

History

A high-quality history education will help pupils gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world. It should inspire pupils' curiosity to know more about the past. Teaching should equip pupils to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments, and develop perspective and judgement. History helps pupils to understand the complexity of people's lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time.

The national curriculum for history aims to ensure that all pupils:

- know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world*
- know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind*
- gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'*
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses*
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed*
- gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.*

The scheme of learning has a clear progression of substantive knowledge and vocabulary and links to other curriculum subjects. Our curriculum is planned around the following historical concepts: Conflict, Political, Social and Cultural and Economic.

Progression in disciplinary knowledge (concepts such as chronology, change, cause and consequence, historical enquiry and interpretation) is integrated within the curriculum and developed alongside the substantive knowledge which the children learn each year.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Conflict	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Roman Empire used three methods of conquest.	The Vikings first visited England in AD 789, when they sailed from Norway.	The War of the Roses was a civil war in England over who should rule.	Important events during the First World War include the First Battle of Ypres (1914), the Battle of

				<p>Emperor Claudius was successful in invading Britain. Boudicca was the queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe who revolted against Roman rule.</p> <p>The emperor, Hadrian, ordered that a wall should be built along the frontier of Caledonia and Britannia. Parts of Hadrian's Wall can still be seen in Northumberland today.</p> <p>Invaders enter a country by force with the intention of conquering it. Invaders may take land, treasure, and people as slaves, and they may also kill and injure people and destroy their homes, crops and livelihoods.</p> <p>Alfred the Great was an Anglo Saxon King. He fought the Vikings and then made peace so that English and Vikings settled down to live together.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Over the next 60 years, the Vikings continued to raid England in the spring and summer, before returning to Scandinavia in the winter.</p> <p>In 1066, William Duke of Normandy led the Norman invasion. He was crowned and became known as William the Conqueror</p>	<p>The Battle of Bosworth was the final major battle in the War of the Roses. Henry Tudor defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and became King.</p> <p>There has been a human presence in North East England for close to 10,000 years. Our region's recorded history begins with the arrival of the Romans. Emperor Claudius built Hadrian's Wall. The Vikings invaded Lindisfarne and many local areas. The Kingdom of Northumbria was one of the main Anglo Saxon Kingdoms. A War of the Roses battle takes place in Northumberland. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland was an English nobleman and military commander in the War of the Roses.</p>	<p>the Somme (1916) and the United States joining the Allied Powers (1917). Key events leading to the end of the First World War include the Allied Powers pushing Germany back from the Western Front and the United States joining the Allied Powers.</p> <p>The Battle of Britain was a major air campaign fought over southern Britain in 1940. Britain's victory over the Luftwaffe prevented Germany from invading and occupying Britain. D-Day Landings was one of the largest military operations and was called Operation Overlord. Troops landed on the beaches in Normandy. Britain, USA, Canada and 10 other allied countries were involved.</p>
Political	<p>Richard Weber is an Arctic explorer.</p> <p>Henri Matisse is an artist.</p> <p>Neil Armstrong and Helen Sharman are space explorers.</p> <p>Barnum Brown, Mary Anning and Phil Manning are palaeontologists.</p>	<p>Samuel Pepys kept a diary. He wrote all about the Great Fire in it. This is how we know what happened.</p> <p>Samuel Wilderspin improved infant schools for pupils.</p>	<p>Rosa Parks was an activist. She wanted every person to be treated kindly and fairly, no matter what their skin colour.</p> <p>Emily Davison stood up for women's rights. She went to prison many times. She died when she was knocked down by the King's horse.</p> <p>A monarch is a ruler such as a King, Queen or Emperor.</p> <p>The role of monarch has changed in Britain over time.</p> <p>Elizabeth I was a popular Tudor queen who</p>	<p>An Empire is a group of countries ruled by a single person, government, or country.</p> <p>A Civilization is a group of people with their own languages and way of life. examples of civilizations are the Greeks, the Romans, the Mayans, the Aztecs, and the Vikings.</p> <p>7 main Anglo Saxon kingdoms include: Northumbria, East Anglia, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex.</p> <p>Augustine the Monk was sent to persuade the</p>	<p>King Athelstan became the first King of all England. England has been united since the reign of Athelstan.</p> <p>The Vikings were a civilisation.</p> <p>The Egyptians were a civilisation. Pharaohs ruled over ancient Egypt with absolute power.</p> <p>Tutankhamun's tomb (a boy Pharaoh) was uncovered in 1923. The tomb was filled with many precious items belonging to Tutankhamun in life.</p>	<p>Greece is situated in southeast Europe. Its capital city is Athens. Greece is made up of thousands of islands.</p> <p>Ancient Greek history can be divided into seven main periods or civilisations.</p> <p>Ancient Greek lands were made up of the Greek mainland, surrounding islands and Greek colonies across the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>Democracy comes from the Greek word 'demos' which refers to entire population.</p>	<p>Causes of the First World War include alliances, imperialism, militarism and nationalism.</p> <p>The First World War started in 1914 after Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist.</p> <p>Propaganda was used to encourage volunteers to join the war effort.</p> <p>The First World War ended when Germany signed a peace agreement at 11am on the 11th of November</p>

			<p>supported exploration, the arts and the Church of England. Her Royal Navy stopped an invasion by the Spanish Armada in 1588.</p> <p>Queen Victoria, ruled over Great Britain and the British Empire. Her reign is known as the Victorian era.</p> <p>King Charles III is the current British monarch. Paintings and photographs give clues to a monarch's reign.</p>	<p>pagans to become Christians.</p> <p>Religion in Anglo Saxon times moved from paganism to Christianity.</p> <p>Gildas the Wise was a monk who wrote about the invasion.</p>	<p>Cleopatra was the last Pharaoh and ruled with the help of two Roman leaders. (Julius Caesar and Marc Antony)</p>	<p>Democracy meant Greek cities were ruled by its citizens.</p> <p>Male citizens over 18 were allowed to speak during this assembly and vote on important matters for the city.</p> <p>Henry VIII had six wives (Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anen of Cleves, Katharine Howard, Catherine Parr)</p> <p>The Church of England was formed so Henry VIII could marry Anne Boleyn.</p> <p>Henry VIII's pupils were Mary, Elizabeth and Edward.</p> <p>The oldest male heir inherited the throne.</p> <p>Lady Jane Grey ruled for nine days before she was executed.</p> <p>Religion in England was split between Catholicism and Protestantism</p> <p>De-Industrialisation in the North East had a profound impact on communities.</p>	<p>1918. The day was called Armistice Day</p> <p>The main reasons for the start of WW2 included Hitler's ambitious foreign policy and Britain initially pursuing appeasement.</p> <p>The end of the war came in two parts – Victory in Europe and Victory in Japan.</p> <p>The Mayans were a civilisation.</p> <p>The Maya civilisation began long ago in a place called 'Mesoamerica'. This huge area is made up of Mexico and part of Central America.</p> <p>The Mayan civilization developed in Yucatan Peninsula around 200 B.C., and mysterious disappeared around 900 A.D.</p> <p>They lived in different cities, ruled by different kings and queens, but the Mayas shared a lot of common beliefs and traditions.</p>
<p>Social and Cultural</p>	<p>What a family is.</p> <p>Families can be different.</p> <p>Words and phrases used to describe the passing of time include now, yesterday, last week and last year.</p> <p>Things and people change over time.</p>	<p>Words and phrases used to describe the passing of time include now, yesterday, last week and last year.</p> <p>An artefact is an object from the past.</p> <p>Families consist of generations of people from the present and past.</p> <p>A family tree is a diagram that shows someone's family relationships.</p> <p>Houses were built from wood with thatched roofs.</p>	<p>Florence Nightingale was a nurse. She became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp.' She showed people nursing was an important job.</p> <p>Mary Seacole was British – Jamaican. She cared for many sick soldiers. She paid for everything from her own money.</p> <p>Captain James Cook drew detailed maps of New Zealand and discovered Australia.</p> <p>Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the Moon in 1969. This event</p>	<p>BC stands for Before Christ, and it's a way of counting years before the estimated birth of Jesus Christ.</p> <p>AD stands for Anno Domini, which is Latin for in the year of the Lord. It's a way of counting years based on the estimated birth of Jesus Christ.</p> <p>In astronomy, scientists use the terms CE and BCE, which stand for Common Era and Before Common Era</p> <p>Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, neolithic are periods in the Stone Age</p> <p>Tools</p>	<p>Men and boys trained in boat building, weapon making, crafts and combat. They lived in longhouses, with a central fire and thatched roof.</p> <p>When the Vikings invaded, they were pagans and worshipped many gods.</p> <p>Over time, they converted to Christianity.</p> <p>Egypt is in the North-East corner or Africa and is well known for its ancient history and culture.</p> <p>Ancient Egyptians believed many different Gods and</p>	<p>The Greeks believed that gods and goddesses watched over them. The Greeks believed the gods lived in Mount Olympus, in a palace in the clouds.</p> <p>Zeus was the king of the gods. Other Gods include Poseidon, Hades, Athena, Hercules.</p> <p>The Greeks built temples to their gods and goddesses.</p> <p>The Olympic Games began in Olympia. Every four years, people came from all over the Greek world to watch and take part.</p>	<p>A range of animals supported during World War 1. (e.g., horses, dogs, pigeons, elephants)</p> <p>Armistice Day is celebrated on 11th November.</p> <p>The Blitz was the German air bombing campaign in Britain.</p> <p>How Britain's Home Front reacted during the attacks including blackouts, air raid shelters, and air raid precautions.</p> <p>The North East were targeted due to ship</p>

This meant they could catch fire easily.
The fire started in a bakery, near Pudding Lane.
The fire swept through London in four days.

What remains of the original school building and what has changed over time.
Name 2 key differences in school then and now.

started a new era of space exploration.

Stone Age tools were made from stone, wood and bone.
Bronze tools were sharper, stronger and more efficient than stone tools.
Iron tools and weapons were sharp and strong.
Everyone could own iron tools and weapons, not just the wealthy.
Stone Age people lived in temporary shelters or caves in the Palaeolithic.
People lived in more permanent settlements in the Neolithic.
Bronze Age people lived in permanent settlements, in roundhouses.
Iron Age people lived in hillforts surrounded by ditches and fences to stop attacks from enemy tribes.
Stone Age people built monuments, including stone circles, henges and earthworks.
Bronze Age people were buried with objects, including Bell Beaker pottery, to use in the afterlife.
Iron Age Priests called druids led worship.
Humans were sacrificed as offerings to the gods.

Skara Brae is a Neolithic settlement in the Orkney Islands, Scotland.
Stonehenge is a stone circle in Wiltshire, England.
It is made of stones from the local area and Wales.
The Amesbury Archer was buried near Stonehenge with his tools, including arrowheads, a metalworking stone and some Bell Beaker pottery.

Goddesses controlled the world.
Egyptians believed that when a person died, their spirit would live again in the afterlife.
They were buried with possessions that would help in the afterlife such as food, drink, clothes and treasure.
They were buried in tomb such as the Pyramids or in the Valley of the Kings.
Egyptians used mummification to preserved bodies of their dead.
Ancient writing is called hieroglyphics. It uses pictures to represent different objects, sounds, actions and ideas.
The ancient Egyptians invented: clocks and calendars for telling the time, paper from the papyrus plants, a shaduf, which used a lever mechanism to move a heavy bucket of water from a low to higher level.

The Olympics was a religious festival as well as a sporting event.
Pythagoras was a mathematician who coined the term 'mathematics', meaning 'that which is learned'.
Hippocrates was a doctor in ancient Greece.
Hippocrates taught others how to care for patients and his Hippocratic Oath is still followed by some doctors today.
Aristotle was a great philosopher. Philosophy is about knowledge, right and wrong, reasoning and the value of things.

TUDORS

Punishments in Tudor times could be extremely severe.
Tudors enjoyed being entertained

LOCAL HISTORY

Northern monasteries were dissolved under Henry VIII.
Throughout the 20th century there were many changes to the way ships were built. Workers were at times very busy, but at other times there was little or no work.

building industries on the Tyne, Wear and Tees.
Pupils from cities were evacuated to the countryside for safety during the Blitz.
Understand the Holocaust describes the death of millions of Jewish people.
Anne Frank was killed during the holocaust, but she left a diary which tells of her time in hiding

Maya civilisation were polytheistic like the Egyptians, meaning they believed in multiple gods and goddesses.
The ancient Maya only had around a dozen or so gods and goddesses.
Mayan temples are considered one of the most impressive examples of architecture in world history.
Maya glyphs, is historically the native writing system of the Maya civilization.

				<p>There are two explanations for the founding of the city of Rome in Italy.</p> <p>Settlers' move into a new area peacefully and make their homes there. County names often come from the names and geographical location of the Anglo-Saxons who first settled here.</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxons chose to live in small villages instead, which were often set up by clearing away a part of a forest.</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxons positioned their villages near a water source, such as a river or lake, which would provide drinking water and fish to eat.</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxons lived in family houses which were built around a central hall where the village chief lived.</p>			
Economic	<p>Transport changes over time.</p> <p>Some people are poor and some are wealthy.</p>	<p>Aspects of life changes over time this includes homes, jobs, shops, toys, schools, transport and technology.</p> <p>Technology is a device that has been designed based on scientific knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>The city was rebuilt with houses made of stone and brick.</p>		<p>The Romans built towns in Britain that were similar to towns across the Roman Empire.</p> <p>The Romans brought roads, aqueducts, hypocausts, public baths, toilets, money and the Latin language to Britain.</p> <p>Settlers may build houses, plant crops, rear animals and create communities.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The River Nile provided water, food, transportation and excellent soil for growing food.</p> <p>The Nile flooded every year making the land fertile.</p>	<p>The main industries in the North East have been farming, mining, shipbuilding, glassworks. Coal mining was once the main industry in North East England.</p> <p>A coal mine, buildings and equipment are known as a colliery.</p> <p>At the start of the 20th century, almost half of the world's ships were being made in the North East of England.</p> <p>There are many famous ships, types of ships and engines that were developed in the North East.</p> <p>Shipbuilding was a difficult and dangerous industry, with many risks.</p>	<p>The Treaty of Versailles made Germany take the blame for the war and pay large reparations, which left the country impoverished.</p> <p>The North East were targeted due to ship building industries on the Tyne, Wear and Tees.</p> <p>In ancient Maya times, pupils had very different lives to today. They dressed differently and their homes were much smaller.</p> <p>Families lived in great cities like Yax Mutal and Palenque, and also in surrounding farmland.</p>

						<p><i>During World War One, many ships sank, so after the war there were a few years when there was high demand for building new ships.</i></p> <p><i>The first stained glass to be produced in Britain was made in Sunderland.</i></p> <p><i>Wearside one of the earliest glass making centres in the country.</i></p> <p><i>By the 19th Century, glass making was a hugely successful industry in Sunderland.</i></p>	<p><i>Adults worked as farmers, warriors, hunters, builders, teachers and many other things. Pupils from noble families could learn maths, science, writing and astronomy, but poorer pupils were only taught their parents' jobs.</i></p>
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