

History

Progression Map Years 1-6

Changes within living memory

Changes within living memory – Toys

- What are our toys like today?
- What are other people's toys like?
- How can we tell these toys are old?
- What were our grandparents' toys like and how do we know?
- Who played with these toys a long time ago?
- How can we set up a Toy Museum?
- What can we learn about toys through time by visiting **Sudbury Hall**?
- What toys were produced by Palitoy (in Coalville, Leicestershire)? Are any familiar? How do they compare to the toys we have today?

Core knowledge

- Victorian toys were usually made from wood, metal and paper.
- Children from rich Victorian families played with rocking horses and dolls that were made out of expensive materials.
- Children from poor Victorian families played with toys that were usually home-made.
- Victorian children and children who lived during the First and Second World Wars enjoyed playing outside.
- There are many similarities and differences between old and new toys - this can be down to how they move and what they are made from.
- Some toys, like teddies, have hardly changed over time.
- Many important toys were produced by Palitoy in Coalville, Leicestershire. These include Action Man, Tiny Tears, Star Wars and Care Bears.

Old Toys	New Toys
often wooden	often plastic
usually mechanical or moved by hand	usually need batteries
usually handmade	usually made by machines

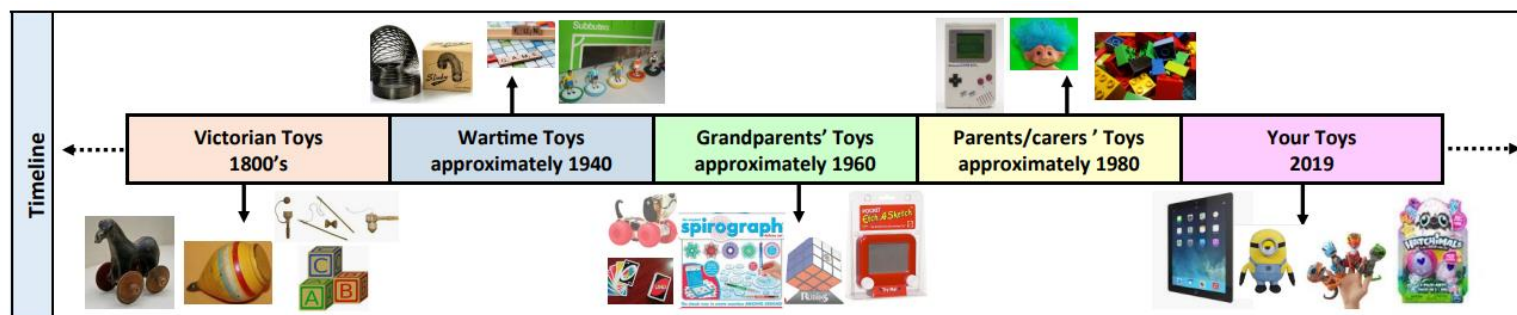
Vocabulary

after
before
chronology
different
similar
era
handmade
new
old
present
past
wood / wooden
plastic
Victorian

Year
1/2

Step 1

Timeline



"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Changes within living memory – Going to the seaside inc. Thomas Cook (first package holidays)

- What was going to the seaside like 100 years ago? How have seaside holidays changed?
- What kind of things did people do at the seaside 100 years ago?
- How do we know what holidays were like 100 years ago? What do pictures tell us about the seaside 100 years ago?
- Do we go to the seaside for the same reasons that people went 100 years ago?
- Would you prefer seaside holidays 100 years ago or today?
- Who was Thomas Cook and why was he significant?

Core knowledge

- The United Kingdom is an island made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Island.
- Seaside holidays became popular during Victorian times (1900s).
- They became popular because of the invention of the steam train which allowed tourists to travel and visit the coast more easily.
- Thomas Cook, from Leicester, organised the first package holidays, including many to the seaside. He became the first travel agent.
- His first ever organised excursion was from Leicester to Loughborough in 1841 by train.
- Holidays in the past were nearly always health-related. People thought seawater had beneficial effects on health and could cure diseases.
- Seaside holidays have changed over the last 100 years:
 - People, especially women, used to get changed into their swimming costume in bathing machines. People would be covered up and wear their clothes to the beach. They did not have shorts or t-shirts. Not many people sunbathed.
 - In the past, buckets and spades would be very heavy to carry as they were made from metal and wood.
 - There were donkey rides, entertainment and carousels on the pier which are still popular today.
 - People would watch Punch and Judy shows and walk along the promenade to watch a show, hear a band or sit and rest. Punch and Judy shows can still be seen today, but very rarely at the beach.







Vocabulary

seaside
holiday
steam train
tourists
tourism
Thomas Cook
excursion
Victorians
pier
promenade
Punch and Judy
bathing machine
beach hut
donkey rides
souvenir

Year
1/2

Step 2

Timeline

Thomas Cook's first excursion, Leicester to Loughborough, 1841	Victorian seaside (1900s)	Seaside in the 1950s	Seaside today
			

"Participate, excel, take pride!"

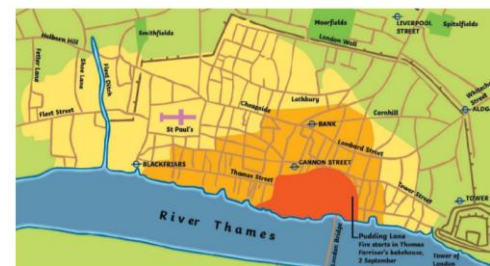
Events beyond living memory

Events beyond living memory – The Great Fire of London

- How can we work out why the Great Fire started?
- What actually happened during the Great Fire and how can we know for sure 350 years later?
- Why did the Great Fire burn down so many buildings?
- Could more have been done to stop the Fire?
- How did people manage to live through the Great Fire? How did the third largest city in the world manage to lose just half a dozen citizens in the massive fire?
- How shall we rebuild London?

Core knowledge

- Fire spread very quickly because the houses were built very close to each other and made of wood.
- London was infested by rats and that they were responsible for the plague.
- The type of fire appliances used in those days could not cope with the fire.
- The fire lasted for 4 days and destroyed large areas of London, making thousands of people homeless.
- Samuel Pepys kept a diary of the events and that is one of the reasons we know about what happened.
- The fire started in a bakery in Pudding Lane in London.
- Thomas Farynor was the owner of the bakery. He was also King Charles II's baker.
- The river that runs through London is the River Thames. This is where the fire fighters and the people trying to put out the fire got their water from. The Thames was where many people went to get away from the fire.
- Before the fire started there had been a 10-month drought in London so everything was very dry when the fire started.



Vocabulary

Stuarts
Pudding Lane
plague
flea
Samuel Pepys
bakery
Thames
Thomas Farriner
drought

Year
1/2

Step 1

Timelines

Monday 3rd September 1666

The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666

St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Timeline of Events

Sunday 2nd September 1666

The fire starts at 1 a.m.
Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

Wednesday 5th September 1666

The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

Thursday 6th September 1666

The fire is finally put out.
Thousands of people are left homeless.

"Participate, excel, take pride!"

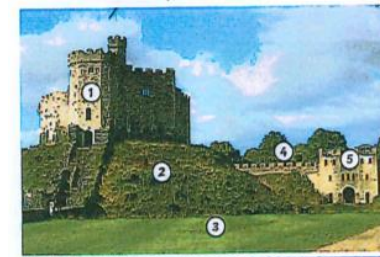
Events beyond living memory – Castles, inc. Tamworth Castle

- What are castles and why were they built?
- What were the key features of medieval castles?
- Who lived and worked in castles and how were the rooms in medieval castles used?
- What castles still exist today?
- How has the function of castles changed?
- What can we learn about castles from a visit to **Tamworth Castle**?

Core knowledge

- A castle is a type of structure often built hundreds of years ago.
- Castles helped the lord or king to control his land and protect his family and riches from invading enemies.
- Most castles were built on hills and had high walls and towers to protect them.
- The first castles were made of wood but these were easy to burn down.
- Later castles were built using stone, so they were stronger and harder to attack.
- Many people lived and worked in a castle:
 - The **lord** and his family owned and lived in the castle.
 - The **steward** was in charge of running the castle.
 - The **knights** defended the castle and fought for their lord.
 - The **ladies-in-waiting** looked after the ladies who lived in the castle
 - The **cooks** prepared the food
 - The **gong scourer** cleaned out the castle toilets
- Castles still exist today but have a different function. Most castles have not been used as castles for hundreds of years.
- There are several different parts to the exterior of a medieval castle: **keep, motte, bailey, curtain wall, gatehouse**

Parts of a castle



1. keep 2. motte 3. bailey
4. curtain wall 5. gatehouse

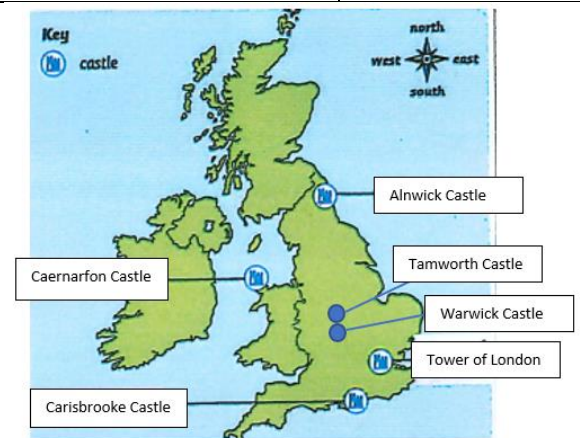
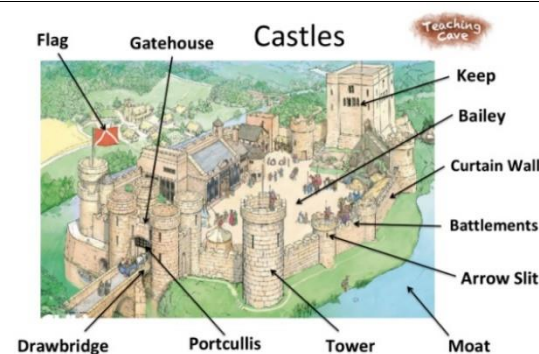
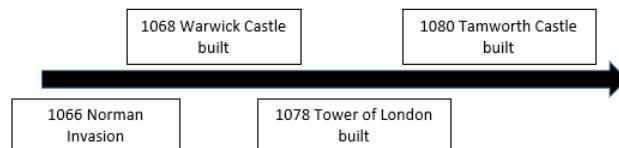
Vocabulary

castle
structure
protect
medieval
keep
motte
bailey
curtain wall
gatehouse
lord
steward
knights
ladies-in-waiting

Year
1/2

Step 2

Timeline and useful diagrams



"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Events beyond living memory – The first moon landing

- Has man ever been to the moon and how can we know for sure?
- Why did the astronauts risk their lives to go to the Moon?
- How were the spacemen able to get there and back safely?
- What did they do when they got to the Moon and how do we know?
- Does everyone agree that we should continue to send men to the moon?
- How should we commemorate this great achievement?

Core knowledge

- Before the Apollo 11 flight mission, people had been in space as part of the Space Race but had not yet been to the moon.
- Neil Armstrong was launched into space on 16 July 1969. He was the first man on the moon.
- The mission to space was called Apollo 11.
- The Apollo 11 rocket was called Saturn V (Saturn 5).
- Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins were also part of the Apollo 11 mission.
- It took four days to reach the moon.
- Neil Armstrong was born on August 5, 1930 and died in 2012. He was 82.
- The moon's surface is made up of dirt and rocks.
- The moon has many craters which have been made by meteors.
- NASA is an American space programme that began in 1958. They were responsible for sending American astronauts into space.
- Neil Armstrong famously said, "One small step for man, one giant step for mankind."

Neil Armstrong





Vocabulary

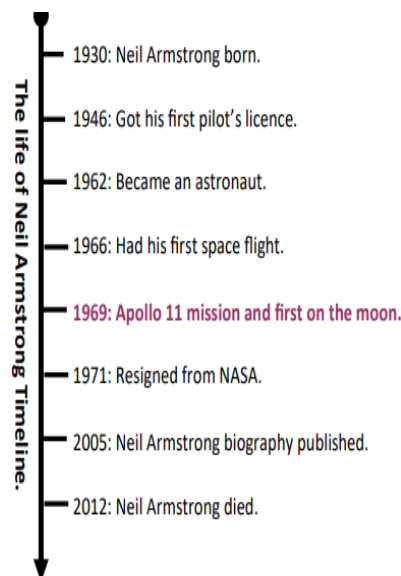
astronaut
moon
solar system
NASA space
planet
Neil Armstrong
mission
Apollo 11
launch
space
Space Race

Year
1/2

alternative
option for
R/1/2 class

Timelines

Space Travel timeline	
1947	First animals sent to space . They were fruit flies sent on some corn.
1949	The first monkey is sent to space .
1955	The Space Race begins between Russia and America
1957	The first animal goes around the Earth in space . It is a dog named Laika.
1961	First man in space 
1963	First woman in space 
1969	Moon Landing. Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin become the first people to walk on the moon. The first words they said were, "The Eagle has landed."



"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Events beyond living memory – The sinking of The Titanic

- What do we already know about the Titanic and what can we work out from a picture?
- What was so special about the Titanic and what was life on board like?
- Why and how did the 'unsinkable' Titanic sink?
- How should we show the sinking of the Titanic?
- Why weren't more people saved from the Titanic?
- How did they stop a disaster like the Titanic happening again?

Core knowledge

- RMS Titanic was the world's largest passenger liner. It took over 3 years to build.
- The Titanic was declared practically unsinkable.
- There were four large funnels on the ship.
- The Titanic sailed on April 10th in 1912 and sank on April 14th 1912.
- The Titanic was sailing from Southampton to New York.
- There some very rich people aboard, but also many poorer people. It was a legal requirement of British law that third class passengers could not mix with first- and second-class passengers on Titanic.
- Musicians kept on playing whilst the Titanic sank. None of them survived the disaster.
- The captain was Edward J Smith, who had 43 years' experience of sailing ships. He died in the disaster.
- 1506 people died on board the Titanic.
- Titanic could carry 64 lifeboats but only carried 20.








Vocabulary

Titanic
iceberg
Southampton
New York
captain
lifeboats
10th April 1912
staterooms
funnels
passengers
crew members
musicians
Atlantic Ocean

Year
1/2

spare unit
if required

Timelines

<p>1909</p>  <p>Construction begins in Belfast, Ireland</p>	<p>April 10th 1912 12 noon</p>  <p>RMS Titanic sets sail from Southampton</p>	<p>April 14th 1912 11.40pm</p>  <p>The lookout sees an iceberg dead ahead</p>	<p>April 15th 1912 12.00am</p>  <p>Captain Smith gives the order to call for help</p>	<p>April 15th 1912 2.05am</p>  <p>The lifeboats are lowered</p>
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"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Lives of significant individuals

Year
1/2

Step 1

Lives of significant individuals – The Wright Brothers

- What do you think the Wright Brothers did to make them famous?
- How did the Wright Brothers manage to be the first to launch a man powered flight?
- Why did the Wright Brothers succeed where others had failed?
- How can we possibly know about the Wright Brothers' first flight when there's nobody alive now who saw it?
- How did flight change as a result of the Wright Brothers' work?
- How should the Wright Brothers be remembered?

Core knowledge

- Orville and Wilbur Wright, known as the Wright Brothers, invested the aeroplane.
- This was a huge milestone in transportation. Today people can take trips in a few hours by plane that previously would have taken months by train or boat.
- The brothers grew up in America.
- As children they enjoyed coming up with new inventions. Their interest in flight began when they father brought that a toy 'helicopter' which flew with the help of rubber bands. They experimented with making their own helicopters.
- As they grew older, they learned how to make effective propellers and studied how birds flew to help them with their designs.
- Orville made the first flight in North Carolina in 1903. He flew 120 feet, lasting 12 seconds. The plane was called Kitty Hawk.
- Around a year later, in November 1904, they took their newly-designed aeroplane, the Flyer II, to the air. The flight lasted over five minutes.

Wright Brothers



The Wright brothers -

Orville (August 19, 1871 - January 30, 1948)

Wilbur (April 16, 1867 - May 30, 1912)

They two American aviation pioneers generally credited with inventing, building, and flying the world's first successful motor operated airplane.

Vocabulary

pilot
significance
invention
transportation
milestone
propeller
launch
travel
aeroplane
aircraft
aviation
Kitty Hawk

Timelines

Key Dates: The Wright Brothers and Amy Johnson

1899	Dec 1903	Nov 1904	May 1910	1928	1928	5 th May 1930	1931	1932	1939
The Wright Brothers built their first gilder; it flew like a kite.	Orville piloted the first ever powered aeroplane. He flew 120 feet, lasting for 12 seconds.	Using a newly-designed craft named Flyer II, Wilbur took to the skies. This flight lasted for over 5 minutes.	This was the first and only time the Wright Brothers flew together. They took a six-minute flight piloted by Orville with Wilbur as his passenger.	Amy gained her pilots' License.	Amy bought a DH Gypsy Moth plane	Amy set off from London, England to Darwin, Australia.	Amy set a record for the fastest flight from Siberia, Russia to Tokyo, Japan	Amy set another record for a solo flight to Cape Town, South Africa.	Amy flew planes and did jobs for the RAF during World War Two.

"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Year
1/2

Step 2

Lives of significant individuals – Amy Johnson

- Why do you think people still remember Amy Johnson?
- How did a secretary end up flying solo to Australia?
- Why was flying to Australia so difficult for Amy?
- How did people react to Amy at the time and how do we know?
- How did things change for Amy after her famous flight?
- How can we solve the mystery of what happened to Amy?

Core knowledge

- Amy Johnson is Britain's most famous female pilot.
- She became interested in flying and gained her pilot's license in 1928.
- She was determined to break records other pilots had set for flying long distances.
- Amy decided to try flying from London to Australia.
- She bought a Gypsy Moth plane for her record-breaking journey and named it Jason.
- Amy set off on 5th May 1930 from London, England to Darwin, Australia hoping to break the record of 16 days.
- Sadly for Amy, the journey took her 19 days to complete. She had not broken the world record.
- Even though Amy failed to break the record for the fastest journey to Australia, she had broken a different record! Amy was the first woman to fly solo (on her own) to Australia.
- This was very brave and made Amy very popular in the newspapers. People liked her spirit and her daring attitude.



Vocabulary

pilot
significance
travel
Australia
continent
aeroplane
aircraft
aviation
gypsy moth
World War Two
RAF

Timelines

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"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Year
1/2

Step 3

Lives of significant individuals – Mary Anning

- Why do we STILL remember the life of a young girl who was born over 200 years ago?
- What did Mary do in her life that was so special?
- What sort of person was Mary that helped her to success in man's world?
- Which other people were important in Mary's life and why?
- How do we know about Mary's actions which happened so long ago?
- How and why should we remember Mary Anning today?

Core knowledge

- Mary Anning was a famous English fossil hunter.
- She was born in 1799 and lived in Lyme Regis by the coast near the English Channel. This coast is called the Jurassic Coast.
- Dinosaurs existed millions of years ago - before humans lived on Earth. They are now extinct. When they became extinct, their remains were left behind as fossils.
- Mary's father taught her how to get the fossils out of the rock by using a hammer and chisel. Mary would then sell the fossils to help support her family.
- Mary then met Elizabeth Philpot, who was a fossil expert. She saw Mary's fossils and taught her about what fossils were by giving her books to read.
- Around 1810-1811, Mary made an amazing discovery. She had found a giant fossil that no one had ever seen before. It was the skull of a giant creature that looked like a crocodile. She had found the first complete fossil of an Ichthyosaurus.
- Mary Anning is often referred to as one of the first palaeontologists – scientists who study fossils – and her work started to change our understanding of how the world has changed over time.
- Her work and discoveries can now be seen in the Natural History Museum in London.

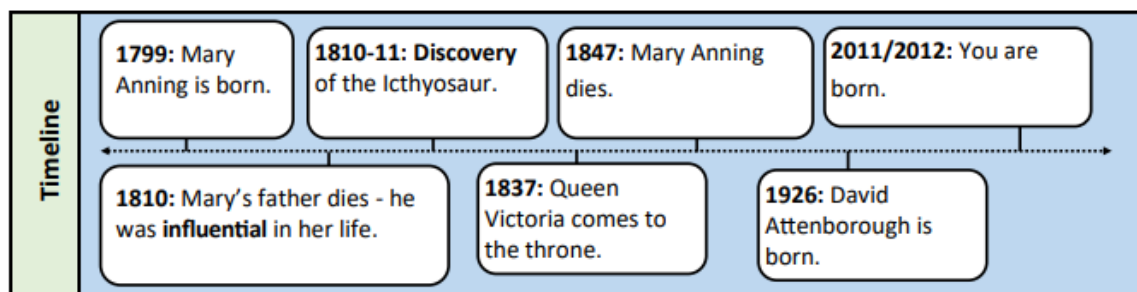


Lyme Regis is a town on the Jurassic Coast, which is in the South of England.

Vocabulary

coast
dinosaur
fossil
Jurassic Coast
discovery
extinct
palaeontology
reptile
skeleton
scientist
vertebrate
Ichthyosaurus

Timelines



"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Year
1/2

Step 4

Lives of significant individuals – David Attenborough

- What has David Attenborough done in his life that is so special?
- Why is David Attenborough considered a 'national treasure'?

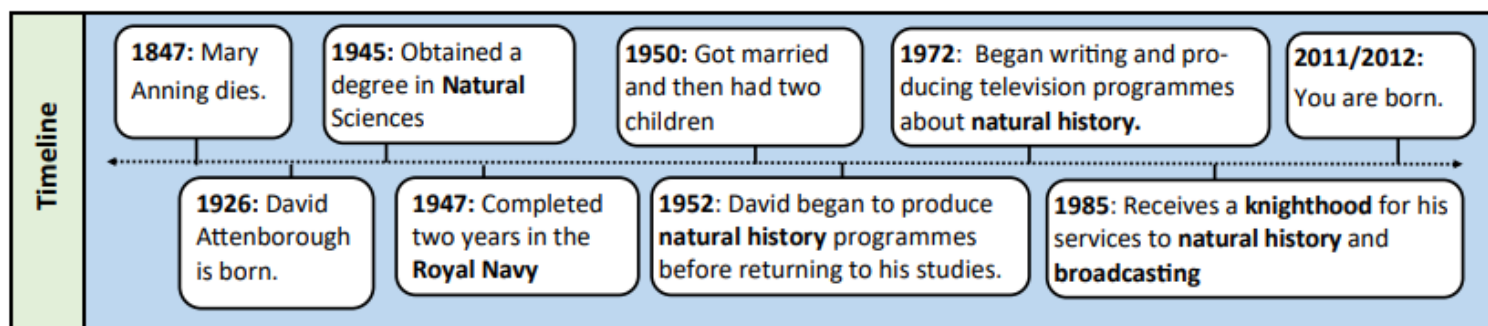
Core knowledge

- Sir David Attenborough is an English broadcaster and naturalist and is well known for his documentaries.
- He is often referred to as a 'national treasure' in Britain - this means that he is extremely popular with the British public. In 1985, he received a knighthood and became Sir David Attenborough.
- He has won many awards for his wildlife documentaries.
- From an early age, David had an interest in natural history. As a young boy, he had a large collection of fossils and stones.
- Sir David Attenborough supports many charities including the WWF, which is the world's largest conservation organisation.
- Sir David has also written many books about natural history.
- Some of his most famous documentaries include Planet Earth, Blue Planet and The Life of Birds.
- He wrote a series of books called 'Zoo Quest', which were about the animals he encountered on his expeditions around the world.

Vocabulary

broadcaster
conservation
documentary
environment
knighthood
naturalist
natural history
palaeontology
scientist
wildlife

Timelines



"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Year
1/2

alternative
option for
R/1/2 class

Changes within living memory – Florence Nightingale

- Why is Florence Nightingale remembered today and what did she do in her life?
- Why do you think Florence took the brave step to go to the Crimea and who influenced her?
- What did Florence do to help the soldiers and did everyone have the same opinion of her?
- What were the most important achievements of Florence's life?
- How do we know so much about Florence's life when she lived so long ago?
- Should the statue to Mary Seacole in St Thomas' Hospital grounds be replaced by one to Florence Nightingale?

Core knowledge

- Florence Nightingale was a British nurse.
- She was born on the 12th May 1820 in Italy.
- She longed to be a nurse but her father wouldn't let her. Eventually, she became a nurse in 1853.
- Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run after she treated soldiers during the Crimean War.
- Florence nursed soldiers during the night, and became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp'.
- She and her nurses saved many lives.
- In 1860 Florence Nightingale set up her own Nursing School to teach others how to become a nurse.
- The Nightingale Fund was established for the training of nurses which many people donated to. She used some of the money to set up the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital to train nurses
- Florence wrote letters to important people telling them what was wrong with Army hospitals, and in September 1856 she met with Queen Victoria to discuss ways to improve military medical systems.
- Huge reform took place – the Army started to train doctors, hospitals became cleaner and soldiers were provided with better clothing, food and care.



Vocabulary

nursing
Florence Nightingale
'lady with the lamp'
hospital
significant
injured
soldiers
battlefield
Crimea
Crimean War
St. Thomas' Hospital
Queen Victoria

Timelines

Key Dates / Timeline - Florence Nightingale	
Date	Event
12 th May 1820	Florence was born in Florence, Italy.
1844	Florence decides to become a nurse
1853	The Crimean War begins
1854	Florence and a team of 38 nurses arrive in Scutari
1860	The Florence Nightingale Training School opens in St. Thomas' Hospital, London.
1883	Florence is awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria
1907	Florence is the first woman to be awarded The Order of Merit
1910	Florence passes away at the age of 90

"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Year
1/2

alternative
option for
R/1/2 class

Changes within living memory – Mary Seacole

- How can we work out why Mary Seacole is famous?
- What were the most important moments in Mary's life?
- How important was Mary's work in the Crimean war? and how do we know?
- How did life change for Mary after the Crimean war?
- What made Mary so special?
- Why doesn't everyone agree that Mary deserves her statue at St. Thomas' hospital?

Core knowledge

- Mary Seacole was a nurse, she was born in Jamaica in 1805.
- Her mother was Jamaican and her father was Scottish.
- She wanted to help Florence Nightingale and her team of nurses in the Crimea, but she was turned down.
- She still wanted to help the soldiers so she used her own money to travel to help.
- She arrived to a terrible state. Many of the soldiers were cold, dirty and hungry, and those that were sick and wounded weren't being cared for.
- Mary opened a "British Hotel" near to the battlefields where soldiers could rest and buy hot food, drinks and equipment. Mary used the money spent there to help treat and care for sick and wounded soldiers.
- Mary rode on horseback into the battlefields, even when under fire, to nurse wounded men from both sides of the war.
- Mary risked her own life to nurse soldiers on the battlefield and became known as 'Mother Seacole'.
- She died in Britain in 1881.



Vocabulary

nursing
Mary Seacole
hospital
British Hotel
Mother Seacole
significant
injured
soldiers
battlefield
Crimea
Crimean War
St. Thomas' Hospital

Timelines

Key Dates / Timeline - Mary Seacole	
Date	Event
1805	Mary Grant was born in Jamaica
1817	Mary takes a keen interest in medicine and helps her mother to make herbal remedies for soldiers
1836	Mary marries Edwin Seacole and becomes Mary Seacole.
1850	Cholera outbreak in Jamaica. Mary helps using her medical skills.
1853	The Crimean War starts. Mary goes to London to ask to join the nursing team in the Crimea with Florence Nightingale . They refuse.
1854	Mary uses her own money to travel to the Crimea. She rides into battlefields on horseback to help the wounded. She sets up the "British Hotel"
1856	The Crimean War ends and Mary returns to London
1881	Mary dies in London.

"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Year
1/2

alternative
option for
R/1/2 class

Changes within living memory –

Grace Darling

- What did Grace do that made her famous ...and why is she remembered today so long afterwards?
- Why did Grace do what she did and what made her actions so special?
- Did Grace really carry out this brave rescue on her own?
- How do we know about Grace's actions which happened so long ago?
- How did sea rescue improve after her heroic act?
- How should we remember Grace Darling today 180 years after she died?

Core knowledge

- Grace Darling was the daughter of a lighthouse keeper.
- She lived on the Farne Islands in a lighthouse.
- On 7th September 1838, there was a storm and a boat crashed into rocks.
- Grace and her father rowed a boat to those who were stuck in the water. They saved 9 people.
- Grace and her father were awarded a silver medal.



Vocabulary

lighthouse
heroine
heroic
survivor
lighthouse keeper
Farne Islands
coast
storm

Timelines

Britain's oldest surviving lighthouse is built.	Grace Darling is born.	The Darlings move to Longstone lighthouse.	The SS Forfarshire crashes.	Queen Victoria rewards Grace Darling.	Grace Darling dies.	Grace Darling: Her True Story is published.	Museum opened dedicated to Grace Darling.
1669	1815	1825	1838	1842	1880		1938
							

"Participate, excel, take pride!"

British history to 1066 and beyond

From Stone Age to Iron Age

- Was Stone Age man simply a hunter and gatherer, concerned only with survival?
- How different was life in the Stone Age when man started to farm?
- What can we learn about life in the Stone Age from a study of Skara Brae?
- Why is it so difficult to work out why Stonehenge was built?
- How much did life really change during the Iron Age and how can we possibly know?
- Can you solve the mystery of the 52 skeletons of Maiden Castle? Source-based history mystery

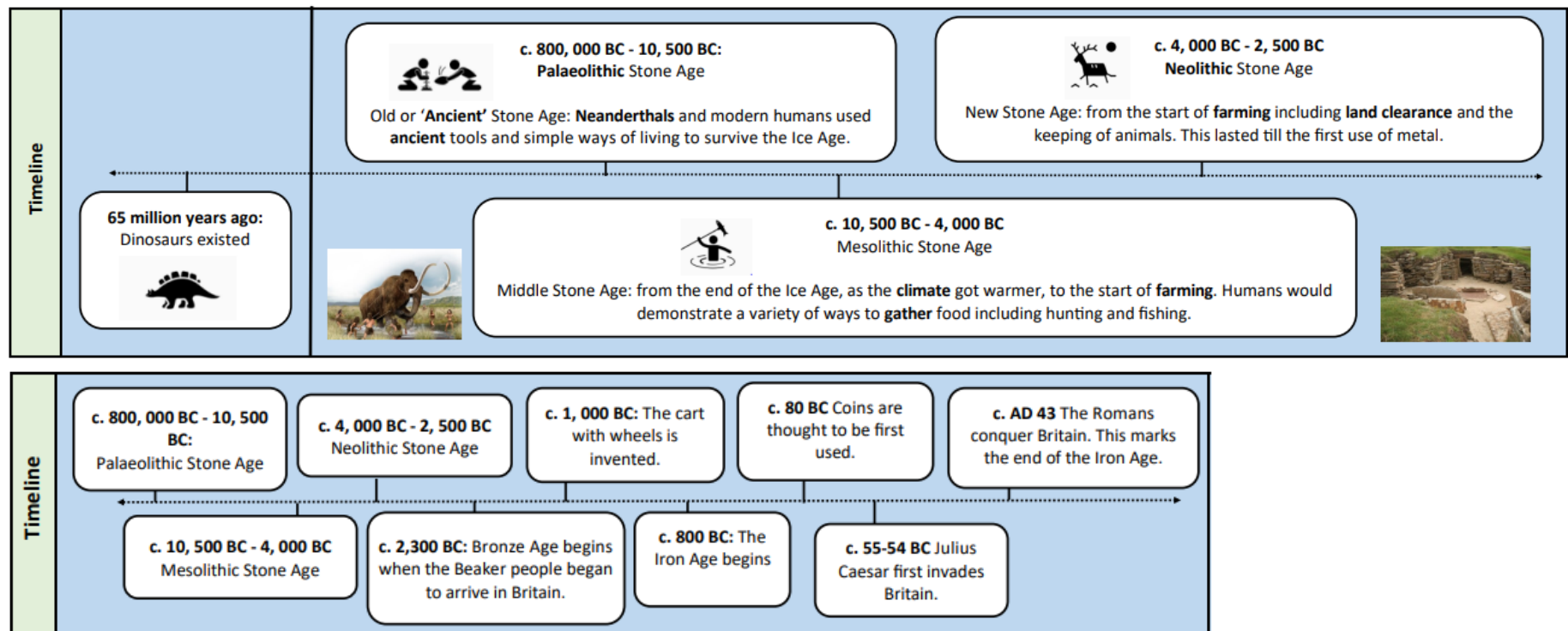
Core knowledge

- The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million years ago when humans started to live in Europe.
- The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal.
- The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming, hunting and fighting.
- During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.
- During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the Stone Age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.
- Skara Brae** - the archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved.
- Stonehenge** - a famous Stone Age monument in Wiltshire.

Vocabulary

archaeologists
artefact
Neolithic
B.C.
chronology
tribal
hunter-gatherers
shelter
civilization
settlement
prey

Timelines



"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Year
3/4

Step 2

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain, inc. Roman Leicester

- Why on earth did the Romans leave sunny Italy to invade this cold island on the edge of the empire? Did Claudius invade for the same reasons as Caesar?
- Why did Boudicca stand up to the Romans and what image do we have of her today?
- How were the Romans able to keep control over such a vast empire?
- How did the Roman way of life contrast with the Celtic lifestyle they found when they arrived and how do we know?
- How can we solve the mystery of why this great empire came to an end?
- How much of our lives today can possibly be influenced by the Romans who lived here 2,000 years ago?
- Local history study – **Roman Leicester** What clues does the Jewry Wall reveal about life in Roman Leicester?

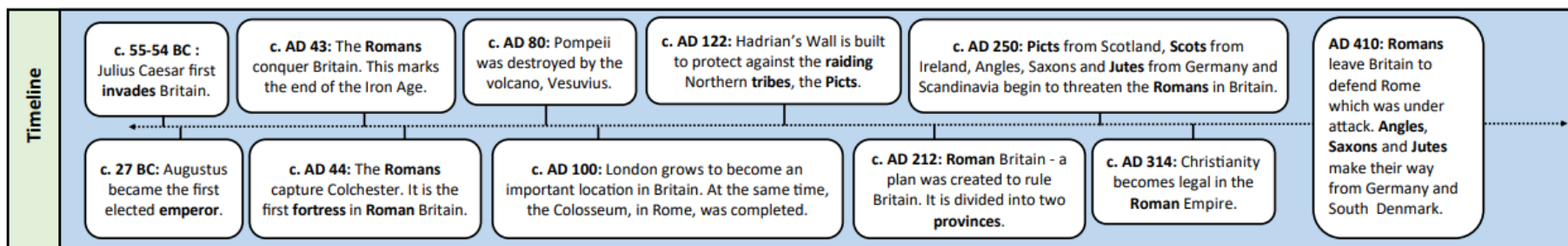
Core knowledge

- Julius Caesar was probably the best-known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands.
- Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.
- Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.
- Romans occasionally used a spoon, but they would never use a knife and fork. Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food, such as stork, roast parrot and even flamingo!
- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.
- **Colosseum** - an oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.
- **Hadrian's Wall** - a long wall built by the Romans across the north of England. It was to keep out the Scots. It is now one of Britain's most famous tourist attractions.
- Leicester was a significant Roman town, one of the first Roman towns in Britain.
- Place-names, maps, plans and archaeology (including the Jewry Wall) give us evidence of what life was like in Roman Leicester.

Vocabulary

centurion
emperor
aqueduct
gladiator
Londinium
conquer
invade
Romanisation
senate
Roman baths

Timelines



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Anglo-Saxon Britain, inc. Saxon Tamworth

- Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade and how can we possibly know where they settled?
- What does the mystery of the empty grave tell us about Saxon Britain?
- How did people's lives change when Christianity came to Britain and how can we be sure?
- How were the Saxons able to see off the Viking threat?
- Just how great was King Alfred, really?
- Just how effective was Saxon justice?
- So how dark were the Dark Ages, really?
- Local history study – **Saxon Tamworth** What clues does Tamworth Castle and the Staffordshire Hoard reveal about life in Saxon Tamworth?

Core knowledge

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.

Anglo-Saxon migration



Seven Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain



- For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.
- Tamworth was a significant Saxon town and the capital of the Kingdom of Mercia.
- The Staffordshire Hoard is the largest collection of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver treasure ever found.

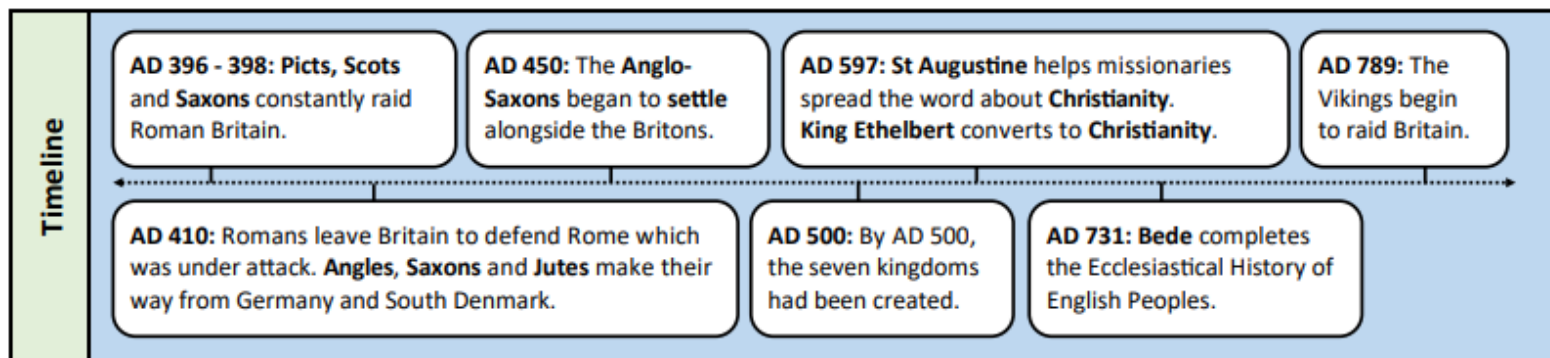
Vocabulary

archaeologist
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms
shires
Shire reeve
thane
legacy
Wessex
Witan or
witenagemot
wergild
churl
Mercia

Year
5/6

Step 3

Timelines



"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Year
5/6

Step 4

The Vikings in Britain

- What image do we have of the Vikings?
- Why have the Vikings gained such a bad reputation?
- How did the Vikings try to take over the country and how close did they get?
- How have recent excavations changed our view of the Vikings? (Focus on Jorvik)
- What can we learn about Viking settlement from a study of place-name endings?
- Raiders or settlers: how should we remember the Vikings?

Core knowledge

- Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.
- The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
- No Vikings wore horns in their helmets.
- Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes.
- Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland.
- Vikings were pagans and often raided monasteries, looting gold.
- The most important Viking British city was York, or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.
- The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings:
 - Monday – linked to the moon by the name Mani – Norse for Moon.
 - Tuesday named after the Viking God of War – Tyr.
 - Wednesday – named after Odin and known as Woden's Day.
 - Thursday – named after Thor, the God of thunder.
- Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end in 1066, during the Battle of Hastings.



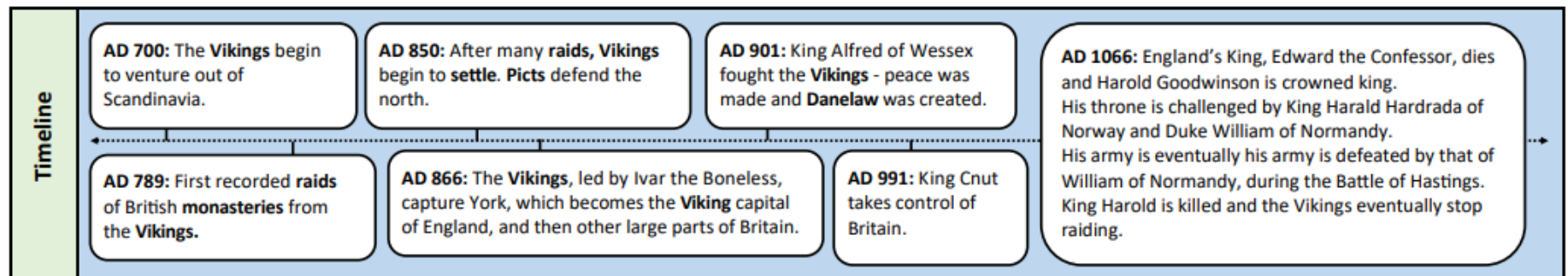
Map of Britain in 878:



Vocabulary

archaeologist
raids
vicious
longhouse
berserkers
longship
Odin
Scandinavia
Danelaw
misconception
Jorvik

Timelines



"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Year
5/6

Step 5






Life in Tudor times

- What can we tell about Henry VIII from his portraits?
- Why did Henry really break with Rome: love or religion?
- How different was life for people at different levels of society living in Tudor times, and how do we know?
- Why do we have to be so careful when using the portraits of Elizabeth I to find out about her?
- How on earth was Elizabeth able to defeat the mighty Spanish Armada?
- What can we learn about Elizabethan England by studying how they enjoyed their leisure time?
- Local history study – **Battle of Bosworth**
What can we learn about the War of the Roses from visiting Bosworth Battlefield and the Richard III visitor centre

Core knowledge

- The Tudor period was from 1485-1603.
- The Tudor rose was created when Henry VII brought an end to the Wars of the Roses at the Battle of Bosworth Field against Richard III. He joined the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster to create the Tudor Rose.
- Henry VIII was a powerful and fierce monarch. He is one of the most famous Tudors in history. One of the reasons for this is that he married six times during his lifetime.
- Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic church and created the Protestant Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife. He went on to have six wives, beheading two of them.
- Boys were more important than girls in Tudor England. They were seen as stronger and more intelligent. Henry VIII felt that the strongest heir would be a male.
- Tudor England had two of the strongest monarchs ever to sit on the English throne: Henry VIII & his daughter Elizabeth I.
- The Spanish Armada was a fleet organised by Philip II of Spain in 1588 against England. The Armada was attacked by the English and was defeated.







Tudor Monarchs:

Henry VII		Became king after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. Cautious with money he united the House of York & Lancaster.
Henry VIII		Famous for having six wives, he created the Church of England, started the Navy, was educated, pious & spoke many languages.
Edward VI		Edward was the only son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, he became king when he was but died young at the age of 18.
Mary I		The daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, she was a Catholic who returned England to the Catholic faith. She died with no heir.
Elizabeth I		The daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, she returned England to the Church of England and presided over a time of great change.

Vocabulary

Catholic
Protestant
Church of England
monarch
heir
reign
reformation
galleon
armada
divorce
treason
execution

Timelines

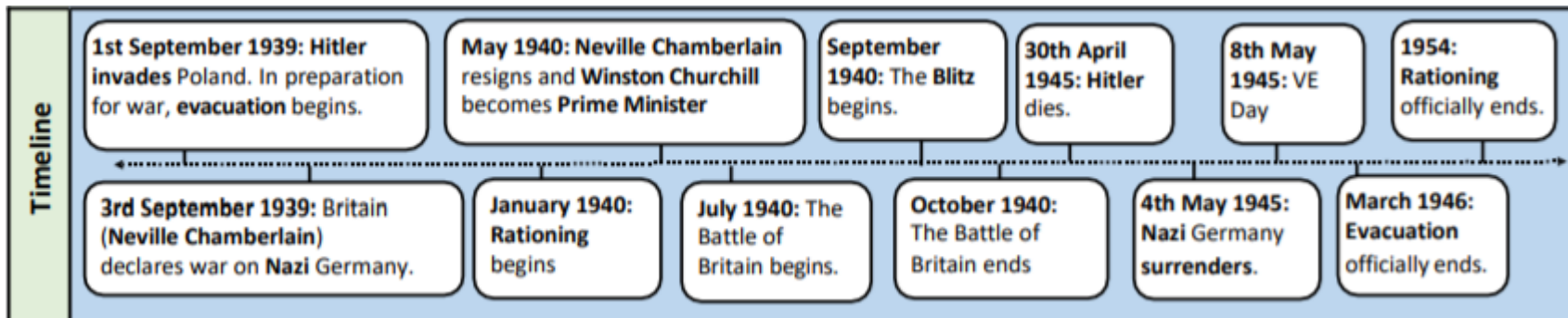
Henry VII (Henry Tudor)	Henry VIII	Edward VI	Lady Jane Grey	Mary I	Elizabeth I
					
1485-1509	1509-1547	1547-1553	Reigned for 9 day in 1553	1553-1558	1558-1603

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<p>Year 5/6</p> <p>Step 6</p>	<p>Britain at war: The Home Front 1939-1945</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did Britain have to go to war in 1939? • Why was it necessary for children to be evacuated and what was evacuation really like? • How was Britain able to stand firm against the German threat? • How did people manage to carry on normal life during the war and how do we know? • Why is it so difficult to be sure what life on the Home Front was really like? • What was VE day really like? • How were individual families living on the Home Front affected by the war? • Local history study – Coventry Blitz What can we learn from Coventry Cathedral and the museum about the impact of the Coventry Blitz? 	<p>Core knowledge</p> <p>Why caused WWII?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the loss of WWI in 1918, Germany's economy had suffered. In 1933, the people voted for Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party to lead them after he had offered them hope. • Even though he spoke of peace, Hitler and the Nazi Party invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia. • Two days after the invasion of Poland, Britain declared war on Nazi Germany <p>What was the Blitz and how did people stay safe?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Blitz – from September 7th 1940, major cities, London in particular, were heavily bombed. Hitler hoped that, by bombing the cities, the British people would want to surrender. • Night Bombing – with the failure of daylight bombing raids Hitler began a series of nightly bombing raids on London and other important industrial cities. • People kept safe by using air raid sirens, shelters and blackout curtains. • Air Raid Patrol (ARP) Wardens were volunteers who helped people get to shelters, ensured that the blackout was followed properly and helped people who had been caught in the bombing. • The air raid on Coventry on the night of 14 November 1940 was the single most concentrated attack on a British city in the Second World War. The aim was to knock out Coventry as a major centre for war production. Coventry Cathedral was destroyed. <p>What was the impact of WW2 and the Blitz on Britain?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Many children living in urban areas were moved temporarily from their homes to places considered safer, usually out in rural areas of Britain ○ The British evacuation began on Friday 1 September 1939. It was called 'Operation Pied Piper'. ○ When the war was over, Government began to make travel arrangements to return the evacuees to their homes • Rationing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As part of their campaign, Nazi Germans tried to cut off supplies of food and other goods coming to Britain by attacking many of the ships that brought food to Britain. ○ This meant that there was less food for the people - whatever food was grown, produced or managed to enter Britain was rationed - people used the Ration Book during this time. • Jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Many men fought in the war and so women were tasked to carry out much of the war work. However, some jobs were protected - men who held these jobs were not called up to join the army (e.g. doctors, miners) ○ Jobs undertaken by women during the war included mechanics, ambulance drivers and air raid wardens. ○ To help ensure that there was enough food for everyone, the Women's Land Army was also created. 	<p>Vocabulary</p> <p>air raid Blitz campaign Neville Chamberlain Winston Churchill defend evacuate Adolf Hitler invasion Luftwaffe military Nazi Prime Minister rationing surrenders warden</p>
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"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Timelines



"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Non-British history – early civilisations

Ancient Egypt

- What can we quickly find out to add to what we already know about Ancient Egypt?
- How can we discover what Ancient Egypt was like over 5,000 years ago?
- What sources of evidence have survived and how were they discovered?
- What does the evidence tell us about everyday life for men, women and children?
- What did the Ancient Egyptians believe about life after death and how do we know?
- What did Ancient Egypt have in common with other civilizations from that time?

Core knowledge

- The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also fertile soil - this means that people settled near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location.
- They were among the first civilisations to use irrigation systems.
- The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport.
- We know about ancient Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the artefacts that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls.
- The Egyptians were the first civilization to invent writing.
- Egyptian society was very hierarchical - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian society.
- Mummification was the process of preserving a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the afterlife.
- The bodies of important people, such as pharaohs, were placed in pyramids, which were built as tombs.
- Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was found in 1922.
- Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called deities.
- Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over.

Egyptian artefacts:

scarab



sphinx



death mask



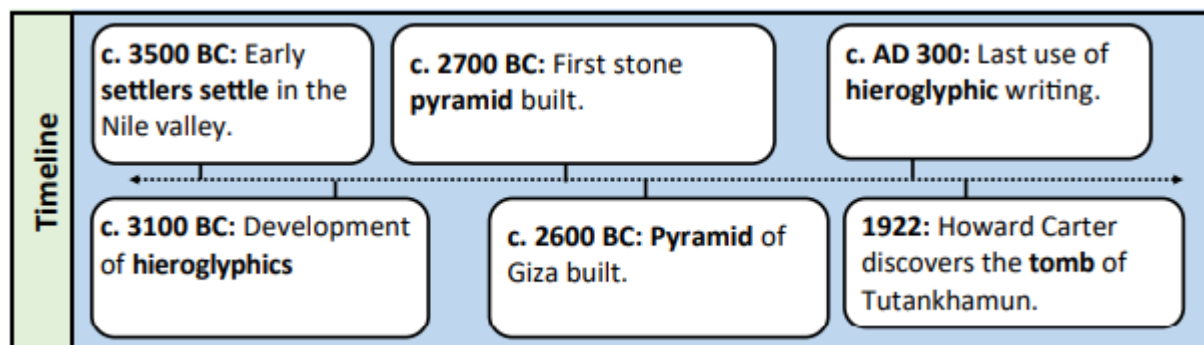
Vocabulary

archaeologist
Pharaoh
tomb
pyramids
hieroglyphs
scribe
sarcophagus
mummy
papyrus
scarab

Year
3/4

Step 1

Timelines



"Participate, excel, take pride!"

Year
3/4

Step 2

Ancient Greece

- How can we possibly know so much about the Ancient Greeks who lived over 2,500 years ago?
- What can we work out about everyday life in Ancient Athens from the pottery evidence that remains?
- Why was Athens able to be so strong at this time?
- What was so special about life in 5th Century BC Athens that makes us study it?
- What can we tell about the Ancient Greeks from their interest in the theatre and festivals like the Olympics?
- In what ways have the Ancient Greeks influenced our lives today?

Core knowledge

- Greece was divided into city states (polis) that each had their own laws and way of life, but all spoke the same language.
- Two of the most well-known city states are Athens and Sparta.
- In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society along with science, language and maths.
- Athens had a democratic government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain.
- In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle.
- The first Olympic games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia. Events at the Greek's Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.
- Religion was very important in ancient Greece. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology. The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods.
- A polis consisted of an urban centre, often fortified and with a sacred centre built on a natural acropolis (citadel) or harbour.
- The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre because they loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre.
- Most Ancient Greeks wore a chiton, which was a long T-shirt made from one large piece of cotton. The poor slaves, however, had to make do with a loincloth.

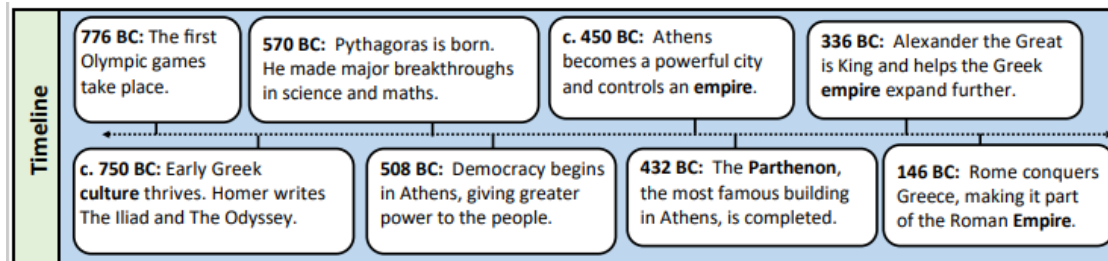


- Greece is made up of the mainland and many islands.
- Its position by the sea meant that the Greeks were a **seafaring** people.
- City-states (**polis**) were created and **trade** happened between each of the cities.
- Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures liveable and created **fertile** farming conditions.

Vocabulary

empire
marathon
Olympics
democracy
architecture
government
philosophy
sculpture
hoplite
Mount Olympus
amphitheatre

Timelines



Golden Vocabulary

MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY			
conquered	Gaining or acquiring by force	Romans	Both countries conquered other areas.
military	The armed forces of a country	Romans	The military of each country is responsible for their conquests.
Europe	A continent in the northern hemisphere	Romans	Both countries are located in Europe .
ancient	Belonging to the very distant past	Egyptians	Both civilisations are ancient .

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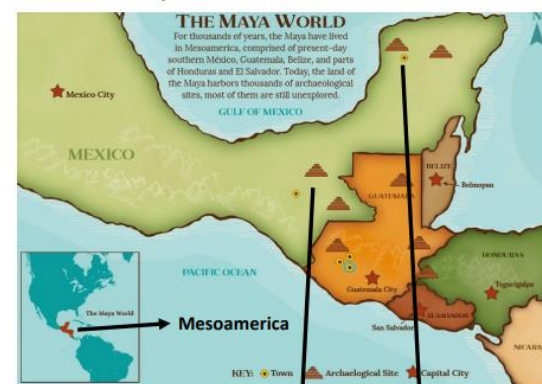
The Maya

- Why do you think we study the Mayan empire in school?
- When the area they lived in was mainly jungle how on earth were the Maya able to grow so strong?
- What was life like at the height of the Mayan civilization?
- How can we possibly know what it was like there 1,000 years ago?
- If the Maya were so civilized, why then did they believe in human sacrifice?
- How can we solve the riddle of why the Mayan empire ended so quickly?

Core knowledge

- The **Mayan**, or **Maya**, peoples made their home in an area known as Mesoamerica (modern day Mexico and Central America).
- The Mayans were expert mathematicians and astronomers. They used this expertise to make calendars.
- Although the Mayans had metal-working skills, metal ores were scarce. Mayans used stone tools to carve the limestone that they used for their buildings.
- Mayan religion was extremely bloodthirsty, demanding human sacrifices and blood-letting rituals. The Mayans believed in an afterlife and that those who were sacrificed, as well as those killed in war and women who died in childbirth, went to 'the place of misty sky'.
- At the top of Mayan society was the king and royal family who were believed to be closely linked to the gods. An educated elite of scribes, priests and nobles formed the ruling class. They occupied the finest buildings in the city.
- Mayan society was formed of a number of city states each with their own ruler.
- The demise of the Mayan civilisation came about because of a mixture of deforestation, land erosion and drought.

Where did the **Mayans** live?



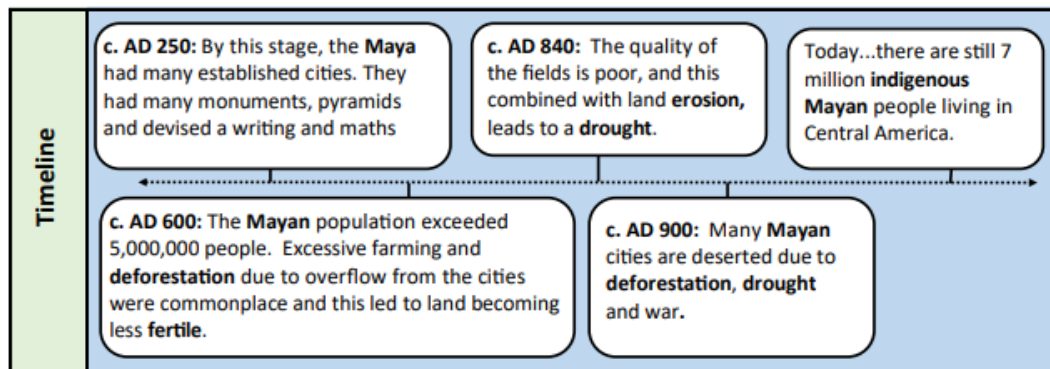
Vocabulary

glyphs
codices
Chichen Itza
cocoa
ahau or ahaw
batab
Itzamna
huipil
Kin
Kukulcan
Uinal

Year
5/6

Step 3

Timelines



"Participate, excel, take pride!"



Whole school assembly focus (throughout October)

Black History Month

Themes vary each year, e.g. Black and British; Black Woman; Sporting Legends; Black musicians and artists; Politics and activism; Historic events

Significant British figures/events: The Bristol Bus Boycotts, John Blanke, Olive Morris, The Notting Hill Carnival, Lilian Bader, Fanny Eaton, Mary Prince, Mary Seacole, Pablo Fanque

Significant non-British figures/events: Rosa Parks, Harriet Tubman, Florence Price, Joseph Bologne, Dr Martin Luther King, George Floyd, Muhammad Ali, Barack Obama, Nelson Mandela

www.theblackcurriculum.com

www.bbc.co.uk/teach/black-history-month-primary-and-secondary-resources/zjwf8xs

www.blackhistorymonth.org.uk/



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