

History Curriculum Content

Reception					
Past and Present					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
- Understand who is in my family. - Own history, e.g. Who was born first? - Events in my past e.g.; birthday, holidays, significant events (family boxes)	- Understand that the past is before now. - Discuss images of the past and contrast with now e.g. Bonfire night and Guy Fawkes. - Share and discuss fictional and historical characters from the past. - Events in the past e.g. Christmas	- Describe people's role in more detail. - Discuss past and upcoming events in contrast with now. - Share and discuss fictional and historical characters from the past		Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.	- Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. - Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.

The following grids give a more detailed overview of the National Curriculum content in each of the History units of work.

YEAR 1				
Term	Topic	By the end of the unit, children will learn:	Key Vocabulary	Key Historical Figures
Autumn	Significant Explorers	- Ibn Battuta was an explorer who travelled for nearly 30 years to learn about different places. - Matthew Henson was one of the first explorers to reach the North Pole. - Felicity Aston is the first woman to ski across Antarctica on her own. - In 1969, the NASA team helped Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin become the first people to land on the moon.	- Achievement - Astronaut - Equipment - Expedition - Explorer - Polar	- Ibn Battuta - Matthew Henson - Felicity Aston - Neil Armstrong - Buzz Aldrin

		Significant people are people who society believes have achieved something important. They are often remembered with monuments and plaques.	Significant	
Spring	Toys	- Toys have existed for thousands of years and have been made out of many different materials. - Victorian toys were often made of wood. Poorer children would have played with homemade toys. - Modern toys are usually made of plastic because it is safer and easier to make things with. - Many modern toys work using electricity. - Toys have changed over time. Toys that grandparents played with are very different to the toys that children play with now.	- Metal, paper, wooden and plastic toys - Modern 20th century 21st century	
Summer	Kings and Queens	- William I who (also known as William the Conqueror) came from France and took over England in 1066. - Henry VIII is known for having had six wives. He created the Church of England. - Richard III's burial place was discovered in 2012. It is now a car park. - The time of Queen Victoria's reign is known as the Victorian period. Cars and trains were invented during her reign. - Elizabeth II was the longest reigning monarch. She was Queen for 70 years. - The monarch today has less power than kings and queens in the past. They meet with the Prime Minister once a week and they open Parliament as the head of state.	- Crown - Monarch - Parliament - Power - Reign - Royal - Rule - Succession	- William I - Henry VIII - Richard III - Queen Victoria - Elizabeth II

YEAR 2

Term	Topic	By the end of the unit, children will learn:	Key Vocabulary	Key Historical Figures
Autumn	Great Fire of London	• The Great Fire of London happened in 1666. • The fire started in a bakery on Pudding Lane. • Buildings were close together and often made of wood, meaning that the fire spread quickly. • For many years after the fire, buildings were rebuilt further apart and made with stone. • Sir Christopher Wren created a new design for St Paul's Cathedral, which was then rebuilt.	• Bakery • Diary • fire engine • firefighter • rebuilt • river Thames • St Paul's Cathedral • 17th century	• Samuel Pepys • Sir Christopher Wren • King Charles II
Spring	Nurturing Nurses	• Florence Nightingale was a nurse who improved conditions in hospitals and looked after wounded soldiers in the Crimean War (1853-1856). • The Nightingale Training School for Nurses was opened in 1860. • Mary Seacole was a nurse who travelled from Jamaica to look after wounded soldiers on the battlefield in the Crimean War. • Edith Cavell was a nurse who looked after soldiers in the First World War (1914-1918). She even helped some Allied soldiers hide from the German army.	• Battlefield • Crimean War • First World War • Hospital • Nurse • Patients • Soldier	• Florence Nightingale • Mary Seacole • Edith Cavell
Summer	Travel and Transport	• The Vikings travelled in longships. They travelled to explore and trade. • The Model T was a car invented by Henry Ford in 1908 and made in a factory. This was the first time cars had been made in factories. • The first trains were steam engines. • The first passenger train journey was in 1830. • The Wright Brothers created the first aeroplane, which flew in 1903.	• Carriage • electric cars • motor • petrol • railway • steam engine • transport • travel	• Henry Ford • Wright Brother

YEAR 3/4

Term	Topic	By the end of the unit, children will learn:	Key Vocabulary	Key Historical Figures
Autumn	Ancient Greeks	- Ancient Greece was made up of city states, such as Athens, Corinth and Sparta. They often fought each other but also fought together to defend themselves from other threats. - Towards the end of the period, Ancient Greece became an empire. Alexander the Great helped the empire expand and after he died, the Romans slowly took over parts of it. - Many objects produced in Ancient Greece were made by enslaved people. - The Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight whereas the Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning. - The Olympics were first held in Ancient Greece and to be able to compare these to the modern day games.	- Ancient - city state - civilisation - democracy - empire - legacies - myth	- Alexander the Great - King Philip II
Spring	The History of the Roman Empire	- The city of Rome was founded in 753 BC. The Romans built a large empire in Europe. They invaded Britain for the first time in 55 BC. - They built new roads and towns in Britain. This increased trade from the rest of the empire and increased diversity in towns. - The Celtic Queen Boudicca led a revolt against the Romans in AD 60/61. - In AD 122, Emperor Hadrian decided that a northern border wall should be built to help the Romans control and protect their territory in Britain. It was manned by troops from across the Empire and became known as Hadrian's Wall. - The Romans' legacy can be seen in many places around Britain today and how this influenced our local area.	- Citizen - Celts - Conquest - Emperor - Empire - Legion - Rebellion - Roman Empire - tribe	- Julius Caesar - Emperor Claudius - Boudicca - Emperor Hadrian
Summer	Anglo Saxons and Scots	- The Anglo-Saxons and the Scots invaded Britain after the Romans left. Most of Britain at the time was divided into seven Anglo- Saxon kingdoms. - Anglo-Saxon influence can be seen in place names in Britain today. - Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages rather than towns like the Romans did. - The religion of the early Anglo-Saxons was Paganism. They worshipped many gods. - At the end of this period, Christianity became the main religion in Britain and many places of worship were built, including Canterbury Cathedral.	- Angles - Christianity - Invaders - Kingdom - Pagan - Picts - Saxons - Scots	- King Voertigern - Hengest and Horsa - Augustine - King Ethelbert - Columba - King Oswald - Aidan

YEAR 5/6

Term	Topic	By the end of the unit, children will learn:	Key Vocabulary	Key Historical Figures
Autumn	Early Islamic Empire	• Baghdad was built in AD 752 as the capital of the Islamic Empire. It was built in a circle with a mosque at the centre. It was close to water and trade routes. • The House of Wisdom was founded by Caliph Harun al-Rashid who encouraged learning. It was a library that held scientific writing from many cultures. • Early Islamic scholars did ground-breaking work in medicine, inventing algebra and developing the first cameras. • A caliphate is a political-religious form of government. The caliphate was ruled by Caliphs (meaning successor to Muhammed, who founded Islam). • Islamic art was inspired by a range of different artistic forms and used geometric patterns, vegetal patterns and calligraphy. • The golden age of Islam started in the 8th century. Baghdad's position on the Silk Road trade route meant that it was a wealthy and powerful place with skilled craftspeople and traders.	• Caliph • calligraphy, dynasty • Islam • Scholar • Silk Road • Baghdad	• Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi • Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi • Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas al-Zahrawi • Ibn al-Haytham
Spring	Viking and Anglo Saxon Struggle for England	• The Vikings came from the area where Scandinavian countries are today. They explored, traded and raided other lands. They raided parts of Britain – including monasteries for their valuable possessions – and also traded in Britain. • The Vikings invaded and settled in Scotland. They eventually invaded and settled in England too. • King Alfred was the first Anglo-Saxon ruler to successfully protect his kingdom from the Vikings. Eventually, he kept the west of England and the Vikings were given the east, known as Danelaw. • Anglo-Saxon kings made continuous attempts to regain land from the Vikings. • Danegeld was a system where Anglo- Saxon kings would pay the Vikings to make sure they did not attack their kingdoms.	• Danegeld • Exile • Kingdom • Outlawed • Pagan • Pillaged • raid	• King Alfred II • William Conqueror • King Harold • Edward the Confessor

		In 1066, at the Battle of Hastings, the last Anglo-Saxon king (King Harold) was defeated by William the Conqueror who became the first Norman King of England.		
Summer	Beyond 1066: Second World War/ Battle of Britain	- The Second World War (1939-1945) began because Hitler, the leader of Nazi Germany, invaded Poland. Britain and France had promised to protect Poland if this happened. There were many significant battles during the war, including the Battle of Britain. - To understand how at risk Britain was to invasion. - At the start of the war, the Allies were Britain, France and Poland. The Axis Powers were Germany, Japan and Italy. - Many children were evacuated from cities to the countryside where it was safer. Cities were likely to be bombed during the Blitz. - To understand why Britain won the Battle of Britain	- Allies - atomic bomb - Axis Powers - evacuation - Nazi party - Persecution - rationing	- Winston Churchill - Adolf Hitler - Neville Chamberlain