

History - Big Question

Year 1 to Year 6 structure and progression of learning

Key Stage 1:

| Year 1 | | |
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| Kings, Queens and Leaders (<i>History</i>) | The UK (<i>Geography</i>) | The Seven Continents (<i>Geography</i>) |
| Year 2 | | |
| Nightingale and Seacole (<i>History</i>) | Great Fire of London (<i>History</i>) | Europe (<i>Geography</i>) |

Key Stage 2:

| Year 3 | | | |
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| Ancient Egypt (<i>History</i>) | Mediterranean Greece to UK (<i>Geography</i>) | | Ancient Greece (<i>History</i>) |
| Year 4 | | | |
| Mayan Civilization (<i>History</i>) | North and South America (<i>Geography</i>) | | Stone age to iron age (<i>History</i>) |
| Year 5 | | | |
| Roman Empire & impact on Britain (<i>History</i>) | Northern Europe (<i>Geography</i>) | Settlement by Anglo Saxons and Scots (<i>History</i>) | Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle to 1066 (<i>History</i>) |
| Year 6 | | | |
| Victorian Manchester (<i>History</i>) | World War 1 (<i>History</i>) | | Rivers, volcanoes and earthquakes (<i>Geography</i>) |

Key Stage 1

History Core Knowledge we expect pupils to know:

Year 1 KINGS, QUEENS and LEADERS

- Know that the UK is made up from four countries.
- Know that the Union Jack is the flag of the United Kingdom and that it is made from the flags of Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- Understand that England has been ruled by kings and queens for many years.
- HRH Queen Elizabeth II is our current queen.
- Kings and Queens sometimes wear special items such as a crown and hold special things such as an orb or sceptre.
- Know what the word reign means.
- Understand that King John made an important promise to the people of England.
- King John promised not to take too much money from people or throw people in prison for no reason.
- Know that King John had to sign the Magna Carta for his promised.
- To know that there was a time where England had no king.
- Understand that King Charles I believed he could do what he wanted.
- King Charles I started a war with his own country called a civil war.
- King Charles I was eventually executed and there was no king for a while.
- To know that parliament discuss and make decisions about the country.
- We choose members of parliament by voting for them.
- Parliament meet it Houses of Parliament in Westminster, London.
- Know about the Gunpowder Plot and plans to blow up the Houses of Parliament.
- Know who and what the job of the Prime Minister is.

Year 2 NIGHTINGALE AND SEACOLE

- Know that the UK is made up from four countries.
- Florence Nightingale was a Victorian nurse who lived between 1820 – 1910.
- How she helped make hospitals safer, cleaner places and she wrote books on how to be a good nurse.
- She found ways to stop infections and diseases from spreading.
- She helped soldiers who were wounded in the Crimean War.
- Where and when the Crimean War took place. (1853 – 1856)
- Florence Nightingale was born in Florence in Italy.
- She was known as the lady of the lamps as she worked all night to make sure the soldiers were treated right.
- In 1860, she helped set up the Nightingale Training School for Nurses in London.
- In 1883 Queen Victoria awarded her the Royal Red Cross.
- She died in 1910 in her sleep.
- Mary Seacole was a British-Jamaican lady who helped many people who were injured or dying in war.
- She tried to volunteer to help as a nurse in the Crimean War but was turned down.
- She went to Crimea herself and set up a 'The British Hotel.' A place to help and treat wounded soldiers.
- Mary's hotel was close to the battlefields and helped treat soldiers with infectious diseases.
- Mary Seacole died in London in 1881.

Year 2 GREAT FIRE OF LONDON

- The Great Fire of London swept through London from Sunday 2nd September to Thursday 6th September 1666.
- The fire destroyed many homes and buildings including St Paul's Cathedral.
- The fire spread from a bakery on Pudding Lane.
- Samuel Pepys recorded a diary of the event.
- Thomas Farriner was the owner of the bakery on Pudding Lane.
- King Charles II was king at the time.
- Sir Christopher Wren was given the job of redesigning all of the churches that were lost in the flames. He redesigned St Paul's Cathedral.
- The fire spread quickly as at the time they were made from wood and built very close together.

- The fire also spread quickly because of the wind, it being a hot summer and the houses were filled with flammable objects.
- The fire was put out by pulling down houses to stop the spread and then by using water squirts.
- We know about the Great Fire by first-hand accounts such as diaries and paintings from the time.

Year 3 ANCIENT EGYPT

- 6000 BC is when people started to settle into the Nile Valley.
- The pharaoh oversaw Egyptian society and were believed to be Gods in human form.
- Ramses II is considered one of the greatest pharaohs. He created many temples, building, fought battles and married Queen Nefetari.
- Menes is considered the first ruler of Egypt. He bought Lower and Upper Egypt together.
- 2500 BC is when the Great Pyramid and Sphinx were built at Giza.
- 1550 BC is when many of the tombs are built in the Valley of the Kings.
- Tutankhamun was known as the boy king and died when he was 18.
- His tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922. It had nearly all the objects he was buried with still inside.
- 1325 BC Tutankhamen is buried in the Valley of the Kings.
- The Egyptians worshipped many gods and goddesses who took the form of animals and humans. Ra and Anubis were two of the main gods.
- The Great Sphinx is a massive sculpture of a mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head of a human.
- The River Nile was important to the ancient Egyptians as it creates fertile soil to live from.
- Thebes was the capital of ancient Egypt.
- Bodies were mummified in ancient Egypt as they believed their bodies would be needed in the afterlife.
- As Egypt is a hot country, the clothes were very light cotton to keep them cool.
- Hieroglyphics were used to communicate. They were a series of picture and symbols.
- 30 BC Queen Cleopatra dies – which is known as the end of the Egyptian era.

Year 3 ANCIENT GREECE

- 776 BC is when the first Olympic games took place. This is the start of ancient Greece.
- Greece's position next to the sea and that it is made up of islands means it was often at war.
- Trade between the islands led to city states being created. Each city state was led by a different ruler or government.
- 508 BC is the start of democracy in Athens – giving power to the people.
- 432 BC the Parthenon is completed in Athens. It was built in the acropolis and dedicated to Athena.
- 336 BC is when Alexander the Great is king and completed many conquests. He united all the cities of Greece and conquered Egypt and parts of Europe.
- The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods or goddesses including (Zeus, Hera, Apollo, Hades, Poseidon and Aphrodite.)
- The ancient Greeks believed that Mount Olympus was where many of the gods lived and met.
- The Acropolis was a settlement built up high in Athens.
- 400 – 300 BC was when Socrates, Plato and Aristotle lived. Socrates taught people to question things. Plato created the first university and Aristotle was a famous scientist.
- 146 BC is when Rome conquers ancient Greece making Greece part of Rome's empire.

Year 4 STONE AGE TO IRON AGE

- Stone Age took place across the world 2.5 million years ago.
- Around 40,000 years ago was the first cave painting and carved figures
- Homo Sapiens is the name for our species and we originated in what is now Africa nearly 300,000 years ago.
- Many animals in stone age times are now extinct including the woolly mammoth and sabre-toothed tiger.
- Humans were hunter gatherers and used tools such as spears to hunt and track animals.
- Bronze age is when bronze was discovered and tools started to be made from bronze.
- 2100 BC was when the bronze age started in Britain.
- Many empires were built during the Bronze Age including ancient Egypt.

- One of the most common forms of Bronze Age housing in Britain was the roundhouse.
- Stonehenge was likely created during the bronze Age.
- The Iron Age took over in Britain from around 800BC to 140 BC.
- The Iron Age was when iron was main material used to create tools.
- 500 BC Celtic people arrive in Britain.
- Britain was a violent place during the Iron Age. People lived in clans and tribes. People lived in hill forts to help protect themselves.
- Forts were surrounded by walls and ditches and houses were created with thatched roofs, with walls from wattle and daub.
- Coins were used more widely in Iron Age Britain. In 100BC the first coins were minted in Britain.
- 54 BC Julius Caesar arrives in Britain and in 43AD Britain is invaded by the Romans.

Year 4 MAYAN CIVILISATION

- In 2000 BC was when the first Mayan people settled.
- The Maya lived in in Mesoamerica, which is now called Central America.
- They lived in different city states like the Greeks and used writing.
- They are famous for building large stepped pyramids like at Chichen Itza.
- In 900 AD most of the Mayan cities became deserted. Nobody really knows why or what happened.
- Tikal was a powerful Mayan city built in the rainforest of what is now Guatemala. It has many ruins and temples.
- Pakal the Great ruled from 615 AD to 683 AD in the city state of Polenque, which is now southern Mexico.
- Chichen Itza is one of the most famous Mayan cities.
- Each Mayan city was ruled by a different ruler. Their job was to keep the Mayan gods happy.
- The Maya wore clothes made from cotton but also had highly decorated headdresses and jewellery made from feathers and stones.
- The Maya used hieroglyphics like the ancient Egyptians.
- The Maya were skilled mathematicians and their system of numbers included a zero.
- The Maya believed in many gods and built temples, competed in sports and took part in human sacrifices to keep the gods happy.

Year 5 ROMAN EMPIRE AND ITS IMPACT ON BRITAIN

- In 753 BC was when the city of Rome was founded.
- The Roman Empire at around 117 AD took up most of Europe and North Africa.
- Julius Caesar arrives in Britain in 54 BC and invades in 43 BC.
- In 27 BC Augustus becomes the first official Roman Emperor.
- In 80 AD the Colosseum is built in Rome, which is where sporting games, battles and gladiator matches took place.
- In 121 AD Hadrian's Wall was built in the North of England. It was created to stop tribes from Scotland attacking the Empire.
- Romans captured slaves from different parts of their Empire, and they were used to construct the Roman Empire.
- In earlier times, Romans believed in many gods, but Emperor Constantine changed the Romans to Christianity.
- Christians used to be killed by the Romans.
- Christianity spread throughout the Empire – including to Britain. This is now called the Roman Catholic Church.
- Roman cities would include a building called a bath, which is where they would visit as a leisure activity. Many cities and towns in Britain had bathhouses built.
- Boudica was a British queen who revolted against the Roman rule.
- Boudica was married to an Iceni tribe king. When he died the Romans treated Boudica's people badly.
- Boudica united tribes of Britain and marched them to St Albans then to London, where her forces destroyed the towns.

Year 5 SETTLEMENT BY ANGLO SAXONS AND SCOTS

- In 410 AD, the Romans left Britain unguarded and returned to Rome.
- The Anglo Saxons were made up of people, who rowed to Britain, from countries in Northern Europe like Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.
- The Anglo Saxons were from three tribes, the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.
- East Anglia was a small independent Angle kingdom in the East of England.

- Mercia was a large Anglo-Saxon kingdom in the midlands of England.
- Wessex was a large Southern Anglo-Saxon kingdom. It is famous as many Anglo-Saxon kings came from there.
- Most Anglo Saxons were pagans, believing in many different gods. The Pope sent St Augustine over from Rome to Britain in 597 AD. Slowly, the country became a Christian country.
- In 802 AD Egbert becomes the first king of England after battles with Mercia and Northumbria.
- From 871 to 899 King Alfred the Great was King. He fought back against invading Vikings and started to translate Roman texts into English for people.
- Danelaw was a section of land in the North England, which is where Alfred the Great made the Viking invaders stick to in 878 AD.
- Harold II was the last official Anglo Saxon King. He was defeated in 1066 AD at the battle of Hastings by the invading Normans.

Year 5 VIKING AND ANGLO-SAXON STRUGGLE TO 1066

- The Vikings came to Britain at around 787 AD. This is known as the invasion of the Vikings.
- The Vikings travelled in longships from Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
- They originally settled in the north of England and Scotland and Dublin in Ireland.
- In 866 AD Viking settlers creates a kingdom in York.
- Danelaw was a section of land in the North England, which is where Alfred the Great made the Viking invaders stick to in 878 AD.
- In 1013 AD Vikings rule most of England. In 1028 AD, a Viking (King Canut) ruled.
- Know that the Vikings spoke in a language called Norse, which was made up by an alphabet of runes.
- To know that Jorvick was a settlement in what is now called York. The Vikings ruled here for over 100 years.
- The Vikings believed in many different gods who were ruled by a king called Odin.
- The Vikings believed in an afterlife if they died in battle called Valhalla.
- The Vikings were defeated in 1066 AD by Harold II an Anglo-Saxon King at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire, who then went on to the Battle of Hastings but was defeated by the Normans.

YEAR 6 VICTORIAN MANCHESTER

- Queen Victoria was crowned queen in 1837 AD
- By 1901 Britain ruled over nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world. This was called the British Empire.
- The British Empire included the entire Indian subcontinent, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and large parts of Africa.
- The Victorian era is known as from when Queen Victoria ruled. She reigned for over 63 years, which was the longest serving monarch at the time.
- In 1840 AD Queen Victoria married her cousin Prince Albert.
- Queen Victoria had nine children who were married into different European families.
- During the Victorian Era there was an Industrial Revolution in Britain, where the manufacturing of goods moved to factories. This meant more people moved into cities like Manchester for work.
- Manchester was nicknamed 'Cottonopolis' as it became one of the UK centres for textile and cotton production.
- Cities like Manchester became overcrowded and living conditions were poor for people who worked in the mills and factories.
- Around 1848 AD there was a potato blight in Ireland, which made the potatoes rot there. Potatoes were important to the Irish as a food source. Over 800,000 people died as a result.
- Medicine was not as advanced causing many to die from infections and diseases.
- Nurses such as Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole helped advance nursing in Britain.
- In 1861, Prince Albert died of typhoid. Causing Queen Victoria to enter a long period of deep mourning.
- Workhouses were places where people went if they could not afford to financially support themselves.
- Britain was divided into classes, with life for the lower working class terrible. There was terrible poverty with children working on the streets.
- In 1880, school became compulsory for children aged 5 – 10.
- To have knowledge of key Victorian individuals including (Charles Darwin, Charles Dickens, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson and Alexander Graham Bell) who contributed the development and legacy of Victorian Britain.

- In 1901, Queen Victoria dies, and her son Edward VII becomes the King. Britain enters what is known as the Edwardian Period.

Year 6 WORLD WAR 1

- Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated by a Serbian in 1914 AD
- Austria – Hungary declares war on Serbia in 1914 AD. Russia helps Serbia.
- Britain and France and Germany all join the war to help their allies.
- The allied forces consisted of France, Russia, British Empire and the USA.
- The Central Powers consisted of German Empire, Austria – Hungary, Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria.
- Kaiser Willheim II was the German Emperor, and grandchild of Queen Victoria. He supported Austria – Hungary, which brought Germany into the war.
- In September 1914 AD, the German army is stopped by French and British forces before they reach Paris. Four years of trench warfare begins.
- Trenches were created by both sides which stretched from the North Sea through Belgium and France.
- No Man’s Land was the stretch of area between the two trenches. Soldiers were open to gunfire, mines and shells.
- Conditions in trenches were terrible, where disease and illness were rife. Trench foot was one of the diseases.
- Mustard gas was used as an attack on trenches
- In 1915 AD was the Battle of Gallipoli, which is where the Ottoman Empire defeated the Allies.
- The Battle of the Somme takes place in 1916 AD. Over 1 million soldiers are wounded or killed.
- Tsar Nicolas II was the last emperor of Russia but was executed by his people during the war as they lost faith in his leadership. Russia left the war in 1917 AD.
- In 1917 AD, USA joined the war effort supporting the allies.
- The Allies win the second Battle of Marne in 1918 AD.
- On the 11th November 1918 AD, Armistice is signed and the fighting ends.
- The Treaty of Versailles was a document signed in 1919 AD. Germany was made to accept all responsibility for loss and damage in the war. They had to make massive repayments to other countries.

