Things that happened

An EVENT is something that happened.
These pages tell you about 20 really great events.
They are all very famous.

This is YOUR pack of events!
You can colour the pictures and write what YOU think!

What are the special events in your life?
Can you remember some of them?
The special events in my life are:
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

My name is ____________________________________________

My teacher’s name is __________________________________

My school is _________________________________________
The Exodus

The Jews escaped from Egypt.

The King of Egypt chased the Jews.
His army was swallowed up in the Red Sea.

What I think about the Exodus
The Exodus Factfile

The Jews come to Egypt

The Jews were starving. They came to Egypt to find food. The King of Egypt was called the Pharaoh. He made the Jews slaves. Moses was leader of the Jews. He prayed to God for help.

God helps the Jews

The Bible says that God’s angels killed the Egyptians’ eldest sons. The Pharaoh let the Jews go. Then he changed his mind. His army chased the Jews. The Bible says that God let the Jews walk through the Red Sea. Then God closed the sea up again.

Why we remember the Exodus

The Jews made a new country. They called it Israel. Each year the Jews remember the angels’ help. This is the festival of Passover. They have a special meal and prayers. They are thanking God for saving them from slavery.

Something to do

1. Look at the picture. The Egyptian army is in the ____________________________.

2. Where had the Jews come from? ________________________________________

The Exodus timeline

The Exodus happened about 1250 BC.

Mark an X on the timeline when the Exodus happened.
The Greek Olympic Games

The oldest sports meeting in the world.

Greek athletes did not wear any clothes!

What I think about the Olympic Games
The Greek Olympic Games Factfile

Games instead of fighting
The Greeks used to fight a lot. They decided that sport was better than war.

Every four years Greek athletes met at Olympia in Greece.
They worshipped their gods and held sports. Only men could take part.

Winners and losers
There were three kinds of sports: athletics, fighting (boxing and wrestling), horse races (including chariot races).

Wrestlers could do almost anything. But they were not allowed to bite or dig out people’s eyes!
Only the winner got a prize. He was given a crown of leaves.

Why we remember the Greek Olympic Games
About 100 years ago the Olympic Games started again.
Athletes from all over the world took part.
The Olympics are still held every four years. Nowadays there are many more events, such as sailing and tennis.

Something to do
1. Look at the picture. What is the man holding?

2. How often did the Olympic Games take place?

The Greek Olympic Games timeline
The first Olympic Games we know about was in 776 BC.

Mark an X on the timeline when the first Olympic Games happened.
The First Marathon

Battle news turns into a sports event.

The Greeks won a great battle at Marathon. The soldier with the news ran so fast that he died!

What I think about the first marathon
The First Marathon Factfile

The Persians attack the Greeks
A large army of Persians came to Greece in ships. It landed on the beach at Marathon. The Greek soldiers went to meet them. The Greeks and the Persians fought a battle.

Back with the news
The Greeks won the battle. Pheidippides was told to run home with the good news. He ran all the way to Athens. He was very, very tired. When he arrived, he cried out, “Rejoice! We have won the battle!” Then he fell down and died.

Why we remember the first marathon
About 100 years ago the Olympic Games were started up again. A race was held to remember Pheidippides’ famous run. It was 26 miles 385 yards long (about 42 kilometres). It was called the marathon.
Nowadays there are marathon races all over the world.

Something to do
1. Look at the picture. Who is lying down?

2. What good news did Pheidippides bring?

The first marathon timeline
The Battle of Marathon was fought in 490 BC.

Mark an X on the timeline when the Battle of Marathon was fought.
The First Christmas

Mary had a baby named Jesus. When he grew up he said he was the son of God.

There were no Christmas trees at the first Christmas!

What I think about the first Christmas
The First Christmas Factfile

The Bible story

No one is quite sure what happened at the first Christmas. The Bible says that Mary and Joseph went to Bethlehem to be counted. There was nowhere to stay, so Mary had her baby in a stable. Shepherds and wise men came to visit her.

A new religion

Jesus grew up and started a new religion. It was called Christianity. Christians did not celebrate Christmas until 323 years after Jesus’ death. Christmas used to be on 6 January. Now it is on 25 December.

Why we remember the first Christmas

Christians remember Christmas because it is Jesus’ birthday. Other people remember Christmas because it is a jolly festival in the middle of the winter. We arrange dates from the time of the first Christmas.

Something to do

1. Look at the picture. At the first Christmas there were no ____________________________.

2. When was Christmas first celebrated?
   ____________________________

The first Christmas timeline

Jesus was born in 4 BC. [For a long time people said he was born four years after this.]

Mark an X on the timeline when Jesus was born.

50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50

BC AD

20 Great Events
The Sack of Rome

Soldiers attacked the City of Rome. They killed people and stole things.

The soldiers did not attack women or churches.

What I think about the Sack of Rome
The Sack of Rome Factfile

The Roman Empire
For hundreds of years the Romans were the most important people in Europe.
They took over Britain and many other lands. These lands were joined into the Roman Empire.
Rome was the biggest city in the Roman Empire.

Alaric in Italy
After a long time the Roman Empire grew weak.
Enemy soldiers attacked Roman lands and towns.
Alaric was one of the Romans’ enemies. He marched into Italy.
When his army reached Rome, it sacked the city.

Why we remember the Sack of Rome
After the Sack of Rome the Roman Empire was finished.
Many things happened:
1. Europe split up into little countries.
2. Many fine Roman things, like towns, roads and theatres, were broken up.
3. Most people stopped using Latin, the Roman language.

Something to do
1. Look at the picture. The soldier is carrying a

2. Alaric told his soldiers not to attack

   ______________________ or _______________________

The Sack of Rome timeline
Rome was sacked in 410 AD.

Mark an X on the timeline when Rome was sacked.
The Hegira

God told Mohammed about a new religion. Mohammed was in a cave at the time.

Mohammed ran away to save his new religion. This was the Hegira.

What I think about the Hegira
The Hegira Factfile

Mohammed and the angel
Mohammed was an Arab merchant. He lived in Mecca. At that time the Arabs had many gods. One day Mohammed went to sleep in a cave. The angel Gabriel told him that the only god was Allah.

A new religion
Mohammed learned much more about Allah. It was written down in a holy book called the Koran. Mohammed told others about Allah. Some people were unkind to him, so he ran away from Mecca. Mohammed told more and more people about Allah. They liked what he said.

Why we remember the Hegira
Mohammed started the religion called Islam. People who believe in Islam are called Muslims. Today there are millions of Muslims all over the world. The Muslim calendar begins with the Hegira.

Something to do
1. Look at the picture. There is a _________________ beside Mohammed.

2. How did Mohammed learn about Allah?

The Hegira timeline
Mohammed ran away in 622 AD.

Mark an X on the timeline when the Hegira happened.
The Battle of Hastings

William the Conqueror defeated King Harold.

King Harold was shot in the eye with an arrow.

What I think about the Battle of Hastings
The Battle of Hastings Factfile

Who will be king?
Edward, the King of England, had no children.
Duke William thought he should be king, not Harold.
William lived in Normandy, France.

The battle for the crown
William sailed to England with his army.
Harold came to meet William with his army. He put his army on a hill near Hastings.
William attacked Harold. They fought all day.
In the evening Harold was killed. William became King of England.

Why we remember the Battle of Hastings
William did not speak English.
He brought many French friends with him. They changed England a lot.
William was the last person to conquer England.

Something to do
1 Look at the picture. Harold is about to be hit by an ____________________________

2 Where did William and his friends come from?
________________________________________________________

The Battle of Hastings timeline
The Battle of Hastings was fought on 14 October 1066.

Mark an X on the timeline when the Battle of Hastings was fought.
Magna Carta

King John promised to behave.
He wrote his promise in Magna Carta.

John met his enemies in a meadow.

What I think about Magna Carta
The Magna Carta Factfile

King John
John was King of England. He was a hard man and people did not like him.
The king of France attacked John’s lands.
John made his lords pay for an army.
The king of France defeated John’s army.

Angry barons
The lords had lost their money. They were very angry with John.
They met him in a meadow near Windsor.
John listened to them and promised not to be such a bully.
He made his promise in Magna Carta.

Why we remember Magna Carta
Magna Carta was not forgotten.
People brought it out again when kings got too big for their boots.
Magna Carta is still there. It reminds us to be fair to all people.

Something to do

1. Look at the picture. The ___________________ are angry with King John.

2. What did King John promise in Magna Carta?

The Magna Carta timeline
King John signed Magna Carta on 19 June 1215.

Mark an X on the timeline when John signed Magna Carta.
The Black Death

An illness killed half the people in England. It was called the Black Death.

People caught the Black Death from fleas.

What I think about the Black Death
The Black Death Factfile

Dirty living
At the time of the Black Death people did not know much about illness.
Their houses and bodies were not very clean.
There were rats in the houses. Fleas lived on the rats.
Fleas also lived on people. The fleas carried the plague.

Lumpy death
The plague came to England with rats living in ships. It started at Melcombe Regis in Dorset.
When someone caught the plague they became very ill. Black lumps came up all over their bodies. They soon died.
People thought the Black Death was a punishment from God.

Why we remember the Black Death
The Black death was really horrible. It killed millions of people and caused a lot of trouble.
There were not enough people to look after the fields and do the work.
The Black Death came again many times during the next 150 years.

Something to do
1 Look at the picture. The plague came to England with

2 What happened to people who caught the Black Death?

The Black Death timeline
The Black Death first came to England in 1348.

Mark an X on the timeline when the Black Death first came to England.
The First Printed English Book

William Caxton was the first English printer.

Before printing, all books were written out by hand!

What I think about William Caxton’s printing
The First Printed English Book Factfile

A Chinese invention
The Chinese invented printing long ago.
They used a special machine. It was worked by hand.
Hundreds of years later, a German invented a printing machine.
It made books much faster than writing them out by hand!

The English printer
William Caxton was an English merchant. He went to Belgium and Germany.
There he saw printing machines. He learned how to use them.
Soon he had his own printing machine.
He came back to England and printed lots of books in English.

Why we remember Caxton’s printing
Handwritten books took a very long time to make.
They were very rare and they cost a lot of money.
Caxton’s printed books were cheaper.
Many people bought them. More people learned to read, too.

Something to do
1. Look at the picture. This is a ________________________________  
______________________________ .

2. Where did Caxton learn about printing?
   ___________________________________________________________

The first printed English book timeline
Caxton printed the first English book in 1474.

Mark an X on the timeline when Caxton printed the first English book.
The Gunpowder Plot

Guy Fawkes tried to blow up Parliament.

Soldiers found the gunpowder just in time.

What I think about the Gunpowder Plot
**The Gunpowder Plot Factfile**

**Blow up the King!**
Most English people were Protestant. A few were Catholic.

King James was a Protestant.

Some Catholics wanted a Catholic king or queen.

They made a plot to blow up King James and his parliament.

**A room full of gunpowder**
Guy Fawkes was a Catholic.

He found a room under parliament and filled it with gunpowder.

One of the Catholics told his friend to stay away from parliament.

Soldiers looked in the room. They found Guy Fawkes and his gunpowder.

Guy Fawkes was hanged.

**Why we remember the Gunpowder Plot**
The Protestants made bonfires when they heard the king was safe.

We have bonfires and fireworks on 5 November. They remind us how the king was saved.

We put a guy on top of the bonfire. This is Guy Fawkes!

**Something to do**

1. Look at the picture. The barrels are full of ____________________________

2. Why do we have fireworks on the 5 November?
__________________________

**The Gunpowder Plot timeline**
Soldiers found the gunpowder on 5 November 1605.

Mark an X on the timeline when the Gunpowder Plot was discovered.
Thanksgiving

Squanto the Indian saved the settlers.

American settlers were starving to death. Squanto showed them how to get food.

What I think about Thanksgiving
Thanksgiving Factfile

New England

Some English families wanted to live in America. They sailed to America in a ship called the *Mayflower*.

They settled in America. They called the land New England.

Winter came. The settlers had no food and it was very cold. Half the settlers died.

Saved by Squanto

In the spring a kind Indian helped the settlers.

He was called Squanto. He showed them how to catch fish and grow corn.

The settlers now had food. In October they thanked God for saving them.

They ate a Thanksgiving meal. They shared their food with the Indians.

Why we remember Thanksgiving

Every October the Americans have a Thanksgiving festival.

They eat a special meal of corn and turkey.

It is like the one the settlers ate long ago.

The Thanksgiving festival remembers Squanto’s kindness.

Something to do

1. Look at the picture. What is Squanto showing the settler?

2. Why had many settlers died?

Thanksgiving timeline

The Indian saved the settlers in 1621.

Mark an X on the timeline when the settlers were saved.
The Glorious Revolution

King James ran away.

The king ran away twice. The first time fishermen bought him back!

What I think about the Glorious Revolution
Broken promises
King James was a stubborn man.
He promised to do what the lords wanted.
He broke his promise and annoyed many people.
Soon he had no friends. The lords wanted to get rid of him.

Off to France
The lords asked William of Orange for help.
William came to England with an army. They landed at Torbay in Devon. James ran away to France with his wife and baby.
William was the new king. His wife Mary was queen.
The lords liked them better than James.

Why we remember the Glorious Revolution
Swapping William and Mary for James was a big change.
This sort of change is called a revolution.
It was a happy change, too – a Glorious Revolution!
All British kings and queens now had to do what the lords wanted.

Something to do
1. Look at the picture. James was brought back by

2. What is a revolution?

The Glorious Revolution timeline
King James ran away in 1688.

Mark an X on the timeline when King James ran away.
The Declaration of Independence

The Americans decided to rule themselves.

The Americans set up their own country. They called it the United States of America.

What I think about the Declaration of Independence
The Declaration of Independence Factfile

The Americans
Many English people went to live in America.
They had everything they needed – their own towns, churches and farms.
King George was their king. He lived in England.
He was not popular.

No more George
King George did not do what the Americans wanted. In the end, the Americans got fed up with him.
They set up their own country without a king.
The Americans said this in the Declaration of Independence. It was agreed at Philadelphia in Pennsylvania.

Why we remember the Declaration of Independence
King George sent soldiers to fight the Americans.
The Americans won the War of Independence.
They were free at last!
5 July is a big festival in the USA. It is called Independence Day.

Something to do
1 Look at the picture. The Americans did not want King

2 What does Independence Day celebrate?

The Declaration of Independence timeline
The Americans declared Independence on 4 July 1775.

Mark an X on the timeline when the Declaration of Independence was made.
The French got rid of their king and his lords.

A special machine cut the king’s head off!

What I think about the French Revolution
Fed up!
France was a very rich country. The king and the lords had more money than everyone else.
They also ruled the country. They did not listen to the people.
The people were fed up. In the end, they rebelled.

Off with their heads!
The people attacked the lords and broke up their houses. They put the king and his family in prison.
The French Revolution had started!
The people of Paris became more wild. They cut off their enemies’ heads with a machine called a guillotine.

Why we remember the French Revolution
The ideas of the French Revolution spread to other countries.
Today very few countries have kings or queens.
The day the Revolution started is still a holiday in France.

Something to do
1. Look at the picture. A ______________________ cut off the king’s head.

2. Why were the French people fed up?
________________________________________________________

The French Revolution timeline
The French Revolution began in 1789.

Mark an X on the timeline when the French Revolution began.
The Rocket Wins the Prize

The Rocket was one of the first railway engines.

The Rocket went at 46 kilometres per hour!

What I think about the Rocket
The **Rocket** Wins the Prize Factfile

**Railways or horses?**
Railways were a new idea.
A line was built between Liverpool and Manchester.
What was going to pull the trains?
Some people wanted to use horses. Others said engines were better.

**Better than a horse**
The railway held a competition. There was a prize for the best engine.
Only one engine worked well. It was called the **Rocket**.
The **Rocket** was built by George Stephenson.
It was faster and stronger than any horse. It did not break down.

**Why we remember the **Rocket****
The **Rocket** began a new way to travel.
Soon there were railways all over the world.
They carried people and goods.
The trains were pulled by engines, not horses!

**Something to do**
1. Look at the picture. The **Rocket** won the
   
2. Why did railways use engines not horses?

**The **Rocket** timeline**
The **Rocket** won the prize in 1829.

Mark an X on the timeline when the **Rocket** won the prize.
Armistice Day
The day the First World War ended.

13 million solders died in the First World War.

What I think about Armistice Day
Armistice Day Factfile

One summer’s day

One summer’s day a war started in Europe.
More and more countries joined in. The war spread right round the world.
There was fighting on the ground, in the air and on the sea.
The First World War had begun.

A new kind of war

The soldiers fought with horrible new weapons. They used tanks, barbed wire, machine guns, planes and gas.
The worst fighting was on the battlefields of France and Russia.
After four years the war ended on Armistice Day.

Why we remember Armistice Day

After Armistice Day there was peace.
Poppies grew in the fields. People wiped away their tears.
They started to repair what the war had broken. But they did not forget.
We still do not forget. Each year, on 11 November, we wear poppies to remember the soldiers who died in war.

Something to do

1. Look at the picture. On Armistice Day we wear

2. How many soldiers died in the First World War?

Armistice Day timeline

The war stopped at 11 o’clock in the morning on 11 November 1918.

Mark an X on the timeline when the war stopped.
The Battle of Britain

Fighter planes saved Britain.

One British pilot had metal legs!

What I think about the Battle of Britain
The Battle of Britain Factfile

Hitler and the Nazis
The Second World War had begun.
The Nazis were Britain’s enemies. Hitler was their leader.
Hitler conquered all Europe, except Britain.
He got ready to attack Britain. He wanted to bring 260,000 soldiers across the Channel in boats.

War in the sky
First, Hitler had to shoot down all the British planes.
Every day he sent hundreds of bombers and fighters over the Channel.
British and Nazi planes zoomed about, shooting at each other. The Nazis lost more planes than the British.
Hitler gave up his attack. Britain was saved!

Why we remember the Battle of Britain
The Battle of Britain gave people hope. It showed the Nazis could be beaten.
The British cheered up.
The next year the Americans joined the war. They were on Britain’s side.
In the end the Nazis were defeated.

Something to do
1. Look at the picture. Hitler sent ________________________ over the Channel.
2. Why did Hitler give up his attack?

The Battle of Britain timeline
The Battle of Britain lasted from July to October 1940.

Mark an X on the timeline when the Battle of Britain happened.
The First Atomic Bomb

One bomb destroyed a whole Japanese city.

The first atomic bomb killed 78,000 people in seconds.

What I think about the first atomic bomb
The First Atomic Bomb Factfile

America and Japan
In the Second World War Japan conquered a huge empire. It stretched across the Pacific Ocean.
The Americans fought the Japanese. They took back Japan’s empire.
But the Japanese were very brave fighters. They did not surrender.

The secret weapon
The Americans wanted to end the war quickly. They had a terrible secret weapon.
It was the atomic bomb.
American planes dropped two atomic bombs. They destroyed the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
The Japanese knew they could not win the war. They surrendered.

Why we remember the first atomic bomb
The atomic bomb shocked the whole world. It was so powerful.
Soon other countries made atomic bombs. But no one used them.
They were too frightened.
A war with atomic bombs would blow up the whole world.

Something to do
1. Look at the picture. The American’s dropped an ____________________ bomb.

2. Which cities were destroyed by atomic bombs?
________________________________________________________

The first atomic bomb timeline
The bomb was dropped on 6 August 1945.

Mark an X on the timeline when the first atomic bomb was dropped.

20 Great Events
The First Spaceman

Yuri Gagarin flew around the Earth in a spaceship.

The spacecraft came back to Earth by parachute!

What I think about the first spaceman
The First Spaceman Factfile

The space race
People always gazed into space. They dreamed of flying above the clouds.
The Russians and the Americans had a race to get into space first.
The Russians won. First they put a satellite in space.
A month later they put up another satellite. It had a dog inside!

Yuri Gagarin
Yuri Gagarin was a pilot.
He was chosen to be the first spaceman because he was fit and brave.
His spaceship flew 300 kilometres above the Earth.
He looked out of the window and said, “The sky looks very, very dark!”

Why we remember the first spaceman
Yuri Gagarin was not sick after his trip. This showed that people could travel in space.
The Russians built huge space stations high above the Earth and the Americans sent men to the moon.
The Space Age had begun!

Something to do
1. Look at the picture. The spacecraft is on a

2. What did Gagarin’s trip show?

The first spaceman timeline
Yuri Gagarin flew in space on 12 April 1961.

Mark an X on the timeline when Yuri Gagarin flew in space.
Putting the events on the map

1 Egypt (The Exodus)
2 Olympia, Greece (The Greek Olympic Games)
3 Marathon, Greece (The First Marathon)
4 Bethlehem, Israel (The First Christmas)
5 Rome, Italy (The Sack of Rome)
6 Mecca, Saudi Arabia (The Hegira)
7 Hastings, England (The Battle of Hastings)
8 Windsor, England (The Magna Carta)
9 Melcombe Regis, Dorset, England (The Black Death)
10a Belgium (The First Printed English Book)
10b Germany (The First Printed English Book)
11 London, England (The Gunpowder Plot)
12 New England, USA (Thanksgiving)
13 Torbay, England (The Glorious Revolution)
14 Philadelphia, USA (The Declaration of Independence)
15 Paris, France (The French Revolution)
16 Liverpool, England (The Rocket)
17 France (Armistice Day)
18 The Channel (The Battle of Britain)
19 Hiroshima, Japan (The First Atomic Bomb)
20 Russia (The First Spaceman)

Instructions
Each event reminds us of somewhere. Cut out the pictures of the events. Find where their numbers are on the map of the northern hemisphere. Stick the events on the right place on the map.
20 Great Events
20 Great Events Map Key
Fold over and glue to G

Fold over and glue to H

1000

1400

800

1200

F

G
Fold over and glue
The Exodus
The Greek Olympic Games
The First Marathon
The First Christmas
The Sack of Rome
The Hegira
The Battle of Hastings
Magna Carta
The Black Death
The First Printed English Book
The Gunpowder Plot  Thanksgiving  The Glorious Revolution

The Declaration of Independence  The French Revolution  The Rocket wins the Prize

Armistice Day  The Battle of Britain  The First Atomic Bomb

The First Spaceman