

Vocabulary		
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Mayor - a person who is elected or chosen to lead the group who governs a town or city Last – a wooden model of a foot for use in the shoe making process. Tanning - to change animal skin into leather using special chemicals such as tannin: Template -a pattern made of paper, used for making many copies of a shape or to help cut material accurately.	Cobbler – fixed shoes or made shoes out of used leather Cordwainer – made fine shoes out of new leather Terraced - built as or belonging to a row of often small houses joined together along their side walls	The census – an important count of people who live in a country and to collect information about them. This is usually done every 10 years. The industrial revolution -the period of time during which work began to be done more by machines in factories than by hand at home:
 		

Timeline													
Pre-historic	Ancient History			Modern History							Present		
			Ancient Greece 1200 BC BC – 146 BC										
Dinosaurs extinct 65,000,000 BC	Stone Age +3,500 BC – 2,500 BC (around 2.5 million years ago)	Bronze Age 2,500 BC – 800 BC	Iron Age 800 BC – AD43		Christopher Columbus born 1451	Great Fire of London 1666	Victorian Era 1837-1901	WW2 1939 - 1945	Queen Elizabeth II Coronation 1953	1 st Moon Landing 1969	We were born. 2014/ 15	King Charles Coronation 2023	Year 3 2023/2024

Significant people/events	Society & Government	Chronology
Northampton was a Roman settlement and a major Roman road – Watling street – passes through the shire. Northampton was ideally placed for shoemaking because: - It had a constant supply of oak bark and water for tanning. - It had an abundant supply of leather from local cattle markets. - Cobblers fix shoes. - Cordwainers make new shoes. - Tanners turn animal skin into leather. - Skilled craftsmen made shoes by hand.	Shoes have always been of great importance. The simplest way to protect feet was to use bark, large leaves and grass, tying them in place under the foot with vines. In hot countries this developed into the sandal made from woven palms, grass or plant fibres and attached to the foot with toe loops Stone age – Iron Age Very simple footwear was stitched from the skins of dead animals – hunted or scavenged The skin would be wrapped around the foot and sewn together. The fur was left on to keep the feet warm.	In 1610 Northamptonshire was a walled town next to the River Nene The town had a castle and housing / workshops were sparse with plenty of land around properties. It was a small settlement. Between 1847 and 1900 the town saw rapid expansion due to the shoe industry following the industrial revolution. I know that demand for housing in and around the town was high due to increased jobs in the shoemaking industry. Back-to-back housing was built. Houses were built very quickly and they were unsafe.