

Key Stage 1

| Year Group | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
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| One | History of the local area / significant historical features- 1 discrete history lesson | Case studies on: Mary Seacole Elizabeth Garet Andersen Sophia Duleep Sing Lillian Bader | Homes through history Looking at different types of castles Who lives in a castle? Royal Family - 5 History Lessons | | Important people in South African History Nelson Mandela y - 2 discrete history lessons | |
| Sticky Knowledge | Joseph Hood Primary School changed - there were new buildings, new playground People and children changed - maybe their parents or older siblings attended the school | Mary Seacole wanted to help the soldiers so she used her own money to travel to help. Mary Seacole lived an exciting life, she travelled to many different countries helping people. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson - Elizabeth was the first woman to qualify as a doctor. She qualified in 1865 . Princess Sophia Duleep Singh is best known as a suffragette and campaigner for women's rights. Throughout her life, Lilian Bader overcame discrimination and racism to become one of the first Black Women to join the Royal Air Force. Born in Liverpool in 1917, Sophia Duleep Singh Bader was orphaned at the age of 9 and separated from her brothers to live in a convent. She remained there until the age of 20 because no one would employ her. | Castles are a type of home that were built to protect the people inside. Many castles have defenses like battlements, arrow slits, drawbridges, tall towers, moats and a portcullis. A knight is somebody who has trained to fight as a soldier in battle. Knights and castles har existed for hundreds of years in Britain. St George is the patron saint of England and his legend is that he slayed a dragon. St George's day is celebrated on 23rd April. Motte-and-bailey castles had a mound with the keep on top. The first castles were made of wood but they didn't last and were easy to attack. They were then buit from stone. Many stone castles still stand today like Windsor Castle, Dover Castle, Hever Castle and Leeds Castle. | | Nelson Mandela (1918-2013) was a South African politician. He was the President of South Africa between 1994 and 1999. When he was born, more than 100 years ago, life was not fair for people with black skin. He campaigned to make things fair and equal, and because of this spent 27 years in prison. He was the first President of South Africa to be voted for by all people, black and white. He worked to remove the old system of racism in South Africa (called apartheid) and to make the country fair and safe for everyone. He won the Nobel Peace Prize and was given many awards for his bravery and courage. | |
| Skills | Skills: Change overtime Similarities and differences | Skills: Significance chronology | Skills: Change overtime Similarities and differences Monarchy Peasantry | | Significance chronology | |
| National Curriculum | Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality | | changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life | | the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to notional and international achievements. Some should | |

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| | | | | | be used to compare aspects of life in different periods | |
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| Year Group | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
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| Two | <p>Great Fire of London Samuel Pepys The Plague History - 5 Lessons</p> | | <p>The Moon Landings Significant people (Christopher Columbus, Amelia Earhart, Neil Armstrong, Ibn Battuta and Valentina Tereshkova) - 6 History lessons</p> | | <p>Beaches in Victorian times How beaches have changed throughout time How beaches have changed throughout time - 6 History lessons</p> | |
| Sticky Knowledge | <p>The fire started in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane in 1666 and lasted 5 days.</p> <p>The fire spread because houses were very dry, close packed and made of wood and straw (thatch), and there was a strong wind.</p> <p>The disaster made London a better and safer city.</p> <p>The fire would be different if it happened today, we have firefighters who have protective equipment, fire engines and powerful hoses.</p> <p>Samuel Pepys lived 300 years ago, he famously rescued his cheese from the fire by burying it in the ground.</p> <p>Samuel Pepys kept a diary and wrote about the Great Fire of London.</p> <p>St Paul's Cathedral was completely burned in the fire. A new cathedral was built on the site.</p> <p>The Monument was built to remember the Great Fire of London. It is a 202ft column, you can still visit it today. There are 311 spiral steps to reach the viewing platform.</p> | | <p>On 20th July 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon.</p> <p>Neil Alden Armstrong was an American astronaut and aeronautical engineer. He was also a naval aviator, test pilot and university professor.</p> <p>Christopher Columbus was an Italian navigator who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>While searching for a route to the Far East, Christopher Columbus discovered a sailing route to America. - Columbus Day churns up a stormy sea of controversy every year: Was Christopher Columbus a gifted navigator or reckless adventurer?</p> <p>Ibn Battuta was born in 1304. He was a lawyer from Morocco. He was a great explorer who spent nearly 30 years travelling. During his travels, the Black Death was killing thousands of people. However, he avoided it.</p> <p>It is thought that Ibn Battuta travelled over 78,000 miles visiting the Middle East, North Africa, India and China. In 1354, he told a writer what happened on his journeys and these stories were written up in the Rihla (voyage).</p> <p>In the 1920s and 1930s, aviation was a relatively new field that was dominated by men. As the technology was not as advanced as today, flight was far more dangerous, and fatal crashes were common, Earhart demonstrated courage, integrity and an independent spirit to break the mould of what was expected of women at the time. She used her fame to advance women's causes, showing how much could be achieved with determination.</p> <p>Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman in space. In 1963.</p> | | <p>Victorians lived a long time ago, when Queen Victoria was Queen.</p> <p>In 1843 Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were looking for a seaside retreat for their growing family to escape the pressures of London and Windsor. They bought Osborne House on the Isle of Wight because it had a private beach where the Royal Family could go on holiday.</p> <p>Seaside towns have changed over the last 100 years..</p> <p>In the past they would use bathing machines, wear their best clothes, play in the sand or go for a walk. Today people would wear shorts and t-shirts and swimsuits, play in the sand or sunbathe. - Sunbathing wasn't in fashion back then, so Victorians would go to the beach fully clothed - buckets and spades would be very heavy to carry. They were made from metal, tin and wood.</p> <p>In Victorian times, the railway was invented. This has a big impact on people's lives. People who had holidays before started travelling to the seaside on the train.</p> <p>Donkey rides, entertainment and carousels on the pier have been popular since the Victorian era and are still popular today.</p> | |
| Skills | <p>Skills: Change and continuity similarities and differences chronology Historical interpretation cause and consequence evidence</p> | | <p>Skills: similarities and differences memory beyond living memory</p> | <p>interpretation Living</p> | <p>Skills: Change overtime similarities and differences</p> | |

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| National Curriculum | events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries] | | the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods | changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life | |
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Key Stage 2

| Year Group | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
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| Three | The Stone Age to Iron Age How does archaeology help us understand what life was like in prehistory? Sonenhenge Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age 6 History Lessons | | Significant polar explorers Matthew Henson Falcon Scott similarities and differences change and continuity 4 History Lessons | | | Ancient Egypt 5 History Lessons |
| Sticky Knowledge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Stone Age began about 2.7 million years ago when humans started to make tools out of stone. Dinosaurs were already extinct at this time. Know how Britain changed between the beginning of the stone age and the iron age Many cave paintings, which were made during the Stone Age, have been found. They're really useful clues for us to work out what it was like to be alive in Stone Age times. Most cave paintings were of animals, people hunting or handprints. The Bronze Age began between 2500BC and 800BC. In the Bronze Age, people used bronze instead of stone to make weapons. Woollen cloth was used to make warm clothes. The Iron age was the last period of prehistoric Britain. The Iron Age ended when the Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD. Skara Brae is a late Stone Age village on the island of Orkney. People lived there over 5,000 years ago. Stonehenge is a world famous prehistoric monument about 80 miles west of London. It was built between 3,000 and 1,500 BC. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The earliest explorations in the Arctic date back to the Vikings, who reached Greenland around the 10th century and lived there for 500 years. Road Amundsen was the first man to reach the South Pole in 1911, beating Captain Robert Scott by 16 days. Captain Scott died on his return journey. A race to the North Pole to include Matthew Henson and Robert Peary . Polar expeditions are costly and require a lot of planning. Funding has to be sort from governments, societies, companies and private wealth. Modern Exploration and Scientific Research - similarities and differences As time progressed, technology became a game-changer for Arctic exploration. Modern navigation tools, such as GPS, replaced traditional instruments, increasing accuracy and safety. Satellite imagery provided a bird's-eye view of ice patterns and potential routes. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Egyptian civilisation grew up around the banks of the Nile, because there was fertile soil in the floodplains. The Egyptians used the water to cook, clean and irrigate crops, and also as a food source. Cities developed over time. Identify and name some iconic features of Ancient Egyptian civilisation - architecture. Main achievements include that the Egyptians were the first civilisation to invent writing. Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was found in 1922. Know the importance of the afterlife to Egyptian beliefs. Know what life was like for different members of Ancient Egyptian civilization. - mummification Monarchy and Government—There was a clear order of social importance in Ancient Egypt in roles. A pharaoh is a ruler of Ancient Egypt, like a king or queen. The pharaoh is the most powerful person in Egypt. The ancient Egyptians improved earlier innovations and invented many useful items to make life easier: clocks and calendars - paper from the papyrus - irrigation system - the shaduf, which used a lever mechanism to move a heavy bucket of water from a low to higher level. | |
| Skills | Skills: Change and continuity similarities and differences chronology Historical interpretation evidence | | Change and continuity similarities and differences chronology evidence cause and consequence | | Skills: primary and secondary sources similarities and differences period of history | |
| National Curriculum | changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age | | the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. | | | the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt |

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| Four | Celts and Romans History driven topic. | Famous Locals William Morris 1 History Lesson | | | Who invented the Olympics? Greek achievements, Greek legacy and the Olympics Key figure - Jesse Owens 1936 | Power of Elizabeth 1s - 5 lessons Henry VIII and the Reformation - 1 lesson |

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| | What was the Roman legacy in Britain-focus-houses, roads, baths, lifestyle- 5 History lessons | | | | London Olympics 8 History Lessons | |
| Sticky Knowledge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He invaded in 55BC and 54BC. Claudius invaded in 43AD and they successfully settled in Celtic Britain. Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire The Romans introduced new technology to Britain including: roads, central heating, and aqueduct and established a written language and introduced coins. The Roman army was organised and efficiently helped to establish the Roman Empire in BritEmperor Hadrian built Hadrian's wall across northern Britain which helped the Romans defend their occupied land. The Romans introduced new technology to Britain including: roads, central heating, and aqueduct and established a written language and introduced coins. Londinium was founded near the River Thames cAD 50. It grew and became the capital of Roman Britain. William Morris <p>William Morris: Key themes/ ArtistBorn: 24th March 1834 Lived: London Died: 3rd October 1896 Famous for: Intricate floral patterns</p> | | | | <p>Ancient Greece was not a country, it was a collection of City States, such as Athens and Sparta. Athens was the centre of power and the heart of Greek civilization. Sparta was one of the most powerful city states in Ancient Greece, famous for its powerful army. Alexander the Great was the king of Ancient Greece and conquered much of Asia and Europe. The first Olympic Games started in Olympia and was made in honour of the Greek God Zeus. The Trojan War is a famous Greek myth about a 10-year war between Troy and the Greeks. The Ancient Greeks believed in many different Gods and Goddesses, including Zeus, the king of Mount Olympus</p> | <p>The Tudors were a family that ruled England from 1485-1603 – this was a long time ago but not as long ago as other units they have studied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first Tudor king was Henry VII and the last Tudor monarch was Elizabeth I. The Battle of Bosworth had many consequences including Henry VII becoming king. Henry VIII was a Tudor monarch who is famous for having had six wives. He had to change the religion of England in order to divorce Catherine of Aragon and this had far reaching consequences for England. The Mary Rose was a ship in Henry VIII's navy which sank in 1545. Artefacts from the Mary Rose tell us a lot about Tudor life. The experience of people in Tudor times depended on where they lived, how rich they were and whether they were male or female. There were many significant Tudors of which Henry VIII was one. |
| Skills | Skills: Change and continuity similarities and differences chronology evidence cause and consequence | Skills: Change and continuity similarities and differences chronology evidence cause and consequence | Skills: Significance Change and continuity | | | |
| National Curriculum | the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain | the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements | | | Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world | a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 |

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| Five | The Maya | | History x 2 discrete lessons The great fog History of sustainability / how has it improved over time? | | Anglo-Saxons and Scots Understand the past is represented in different ways Explain why people in the past acted in certain ways Ask questions Analyse materials 5 - History Lessons | Anglo - Saxons Vikings The struggle for the Kingdom of England 5 - History Lessons |
| Sticky Knowledge | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollutants have been impacting the environment for millions of years and have been made worse through human activity. Incidents of high air | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the Romans left Britannia in AD 410, many towns fell into disrepair and the country became vulnerable to attack. | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Maya were a Mesoamerican civilisation who lived in Central America. They lived between 2000 BC and 1500 AD. All Maya shared a common culture and religion, but each city governed itself and had its own noble ruler. Their society was formed of a number of city states each with their own ruler. The Maya were very religious. There were many Mayan gods and each one was responsible for a different aspect of life. The Maya writing system consisted of a type of hieroglyphics called logograms. Chichen Itza was a sacred city of pyramids and temples which were used as calendars and for rituals. Their construction showed knowledge of astronomy and mathematics. The Mayan number system consisted of lines and dots to create different numbers. They were one of the first civilisations to use 0. | <p>pollution and the impact on the daily lives of individuals i.e. smog in 1952 (London and nationally) and in present day Beijing, China. Children will use their growing air quality knowledge to discuss local air pollution around the school and what they can do to improve local air quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50AD – Roman times smelting of ore to make denarius, lead smelting for pipes 1800-1900 – Industrial revolution 1908 – first commercial automobile 1945 – first nuclear bomb 1952 – great smog of London 1956 – clean air act (first international pollution agreement) passed by Winston Churchill 1986 – Chernobyl disaster 1990 – Environmental protection act and air pollution control by local authorities 1997 – First commercial hybrid car <p>Teacher notes available with further details about each timeline period and the connection to air pollution.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Saxons, Angles and Jutes decided to invade and settle to take advantage of Britain's good farming land. The three tribes invaded from the south and east of England. The Anglo-Saxons settled across England from east to west. They split England into seven kingdoms: East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria, Sussex and Wessex. Each kingdom was ruled by a separate king and there was unrest as these kings fought each other for land and power. Eventually, there were five kingdoms: East Anglia, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex. Sutton Hoo, in Suffolk, England, is believed to be a royal Anglo-Saxon burial site. Eighteen burial mounds called barrows were excavated and the Great Ship Burial or King's Mound, revealed a buried ship filled with objects. Most Anglo-Saxons were farmers or craftspeople. They lived in homes made from wood or wattle and daub, with a single room and central fireplace. Monasteries were significant in Anglo-Saxon England because they spread Christianity, promoted reading and writing and provided help for the poor. In AD 793, the Vikings arrived on Lindisfarne and destroyed the monastery buildings, stole precious objects, killed and injured the monks and took some as slaves. The Vikings came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. - The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw. - The Saxons and Vikings fought over land. The Vikings were pagans who raided Saxon monasteries for gold. - The Vikings were fierce warriors, they built longships, which 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. |
| Skills | Skills: Change and continuity similarities and differences chronology evidence cause and consequence interpretation | Chronology cause and consequence | Skills: Change and continuity similarities and differences chronology evidence cause and consequence interpretation |
| National Curriculum | the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt - a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study: Maya civilization c. AD 900 | significant historical events, people and places in their own locality | Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor |

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| Six | The Victorians (history driven topic) The British Empire in Victorian Times - Good or Bad? 4 history lessons | WWII (history driven) 4 history Lessons | Mary Anning-discreet lessons-who she was? What was she famous for? lesson-link to English What was life like for women at the time? | Charles Darwin-discreet lesson who he was. Theory of evolution-linked to science. 2 History lessons | | |
| Sticky Knowledge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Know how Britain changed during the reign of Victoria. -Know the impact of the British Empire on the world. -Know the key events in British history that have affected the changing power of the monarchy. -Know how the changing monarchs impacted on the powers that the monarchy hold today | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary Anning - Her life is a tale of struggle against poverty and misogyny—particularly within the field of science—but it's also a tale of an adventurous spirit, a curious mind, and an enduring love of knowledge and discovery. Because of her discoveries, we celebrate Mary Anning today, and likely for many centuries to come. | | | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Victorian era was a time when Queen Victoria was on the throne. It lasted from 1837 until 1901. She reigned for 63 years. Victoria was born in 1819 and became queen in 1837. She married her cousin, a German prince called Albert in 1840. They had nine children. It was a time of huge change in Britain. The introduction of steam power led to the Industrial Revolution. Social changes saw the rise of the suffragette movement. There was a huge difference between the lives of the rich and poor in Victorian times. Rich Victorians lived in large comfortable houses with servants and children were looked after by a nanny. Poor people lived in cold damp houses in areas called slums. -Know the Blitz was a significant event in British History. -Know the key events of World War 2. -Know which countries were involved in World War 2. -Know the impact of the Blitz on daily life in Britain. -Know that food was rationed and why. Know the impact of World War 2 n local area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She discovered and collected many fossils of iconic Jurassic reptiles, including the first Plesiosaurus known to science, and the first pterosaur species found in England. Charles Darwin observed how living things adapt to different environments to become different varieties of the same species. This research formed the basis of his Theory of Evolution | |
| Skills | Skills: Change and continuity similarities and differences chronology evidence cause and consequence interpretation | Change and continuity similarities and differences chronology evidence cause and consequence interpretation | |
| National Curriculum | a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 | the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements | |