



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

HISTORY: COMMUNICATION

Y6 SUMMER TERM

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS:	
DATE	WHAT HAPPENED
1400	Bi Sheng invents the first basic printing press
1440	Johannes Gutenberg redeveloped the printing press printing the first bibles in Europe
1747	William Watson developed the telegraph
1816	N Niepce developed the first camera
1876	Alexander Graham Bell credited with inventing the first practical telephone
1895	G Marconi invented radio, with the first broadcast in 1914
1926	John Baird invented the television
1973	M Cooper invented the mobile phone
1990	T Benner-Lee credited with inventing the internet

KEY VOCABULARY:	
WORDS	MEANING
Beacon	a signal light for sending messages, often on high ground so it can be clearly seen
Illuminated letter	an illustrated image or letter to start a paragraph or page in a medieval book
Millennium	the start of a new 1,000 year period of history, e.g. the year 2000
Oral tradition	remembering things by telling stories, not writing them down
Replica	a copy of an original
Printing press	a machine for making books mechanically
Psalter	a medieval prayer book
Saga	a Viking story
Social media	websites and applications such as Facebook or Twitter that allow people to share content with many people
Texting	a way of sending a message by phone
Tweeting	posting a message on a social media site
World Wide Web	all of the websites that are linked together on the internet.

KEY KNOWLEDGE:
QUESTION 1: What do cave paintings teach us?
ANSWER Cave paintings tell us a lot about early humans. They show their struggle to survive and to hunt for food. Some believe that they were created to bring good luck, others believe they are simply art as musical instruments were also found in caves.
QUESTION 2: How were books made before 1400?
ANSWER For around 4500 years before the printing press was invented, books were produced by hand. They were written on clay, papyrus, wax and parchment.
QUESTION 3: Who invented the printing press?
ANSWER The first type of printing press was invented by a Chinese man named B. Shang in 1440. Johannes Gutenberg of Germany improved on the original printing press and so is commonly credited with its invention.



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QUESTION 4: How did newspapers affect the Victorian times?

ANSWER

With trains being more widespread and printing presses being developed, newspapers could be distributed quickly with information being shared by telegram. News was shared between newspapers and sold by the million in 1814. This gave access to literature/news to the masses.

QUESTION 5: How does modern technology affect the world today?

ANSWER

As in Victorian times, technology continues to move at a very fast pace, changing our daily lives. WE can communicate from almost anywhere in text, voice and by video, using the internet.