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| **History of London** | |
| **43** | Map of Roman London. Love the shape of Southwark! | London map, London  history, Roman britainRomans build Londinium on the banks of the Thames river |
| **900** | London became a centre of trade during Viking attacks. |
| **1066** | After the Norman invasion, governmental institutions were moved to London |
| **1300-1600** | 1561 London Historic Old City Map - 16x24 | eBayDuring the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries, the city expanded due to its port and textile industry. |
| **1665** | London was cramped inside the old Roman walls leading to the Great Plague (1665) and Great Fire of London (1666). |
| **1675** | London is rebuilt and becomes a social centre with great palaces, theatres and museums. Christopher Wren designs St. Pauls Cathedral |
| **1800** | File:1862 Reynolds Pocket Map of London, England - Geographicus - London-reynolds-1862.jpg  - Wikimedia CommonsThe Industrial revolution led to the overcrowding and the Thames became very polluted. |
| **1945** | During World War 2, large areas of London were destroyed by the Blitz. |
| **1980 onwards** | Modern London is a centre for business and finance. Tourists visit the historical buildings, theatres, shops and markets. |

 Knowledge Organiser

Year 4 – Spring Term A

**Geography – London as the Capital**

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| **Vocabulary** | |
| **Population** | The number of people living in an area. |
| **The Thames** | The river that flows through London. |
| **port** | A town or city which boats can sail into. |
| **industry** | A way to work to make money. |
| **train line** | Track that trains travel on, a fast way to travel. |
| **underground** | Trains that run underneath cities. |

