



History	Early Years	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Talk about things that have happened in the past of their own lived experience and that of those around them -Sequence familiar events in chronological order (eg familiar story or routine) -Use historical language such as past and present tense correctly -Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Be aware of the past, using a developing vocabulary of historical terms -Fit people/events into chronological framework (ie timeline) including events of local or global significance beyond living memory -Identify similarities / differences between periods using their own experiences as a foundation -Use wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms -Understand some ways we find out about the past and identify the different ways in which past is represented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continue to develop chronologically secure knowledge of history -Establish clear narratives within and across periods studied -Develop the appropriate use of historical terms -Regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions -Understand how knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources -Choose and use from a selection of sources to show understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop an understanding of how different time periods fit in wider chronology -Construct informed responses by selecting and organising relevant historical information -Note connections, contrasts and trends over time -Understand that different versions of the past may exist, giving some reasons for this
Powerful Knowledge	<p>I know that I was a baby, then a toddler. I am now a child and I will grow to be an adult.</p> <p>I can name some of the similarities and differences between me as a baby and me as a child.</p> <p>I can describe my favourite toy.</p> <p>I can compare it to a toy from the past.</p> <p>I know that aeroplanes and rockets didn't always exist.</p> <p>I know that in our local area there is a church and a library.</p> <p>I can use the words yesterday, today and tomorrow correctly.</p>	<p>Who are you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Know houses have changed over time go on a local walk to look at different buildings - use language 'old' and 'modern' <p>Toys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Understand that toys in the past were mainly made from wood, metal and fabric and modern toys are usually plastic. -In the past toys were handmade, now they are usually made by machine. -Teddy bears used to have long arms and long snouts. -In the past children played with simple toys like spinning tops, Jacobs Ladders, cup and ball and pop up puppets. <p>Dinosaurs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mary Anning was the first recognised female palaeontologist. -Mary Anning discovered the first complete dinosaur skeleton of the 	<p>School of Rock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The early stone age (Paleolithic), early people were hunter-gatherers and found food by roaming from place to place according to the seasons. -The Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic), begins at the end of the last Ice Age when sea levels rose and Britain became an island. -Tools were developed to become smaller and finer -The late Stone Age (Neolithic), the way people lived changed significantly because they began to settle into farming communities (like Skara Brae) instead of moving from place to place. -People started to domesticate animals and grow their own crops. -In the Bronze Age people discovered how to extract metal from rocks, bronze replaced stone as the best material for tools. -In the Iron Age, iron replaced bronze as the main metal for making tools and 	<p>Vikings and Anglo Saxons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Anglo-Saxons arrived in England around the 5th century AD, following the Roman departure. -The Anglo-Saxons established various kingdoms, such as Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex, with different rulers. -York, known as Eoforwic in Old English, was part of the Kingdom of Northumbria. -Anglo-Saxon society was structured into kings, nobles, freemen, and serfs. -Many Anglo-Saxons practised paganism. - King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, played a crucial role in defending England from Viking invasions. -Alfred the great promoted education and he established a code of laws. - Danelaw was created and meant Vikings and Anglo-Saxons coexisted under separate laws. - The Vikings hailed from Scandinavia, which includes modern-day Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

		<p>Ichthyosaurus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dinosaurs existed before humans. -Fossils are the preserved remains of plants and animals whose bodies were buried in sediments, such as sand and mud, under ancient seas, lakes and rivers. <p>Totally Locally (York)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In Victorian times Dringhouses School used to be where the library is now. - Children didn't always have to go to school. - Victorian schools were very strict and teachers used the cane and the dunce's hat. <p>Victorian schools used - chalk, chalk board, ink and quills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dick Turpin was a famous highwayman who died and is buried in York. -Dick Turpin is famous for his long ride from London to York on his horse, Black Bess. <p>Inside the castle walls</p> <p>Castles in England started to be built by William the Conqueror, a Norman Duke, after he won the battle of Hastings in 1066. This is shown in the Bayeux Tapestry.</p> <p>The first castles were built from wood and were called Motte and Bailey castles.</p> <p>They were replaced by Stone Keep castles because they were harder to attack.</p> <p>Parts of a Castle:</p> <p>Towers: Tall buildings in a castle that helped people see if enemies were coming.</p> <p>Walls: Strong barriers that surrounded the castle to keep it safe.</p> <p>Drawbridge: A bridge that could be lifted up to keep people out.</p> <p>Moat: A water-filled ditch around the castle to make it harder for enemies to attack.</p> <p>Portcullis: A heavy gate that could be dropped down to block the entrance.</p> <p>Arrow Slits: Small openings in the walls for shooting arrows at attackers.</p> <p>Great Hall: A big room where people in the castle ate and sometimes held meetings.</p>	<p>weapons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Better tools for agriculture improved farming and this meant that the population began to rise. -People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other. -People protected themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of roundhouses and farming land protected by stone walls. -During the Iron Age, British society became more sophisticated and people produced ornate art and music. -This period ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43. <p>The jungle run</p> <p>The Maya civilization existed from around 2000 BCE to 1500 CE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Their peak period, known as the Classic Period, was from 250 to 900 CE -The Maya constructed grand pyramids and temples as part of their city complexes. -The Maya civilization was organised into city-states, with each city having its own ruler or king. -The Maya wrote using hieroglyphs -The Maya excelled in mathematics and astronomy. -They created a calendar system -The Maya were skilled farmers, with crops like maize (corn), beans, and squash. -The Maya were among the earliest people to grow and eat cacao beans, which they used to make a bitter chocolate drink. -The ancient Maya believed in many gods. -The Maya played a ballgame called 'pok-ta-pok,' which involved using a rubber ball and trying to score by getting the ball through a stone hoop. -Chac was a rain god -They worshipped the sun as a god, often represented as the Maize God <p>Leaders and Legacies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ancient Egypt was ruled by powerful kings called pharaohs -Pharaoh Tutankhamun became a pharaoh around nine years old and is famous for the discovery of his nearly intact tomb in the Valley of the Kings, filled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Vikings were known for their seafaring prowess and exploration. -Viking longships allowed them to navigate both open seas and shallow rivers, making them ideal for raids. -York, or Jorvik in Old Norse, was a thriving Viking trading and settlement centre. -Many place names derived from Old Norse, and Old Norse words becoming part of the English language. -thorpe means village, gata means gate, kirk means church. <p>1960</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The space race was between the USA and the former soviet union. - First man in space was Yuri Gagarin in 1961 - The Moon landing happened in 1969 - John F. Kennedy was the president of the USA and was assassinated 1963 -The Civil Rights Movement was a social and political movement where Black Americans fought to gain equal rights in the 1950s and 1960s. -Rosa Parks was a key figure in the civil rights movement who brought attention to the struggle. - Martin Luther King gave an influential speech in 1963 -Art and Media had a significant impact on fashions. -The invention of more accessible media (tvs, cassette tapes, magazines) allowed the 1960s links to more youth driven societal changes -Mary Quant is a fashion designer and businesswoman, who introduced hot pants and the mini skirt to the youth market -Andy Warhol was part of the Pop Art movement <p>WW2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939, which prompted the UK and France to declare war on Germany, marking the official start of the war. -September 1, 1939, when Germany invaded Poland, and May 8, 1945, when Victory in Europe (VE) Day was celebrated in the UK after the defeat of Nazi Germany
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	<p>Different people lived in a castle, including the lord, lady, knights, and servants. Castles had a lot of activities, such as feasts, tournaments, and celebrations. A siege is when a castle is surrounded and attacked by an enemy. Famous Castles:</p> <p>I know the Tower of London was used as a prison, a zoo and a safe place for important people.</p> <p>Fire Fire</p> <p>-During Tudor times most houses were built out of wood, had thatched roofs and were built close together. -On the 2nd September 1666, a fire broke out at a bakery on Pudding Lane in London -Samuel Pepys wrote a very famous diary about the fire. -The fire spread quickly because of the materials houses were made of, the dry summer, strong winds and how close the buildings were together. -People who tried to put out the fire using leather buckets, water squirts, and even fire hooks. -The firefighters pulled down some buildings to make a gap so the fire couldn't jump across -Only 6 people died during the GFOL.</p> <p>Iceberg Ahead</p> <p>Titanic was built in Belfast 1912. Titanic was the largest passenger ship and sailed from Southampton to New York. There were 2000 people on board. People thought the Titanic was unsinkable and didn't have enough lifeboats for all passengers on board. The Titanic hit an iceberg on 15th April 1912 just before midnight and sank a few hours later.</p> <p>Oh I do love to be beside the seaside</p> <p>During the Victorian times holidays to the seaside were more popular because of the growth of the railways meaning it was easier and cheaper to get there. A traditional form of entertainment were puppet shows called Punch and Judy.</p>	<p>with treasures. -Pharaoh Cleopatra VII was one of the last pharaohs of ancient Egypt and she was known for her beauty, intelligence, and her relationships with influential Roman leaders, including Julius Caesar and Mark Antony. -Egyptians built pyramids as grand tombs for their pharaohs and The Great Pyramid of Giza is one of the most famous pyramids in Egypt. -People in ancient Egypt believed in life after death, so they made sure their kings had everything they needed for the afterlife. -Mummification was the process of preserving the body and was reserved for rich and important people. Ordinary Egyptians were buried in the sand. -People in ancient Egypt lived in houses made of mud bricks. They wore linen clothes because it was very hot. They ate bread, vegetables, and sometimes fish from the Nile. -They invented papyrus, an early type of paper. -Egyptians wrote with hieroglyphics -Ra was the God of the Sun. One of the most important deities in ancient Egypt. -Isis was the goddess of magic and motherhood. Known for her protective and nurturing qualities. Osiris was the God of the afterlife, rebirth, and agriculture. Associated with the cycle of life, death, and rebirth. Horus was the God of the sky and kingship. Believed to protect the pharaoh and represent the living king. -The ancient Egyptians played board games, including "Senet" and "Mehen." -Hunting and fishing were popular recreational activities.</p> <p>York (chocolate)</p> <p>-York has a history of being a hub for chocolate manufacturing. -The city was home to several chocolate factories, contributing to the growth and popularity of the chocolate industry in the region. -The Terry's factory was established in 1823 -Terry's chocolate works is no longer used</p>	<p>Discover how Neville Chamberlain tried to respond to Hitler. -Appeasement was a diplomatic policy that attempted to avoid conflict by giving in to certain demands -Winston Churchill was the prime minister during WW2 -The Blitz (Blitzkrieg) was a sustained bombing campaign conducted by Nazi Germany during World War II, particularly targeting cities in the United Kingdom, including London and other major urban centres -April 29, 1942, York suffered its worst air raid of the war. -Rationing was a system put in place during World War II to ensure that essential goods such as food, clothing, and fuel, were distributed fairly among the population. -Many children were evacuated from cities to the countryside to keep them safe from air raids. -With men at war, women took on jobs in factories, offices, and on farms. They contributed significantly to the war effort. -York's chocolate manufacturers, including Rowntree's and Terry's, shifted their production to support the war effort. They produced rations of chocolate for the armed forces, providing chocolate bars that were included in soldiers' rations -There were different types of air raid shelters, including public shelters, communal shelters, and Anderson shelters (small, home-based shelters made from corrugated metal).</p> <p>Romans</p> <p>-The Romans existed from around 753 BC (traditional founding of Rome) to AD 476 (fall of the Western Roman Empire). -The Roman Republic, with its Senate and consuls, gave way to the Roman Empire, led by emperors like Julius Caesar and Augustus. -The Roman Empire covered a vast territory, including Italy, Gaul (France), Britannia (Britain AD), Egypt, and many more. -Roman Leaders: Julius Caesar, famous for the Gallic Wars and his assassination. Augustus, who transformed Rome into an empire. Nero, known for extravagance and</p>	
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Key Vocabulary	Past, future, present, old, new, before, after, first, next, same, different	<p>Now, next, after, then, before, later, young, younger, old, older, home, houses, location, community, similarity, difference, compare century, chronological order, research, evidence, experts, lifetime</p> <p><u>Toys</u> materials, size, shape, young, days, months, recently, before, after, now, later, victorian, materials, plastic, wood, metal, parents, grandparents, diable, hoop, doll, car, lego,</p>	<p>dates civilisation, time period, era, change, chronology, decade, BC, AD. <u>Stone age bronze age</u> Age, stone, iron, bronze, copper, artefacts, archaeologist, prehistoric, axe, spear, neolithic, fossilised, excavation <u>Maya</u> Kalkuklan, Tikal, Pok-o-Tok, sacrifice, harvest, warrior, village, city, jungle, cacao, etching, dynasty, maize, codex, hieroglyphs, Stela, scribe, bloodletting, cenote, Ah Kin Mai, Chac York (chocolate)</p>	<p>dates, time period, era, chronology, continuity, change, century, decade, legacy, centuries, millenium, empire, evidence, artefact, civilisation, time period, era, change, social, religious, political, technological and cultural. <u>Romans</u> centurian, emperor, empire, gladiator, conquer, invade, romanisation, baths, colosseum, gladiator, chariot, circus Maximus Boudiccia, Iceni, tribe, architecture - arches, columns, roads, aqueducts</p>

		<p><u>Dinosaurs</u> significant event Mya, Mesozoic Era (Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous), York</p> <p>locality, York, Dringhouses, Community, neighbours, York Minster, research, evidence, local, home, UK, Britain, England</p> <p><u>Fire Fire</u> astronaut, diary, Samuel Pepys, monument</p> <p><u>Iceberg ahead</u> titanic, ship, sinkable, metal, Belfast, Southampton, Atlantic, New York, iceberg, survivors, passengers, 3rd class, crew, disaster, white start, propellor</p>	<p>Quaker, Chocolate, industry, transport, trade, economics, social, charity, cocoa, beans, fairtrade, advertising, propaganda</p> <p><u>Ancient Egypt</u> Egyptologists, Ancient, families or dynasties, pharaohs, Osiris, Isis, Seth, Horus, God, Musthology, temple, burials, pyramids, tomb, sphinx, burial</p> <p><u>Eureka</u> Parthenon, philosophy, City-State, Democracy, Philosopher, Physics, Engineering, Architecture, Column, Acropolis, Mythology, Olympics, Amphitheatre, Empire, Civilization</p>	<p><u>Vikings Anglo Saxons</u> Karls, Jarls, Thralls, King, Invaders, settlers, raid, axe, spear, longship, Dane, Scandinavia, conquest, christianity, loom, loot, warrior, flax, saga, norseman, ruthless, pillage, plunder</p> <p><u>1960s</u> Beatlemania, civil rights, human rights, racism</p> <p><u>WW2</u> The Blitz, war, power, allies, axis, homefront, nutrition, rationing, propaganda, shelter,</p>
Long Term Planning Link	The concept of chronology.	<p>Victorian York links to LKS2 local area study in York Glorious York and UKS2 1960s.</p> <p>Dinosaurs topic leads to school of rock</p>	<p>Ancient civilizations in Egyptian and Mayan topic links to Romans in UKS2</p>	<p>Local history links from LKS2 chocolate</p> <p>Ancient civilization Romans links to Egyptian and Mayan</p>
Enrichment/ Personal Development	<p>Parent stay and play</p> <p>Year 6 buddies</p> <p>Local Area Visits (church/library)</p>	<p>Fire of London - Ben Pervis Acomb Fire service</p> <p>Workshops with HtL (Toys, great fire of london -Catherine workshop for Titanic)</p> <p>Local Area Visits (library, church, tyburn)</p>	<p>Workshops with HtL- Egyptians, Mayans</p> <p>Leeds Discovery Centre and Armories</p> <p>MAGNA</p> <p>York Chocolate Story</p>	<p>Local Area Visits</p> <p>Castle Museum 1960's</p> <p>Jorvik</p> <p>Eden Camp</p>