

History Curriculum Overview



EYFS - Reception Adult Led Activities (please see EYFS Continuous Provision Plans for child initiated opportunities)

Unit of work	Changes within living memory	Events beyond living memory	Lives of significant individuals	Changes over time
Link to our context	Children will be introduced to visual timetable for the day. Children will be involved in creating their own class timeline.	Children will learn the importance of Remembrance Day and why we reflect and remember.	Linked to science, children will learn that Marie Curie researched and discovered how we can xray.	Children will compare technology including phones, cameras from the past to the present. Children will compare vehicles from the past and the present.
Essential knowledge	1. Children will begin to understand the concept of past and future. 2. Children will begin to understand the concept of a timeline.	1. Children will know that Armistice Day happened in the past a long time ago. 2. Children will know that we remember the soldiers that have protected our country.	1. Children will know that Marie Curie was a scientist. 2. Children will know that Marie Curie discovered Xrays.	1. Children will know that vehicles and technology have changed and developed over time.
Vocabulary	Timetable Day Next Yesterday Future	Past Remember Remembrance day Poppies reflect	Past, Scientist Xrays Important A long time ago.	Past Present Compare Materials Technology Vehicles
Significant individuals			Marie Curie	

Year 1

Unit of work	Bonfire Night (significant people)	Toys over time (changes beyond living memory)	Local history – learning about our city (significant people in our locality)
Link to our context			Learning about the Town Crier in Chester
Prior learning	Categorising objects as old / new	Experience playing with toys in Reception. Inputting algorithms into the beebots. Talking about objects from the past	Own personal experiences in Chester.
Essential knowledge	1. The Gunpowder Plot was a plot to kill King James I and his government by blowing up the Houses of Parliament in London. 2. The plot took place in 1605. 3. The plotters were all Catholic. They thought that King James I was being unfair to Catholics because he was a Protestant.	1. Toys have existed for thousands of years and were made out of material that was available at the time 2. Toys were mainly made of wood, paper and metal in the Victorian age 3. Modern toys are mainly made of plastic 4. Many modern toys use electricity to work	1. Know that the town crier is a person who speaks to people in Chester 2. Know that the town crier makes his/her announcements from Chester Cross in Chester 3. Know that lots of people come to hear the town crier announcements

	<p>4. The plot failed. Guy Fawkes was found with gunpowder in the cellar at the Houses of Parliament.</p> <p>5. On November 5th we celebrate the fact that Guy Fawkes was captured.</p>	<p>5. Computers and consoles were invented in the 20th Century</p>	
Vocabulary	<p>Houses of Parliament Government gunpowder Guy Fawkes King James I plot catholic protestant</p>	<p>Victorian 20th Century 21st Century wooden toys paper toys plastic toys modern</p>	<p>Chester Cross Town Crier announcement city tradition</p>
Quick Quiz	<p>What date is Bonfire night? Who was Guy Fawkes? What did he do? Why do we celebrate Bonfire Night?</p>	<p>How are games different to games a long time ago? Are there any games that were played long ago that we still play now? Are there games that used to be played that we do not play now? What modern games are similar to games from long ago?</p>	<p>Who is the town crier? What is their job? Where might you find the Town Crier in Chester?</p>
Significant individuals	<p>Guy Fawkes King James I</p>		

Year 2

Unit of work	History of Flight and Key Figures in travel and Space (significant people, events beyond living memory)	The Great Fire of London (events beyond living memory)	Florence Nightingale (significant people)	Local study – Chester City centre
Link to our context	Visit to Airbus.			
Prior learning		Capital cities – Year 1	Healthy eating – Year 1	Chester Town Crier – Year 1
Essential knowledge	<p>1. The hot air balloon was invented by the Montgolfier brothers in 1783</p> <p>2. Orville and Wilbur Wright were American and flew their first aeroplane – the Wright Flyer in December 1903 at Kitty Hawk. The plane flew for 12 seconds</p> <p>3. The second flight – in Flyer II flew in November 1904 and flew for upto 5 minutes.</p> <p>4. Amelia Earhart was the first female aviator to fly solo across the Atlantic in 1928.</p> <p>5. Modern aeroplanes are a result of continuous improvements to The Flyer.</p> <p>6. Planes have changed over time. Airbus, Concorde etc.</p>	<p>1. The fire started in a bakery in Pudding Lane on September 2nd 1666</p> <p>2. The fire spread quickly because the weather had been very dry and the houses were made of wood and built very close together</p> <p>3. Samuel Pepys wrote in his diary about the events of the Great Fire</p> <p>4. The fire burned for 4days.As the wind died down and changed direction the fire became under control and was finally put out.</p> <p>5. 6 people died in the fire, 13,200 houses were destroyed and 70,000 people were left homeless. Many left London to live elsewhere and some slept in tents.</p>	<p>1. Florence Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy on 12th May 1820</p> <p>2. Florence Nightingale worked as a nurse during the Crimean War and helped improve the conditions of hospitals.</p> <p>3. Hospitals during the Crimean War were very dirty and unhygienic.</p> <p>4. Florence Nightingale met Queen Victoria and was awarded the Royal Red Cross.</p> <p>5. Florence Nightingale died in 1910.</p>	<p>1. The Eastgate clock was built in 1897 to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee</p> <p>2. Know that John Douglas designed the Eastgate Clock</p> <p>3. John Douglas was born in Cheshire in 1830 and died in Chester 1911.</p> <p>4. Know that John Douglas also designed other buildings in Chester</p>
Vocabulary	inventor aeroplane pilot glider helicopter hot air balloon	Pudding Lane River Thames Samuel Pepys Tower of London	disease cholera hygienic, unhygienic Crimean War	Eastgate clock Roman walls Ampitheatre Compare Contrast
Quick Quiz	Who were the Wright brothers? What impact did the Wright brothers have on the world today? What are the differences and similarities between flight then and now?	Who was Samuel Pepys? What year did the Great Fire of London happen? What happened to London after the Great fire? How did the Great Fire of London start?	Who was Florence Nightingale? How did Florence Nightingale help people? When was Florence Nightingale born and when did she die? Hospital Nurse	How have shops in Chester changed over time? When was the Eastgate clock built? Would you have rather lived in Chester before or in this period? Who was John Douglas?
Significant individuals	The Wright brothers Tim Peake	Samuel Pepys Sir Christopher Wren	Florence Nightingale Marie Curie	John Douglas

Unit of work	Stone Age to Iron Age	Ancient Egypt																								
Link to our context																										
Prior learning	Children have explored various events in British history in Key Stage 1	Children have learnt about the Stone Age – Iron Age Making an Egyptian doll – Year 1																								
Essential knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Britain was once covered in ice. 2. The earliest settlers in Britain were hunter-gatherers. 3. The first farmers arrived in Britain in 4000BC. 4. The advances of technology when farming was introduced – taming wild animals, growing wheat and barley, use of oxen, clearing forests for farming. 5. The discovery of Skara Brae changed our viewpoints of people in the stone age. 6. Skara Brae was built 10,000 years ago. 7. Stonehenge was built 5,000 years ago. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Egyptian civilization was from 3100BCE to 332 BCE 2. The Nile was crucial because it provided fertile ground, people settled on it, drank it, cleaned themselves in it and used it for transport and trade 3. Mummification was the process of preserving a body ready for the afterlife. 4. People were buried with objects they believed they would need for the afterlife 5. Tutankhamun became Pharaoh at 9 years old. Howard Carter found his tomb 3000 years later 																								
Vocabulary	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Palaeolithic</td> <td>Mesolithic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neolithic</td> <td>Hunter-gatherer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nomad</td> <td>Settlement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Archaeologist</td> <td>Flint</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tribes</td> <td>BC/AD</td> </tr> </table>	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Hunter-gatherer	Nomad	Settlement	Archaeologist	Flint	Tribes	BC/AD	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Civilisation</td> <td>Burial chamber</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ancient</td> <td>Sphinx</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hieroglyphics</td> <td>archaeologist</td> </tr> <tr> <td>mummification</td> <td>Nile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pharaoh</td> <td>afterlife</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pyramids</td> <td>Canopic jars</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sarcophagus</td> <td>papyrus</td> </tr> </table>	Civilisation	Burial chamber	ancient	Sphinx	hieroglyphics	archaeologist	mummification	Nile	pharaoh	afterlife	pyramids	Canopic jars	Sarcophagus	papyrus
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Quick Quiz	<p>How long ago did the Stone Age occur?</p> <p>What changed during the Stone Age? Why did these changes happen?</p> <p>How different was life at the end of the Stone Age compared to the beginning?</p> <p>What have been the main changes through the Bronze and Iron Ages?</p> <p>How well did people live at this time? What were the main difficulties they faced?</p>	<p>How important was the river Nile for ancient Egyptians?</p> <p>When did the Ancient Egyptians live, and what was happening in Britain and other places around this time?</p> <p>What evidence has survived to inform us about Ancient Egypt?</p> <p>How were ancient Egyptians buried?</p> <p>Who was in charge of ancient Egypt?</p>																								
Significant individuals		Nefertiti Howard Carter																								

Year 4

Unit of work	Castles over time	The Romans	The Ancient Greeks
Link to our context	Visit Beeston Castle	Visit to Roman archaeological sites in Chester and Roman museum	
Prior learning		Children studied first era of British history in Year 3 (Stone Age-Iron Age). Children will have studied an ancient civilisation in Year 3 (Ancient Egypt)	Children will have studied two other ancient civilisations in Year 3 (Ancient Egypt) and in Year 4 (The Romans).
Essential knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that primary purpose of a castle was to protect the people within it 2. That there are different types of castle including Motte-and-Bailey, Shell Keep, Concentric and Royal palace 3. Know that Motte-and-Bailey castles – the earliest types of castle were introduced by Normans. 4. Castles were predominantly built during the Middle Ages to protect members of royalty or other important people at the time 5. That castles lost their effectiveness as siege weapons were developed. 6. Many castles had lots of different defences to help the people inside stay safe. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I know that the Roman era ran from the 8th century BC to the 5th century AD and started in Rome, Italy. Ancient Rome was one of the most influential civilisations in history 2. I know that Romulus and Remus were twin brothers in Roman mythology whose story explains how Rome was founded 3. Romans invented many things such as underfloor heating, concrete and calendars 4. I know that the Roman Empire grew so large as a result of its military strength 5. The Romans invaded Britain in AD 43 and took over most of England and Wales. This led to an improvement in technology and housing. 6. I know that there were two types of Roman soldier - legionaries who were Roman citizens and auxiliaries who were often recruited from Roman-controlled areas 7. There were lots of benefits of being a legionary - steady pay and a pension when you retired 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ancient Greece civilisation covers 1200BCE - 323BCE 2. Democracy was created in Athens and was a peaceful way to transfer power rather than revolutions taking place 3. There were many great philosophers in Ancient Greece who are still admired today – Plato, Socrates and Aristotle are the most famous 4. The Ancient Greeks invented the first format of the Olympic Games and the first games were held in 776BC in Olympia 5. That Greece was made up of city states and had armies that fought against each other. Many men were soldiers
Vocabulary	castle portcullis moats arrow loops monarch motte-and-bailey shell keep concentric	colosseum Emperor gladiator legion Senate Ampitheatre Romulus and Remus	assembly democracy empire Olympics Tyrant Mythical Philosopher
Quick Quiz	What are the different types of castles called? Why did people build castles? What defenses does a castle have?	What was Britain like before the Romans invaded? When did the Romans invade and occupy Britain? How successfully did the Romans control Britain?	When was the Ancient Greek period? How do we know so much about Ancient Greece? Who were the most significant Greeks?

	<p>What are the different features of a castle? Why were some castles built on hills?</p>	<p>What methods did the Romans use to rule the country? What were the main changes Romans made to homes, cleanliness, medicine, clothing, food and roads? How and why did the Roman period come to an end? How important were the Romans in the wider world? What is the lasting significance and impact of the Romans on Britain? How did the Romans compare to earlier ancient civilisations such as the Ancient Egyptians and Stone Age tribes? (similarities and differences)</p>	<p>What were some of the most famous Greek myths? What does democracy mean and what contribution did the Greeks make to it? What influences have the Ancient Greeks had on the modern world and specifically Britain? Can you name and recall any famous battles involving the ancient Greeks? What legacy did ancient Greeks leave across the wider world? How did the Greeks compare to earlier ancient civilisations such as the ancient Egyptians and the Stone Age tribes? (similarities and difference)</p>
Significant individuals	Thomas Myddelton	Boudica	Cleisthenes Archimedes

Year 5

Unit of work	The Anglo-Saxons and Vikings		The Mayans (A non-European civilisation that provides contrasts with British History prior to 900AD)	
Link to our context				
Prior learning	Children have studied the first two eras of British history in Year 3 and Year 4 (Stone Age-Iron Age and Roman Britain).		Children will have studied three other ancient civilisations in Year 3 (Ancient Egypt) and in Year 4 (Ancient Greece and The Romans).	
Essential knowledge	<p>1. Anglo-Saxons came from Germany and Southern Scandinavia to Britain from AD410</p> <p>2. Anglo-Saxon Britain was ruled by tribes with each tribe having a leader. Tribes fought against each other and the leader or war chief. A strong and successful leader became 'cyning', the Anglo-Saxon word for 'king'.</p> <p>3. The Vikings were sea-faring tradespeople and came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. They came to Britain looking for new items to steal and trade.</p> <p>4. Vikings travelled in longboats and landed in Britain in 793AD in Lindisfarne off the North-East coast of England</p> <p>5. The Vikings mostly lived in small villages near the coast. Vikings spent most of their time farming and fishing.</p>		<p>1. The Mayan civilization occurred from 250 BCE to 900.</p> <p>2. The ancient Mayans lived in what is now known as southern Mexico and northern Central America including Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Yucatán Peninsula and El Salvador.</p> <p>3. The Ancient Mayans created their own written language.</p> <p>4. The Mayan civilization fell due to overpopulation, movement of trade routes, war and extended droughts.</p> <p>5. Mayan adults worked as farmers, warriors, hunters, builders and teachers</p> <p>6. Mayans carried out many rituals, the main one being sacrificial as they worshipped many gods</p>	
Vocabulary	<p>invasion/invaders</p> <p>pagan</p> <p>raid/raiders</p> <p>runes</p>	<p>invasion/invaders</p> <p>pagan</p> <p>raid/raiders</p> <p>runes</p>	<p>Mesoamerica</p> <p>civilisation</p> <p>hieroglyphics</p> <p>pyramids</p> <p>rituals</p> <p>sacrifice</p>	<p>settlements</p> <p>codex</p> <p>legacy</p> <p>society</p> <p>worship</p>
Quick Quiz	<p>Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from and when did they come to Britain?</p> <p>How was Anglo-Saxon Britain ruled?</p> <p>What was life like in Anglo-Saxon Britain?</p> <p>Where did the Vikings come from?</p> <p>Why were Danelaw and Danegeld introduced to Britain?</p> <p>How did the Anglo-Saxons resist the Vikings?</p> <p>What was life like in Viking Britain?</p> <p>How did the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings live together?</p> <p>How did the Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule end?</p>		<p>How did the ancient Mayans live?</p> <p>How did the Mayans use their climate and environment to prosper?</p> <p>How did the ancient Mayans compare to other civilisations such as the ancient Egyptians or ancient Greeks?</p> <p>Why did the Mayans die out around 900 AD?</p> <p>What tools did the Maya use?</p> <p>What foods did the Maya eat?</p> <p>What role did women play in ancient Mayan civilisation?</p> <p>How did the ancient Mayans worship?</p> <p>How does the Mayan number system work?</p> <p>How does the Mayan writing system work? How does it compare to ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics?</p>	
Significant individuals	Sigrid the Haughty		Pakal the Great	

Year 6

Unit of work	The impact of WW2 and the Battle of Britain		Local history study	
Link to our context			Exploring our locality	
Prior learning	Children have studied several eras of British history and local history in previous years which should aid chronology		Children have learnt in Key Stage 1 about Chester City centre and the Eastgate clock. In Year 4, they learnt about the Romans	
Essential knowledge	1. WWII started in September 1939 when German troops invaded Poland 2. Over 3.5 million children were evacuated from the cities to the countryside for their protection 3. Rationing was put in place to conserve food supplies and this remained in place until 1954 4. That women played a significant role during the war taking on roles that had been left vacant when the men had gone to fight 5. That over 6 million Jews were killed in the holocaust 6. The RAF protected Britain during the Blitz from the Luftwaffe. 7. Adolf Hitler was the leader of the Nazi party.		1. The Romans established Deva Victrix in AD74. 2. They chose Chester because it offered a natural defence against attacks and provided many resources to live. 3. The location of Deva Victrix allowed them opportunity to advance their invasion of Northern Great Britain and Ireland. 4. The amphitheatre was the largest in Britain and was a source of entertainment and used for military training. 5. The walls are a mixture of Roman, Medieval, Civil War, Victorian and Georgian history.	
Vocabulary	allies axis Nazi party atomic bomb annex	propaganda evacuee Adolf Hitler Luftwaffe RAF Blitz	Chester Impact Amphitheatre Baths Civilisation Deva Victrix Empire Invade conquer	Fortress Legionary Decades Gateds Settlement Sandstone Construction Archaeological Monument
Quick Quiz	Why was it called a World war? How does war impact upon everyone? What happened in our local area of Chester / Liverpool? How do we know? What sources can help us understand what happened? Why did World War Two start? Why did Britain declare war on Nazi Germany in 1939? Why were children evacuated during World War Two? How were people's diets different? Why was rationing implemented by the British Government? How did the role of women in British society changed during World War Two? Why did Nazi Germany carry out the Holocaust? Why is the Holocaust significant today?		Why was Chester called Deva Victrix? Why was Deva Victrix a significant location for the Romans to establish a base? What evidence of the Romans is there in Chester today? What do you know about the walls around Chester? Are they all Roman? How have they changed over time? What do you know about the amphitheatre? How do you know that?	
Significant individuals	Adolf Hitler Ann Frank			