Anglo-Saxons had an alphabet called futhark and eventually the Latin alphabet (using knowledge from the Britons).• The Maya were successful mathematicians. They used the number 0 and wrote numbers 1-19 using bars and dots.• This mathematical skill helped them to build incredible temples and pyramids like The Temple of Kukulkán at Chichén Itzá.• The Anglo-Saxons used the Roman Numeral number system.
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