

The different periods of history learned – Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Stone-Iron age, Vikings
The different climates of European countries
King Charles was the King of England during the Great fire of London 1666
Florence Nightingale and Mary Anning lived during the Victorian times which was when the factories expanded rapidly in Northampton.
That the River Nene flows through Northampton (and other significant Northamptonshire towns / large villages)
Human and physical features of a landscape

What's next?
History of shoes through the Eras of time studied, How did the footwear of the kings and queens change overtime? How did Northampton become the centre for shoemaking? How were shoes made back in the 17th Century in Northamptonshire? How did the Industrial Revolution affect the shoe industry? (1760 – 1840)? How did shoe making change the landscape of Northamptonshire? Is there evidence of the shoe industry today in Northamptonshire? *What was it like to work in a Victorian shoe factory? Who was Dr Maertens?*
What is the shoe industry like in Northampton today?

Know that the wearing of shoes dates back to ancient civilisations. Recognise the fashion of shoes from these eras in chronological order Medieval Britain, Elizabeth I 1558-1603, Charles I 1625 – 1649 Charles II, Queen Victoria 1837 – 1901, Queen Elizabeth II 1952 – 2022 King Charles III 2022-present.

Story of Britain	Society and Government	Economy and Trade	Beliefs	Vocab
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Northampton was a Roman settlement and a major Roman road – Watling street – passes through the shire.Up until the seventeenth century, Shoes were only made by hand and this was an extremely skilled and time consuming process.Northamptonshire had become the centre of shoe making in Britain and considered some of the best in the world.The industrial revolution meant that the steam engine enabled power to be located anywhere within a town and brought radical change to the manufacturing process and effected the work force across Britain as shoe making became a cheaper and quicker process.Northampton still has a highly regarded shoe industry however manufacture in on a smaller scale and many workers lost their jobs when cheaper manufacturing was sort in China and Asia.Northamptonshire shoemakers still make high quality shoes (using traditional methods) and are sold in high end shoe shops or used for films such as (James Bond) and His Royal Highness King Charles III, (Crockett and Jones and Tricker's).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The earliest shoes were made in a simple way to protect feet, using 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.It was thought that everybody's shoes - from the poorest to the master across England - came from Northampton.By 1871 almost half the men living in Northampton were shoemaker.The industrial revolution meant that the steam engine enabled power to be located anywhere within a town and brought radical change to the manufacturing process effecting the need for a skilled work force as machines replaced the handmade process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Northampton prospered as a river port and trading centre in Anglo-Saxon times (known as Hamtun before being renamed Northampton)Markets and fairs were a major element in medieval Northampton's trading and manufacturing economy.In 1401 Northampton had established a Guild of ShoemakersNorthampton had a constant supply of oak bark and water for tanning.Northampton had an abundant supply of leather from local cattle markets.Northampton's central location for trading links made it the perfect town for shoemaking to flourishDuring the English Civil War (1642 to 1651) - 10 yrs before the great fire of London) a group of Northampton shoemakers were contracted to make six hundred pairs of boots and four thousand pairs of shoes for Oliver Cromwell's army – many people were employedNorthamptonshire shoemakers were responsible for supplying around fifty million pairs of boots to the allied forces during World War One and even more in World War Two.There wasn't another town in England that could make so many shoes and make them so well.		Tier One
				Tier Two
				Sandals, Boots, Temperature, Perish, Stitched, Fur, Leather, Replaced, durable Buckle Painted Ribbons Silk fur skin Heal Pointed Manual labour Fashionable. Manufacturing Economy Catholic Template Pattern Placement Boar Bristle Linen Combined Sole Revolution Industrial Steam Powered Machines Increased Productivity Terraced Sewing machine Owners Factory Line Military Manufactured Demand Victorian Era Child labour, derelict decline, skilled high quality reputation
Tier Three				
Woven Cobbler Cordwainer Tan Tanning Soaking Pounding Pliable Dung Carved Last				