

History Long-Term Plan

Purpose of study

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.

This long term overview identifies the key concepts that run throughout our History Curriculum at Highfield:

- Chronological understanding (s) – Significance (CC) – cause and consequence (CCH & SD) – Similar/ Different & Change and Continuity
- Subject knowledge
- Vocab
- Enquiry

	Subject Knowledge	Chronology	Vocabulary		Themes and Key Concepts	Enquiry
EYFS	Past and present Lives of people around them and their roles in society Similarities and differences between the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encounter in books and story telling		Old, new, first, then, next, past, same, different, before, after		What was the school like in the past compared to now? What parents/grandparents lives were like when they were little? Remembrance Day Old and new toys Jobs now and in the past How has transport developed and changed?	Enquiry taught through handling objects and asking questions about the various topic.

Year 1	Changes within living memory. Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality	1605 1666 1799 1969	Long ago, King, Queen, Yesterday, Today, same, tomorrow, different, change	Gunpowder plot, Guy Fawkes, King James I, treason, London, Houses of Parliament Samuel Pepys, King Charles II, Pudding Lane, Diary, St Paul's Cathedral, 1666, Bakery Moon, Neil Armstrong, Mankind, Buzz Aldrin, Astronaut, July 21st 1969, Apollo 11, Eagle Mary Anning, Dinosaur, Prehistoric, Fossil, search, skeleton, remains, science	Theme – significant events and people Gun Powder Plot Great Fire of London First moon landing Dinosaurs	What happened during the Great Fire and how do we know? Why did the Great Fire burn down so many houses? How shall we rebuild London after the Great Fire? Has man ever been to the moon and how can we know for sure? Why did the astronauts risk their lives going to the moon? What did they do on the moon? Would you take the Golden Ticket and travel to the moon?
Year 2	Changes within living memory. Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality	1066 1912 1809 & 1831 1926	Past, present, future, event, era, time order, important	Battle of Hastings, 1066 Harold Godwinson, William the Conqueror, Saxon, Norman, Castle, Invade, leader Titanic, Voyage, 15th April 1912, Atlantic Ocean, America (New York) Southampton, White star line, Millvina Dean, Iceberg, Grace Darling, Captain Edward Smith Long Stone Lighthouse, Northumberland, Newspaper, North Sea, Famous, Bravery, Olympic, hero Discovery, Scientist, Voyage naturalist, Evolution, Presenter, Species	Significant event – Battle of Hastings Significant people - Harold Godwinson/ William the Conqueror. Theme – invasion & monarchy Significant event – Titanic Significant people – Edward Smith/Grace Darling/Milvina Dean Theme of Migration/Journeys Change in living memory –Technology Comparison study – David Attenborough and Charles Darwin	Why was the Battle of Hastings so important? What can we learn about the past from Darwin and Attenborough? What are the best ways of stopping disasters such as the sinking of the Titanic ever happening again? Why weren't more people saved from the Titanic? What was so special about life on the Titanic?

		1935		Victorian, Dunces, School Bell, Chalkboard, Education Act, cane, arithmetic	Look at what school was like when Highfield was built: children uniform, lessons, punishments. How was school different to now? What lessons do we have that are the same? Different? Look at the 1880 law Queen Victoria	How has Highfield changed throughout the years?
Year 3	The Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age The impact of the Roman Invasion. Achievements of the Greeks and their influence on the Western World.	3500BC – 43AD 43AD- 410AD 1200BC – 146 BC	Artefact, AD, BC, Agriculture, Archaeology, century, change, decade, revolt, rebellion, power, influence	Neanderthal, Hominids, Neolithic, Celt, Borer, Hillfort, Prehistory, Nomad, Hunter-gatherer, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Beaker Empire, Emperor, Republic, Aqueduct, Coliseum, Centurion, Senate, Amphitheatre, Testudo, Legionary, Gladiator, Mosaic Democracy, Acropolis, City-state, Parthenon, Citizen, Philosopher, Mythology, Hoplite, Tragedy, Olympics, Civilisation, Oligarchy	Theme: achievements including agriculture The major technological achievements made during the prehistoric period, such as control of fire, metalworking and farming. Study of Stone Henge and its significance as a landmark in Britain. Skara Brae. (S) Themes: invasion/ Romanisation of Britain/Slavery Study the invasions the Romans made on Britain. Look at the significance of Hadrian's wall and the impact of the roads, aqueducts and baths. (CC) Themes: Democracy/Olympics Look at the Greek government and make comparisons to our own. Study the Olympics and how they have changed over time. (CCH & SD)	What have Prehistoric people ever done for us? How did the Roman invasions change the British landscape? How similar was life in Ancient Greece to today?
Year 4	Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons. Norman Conquest	450 AD – 1066 AD 1066 AD -1154 AD	Ancient Civilisations, Christianity, Chronology, Conquest, Dark Ages, settler, Primary/Secondary sources, invasion, legacy,	Angles, Saxons, Runes, Sutton Hoo, Monk, Manuscript, Illumination, Pagan, Trade, Wattle and daub, Hengist and Horsa, Vortigern Conqueror, Archers, Calvary, Infantry, Tactics, Doomsday, Feigned retreat, Motte and bailey, Bayeux Tapestry, Claim, Witan, Heir	Themes – Invasion/settlements including agriculture/Monarchy/religion Anglo Saxon settlement in Britain. What were settlements like? How do they compare with other settlements studied? Study the change in rules ending with Edward the Confessor. (CCH & SD) Themes: invasion/monarchy Look at the significance of the Battle of Hastings and the change it made to the monarchy. Study Norman castles and the impact they made on the landscape of England. (S)	What have the Saxons ever done for us? How did the Normans change the landscape of Britain? What was life like for the Ancient Egyptians?

	The achievements of the earliest civilizations (Egypt)	3100 BC – 322BC		Pharaoh, Scarab, Papyrus, Canopic Jar, Sarcophagus, Hieroglyphics, Mummification, Tragedy, Egyptologist, Rosetta Stone, Thebes, Giza	Theme: monarchy/agriculture Study the pharaohs of Egypt and the impact they had on society during their reign. Look at how slaves were used during this period. Why was the Nile important to the Egyptians? (CCH & SD)	
Year 5	a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history (Maya)	1800BC – 1500 AD	Aristocracy, Calendar, Colony Treason, Traitor, Heresy, Slave, Significant, execution, prejudice, monarchy, hierarchy, bias	Ahau, Codex, Hieroglyphics, Stela, Haab, Cacao , Cenote, Huipil, Popol vuh, Tzolk'in, Jade, Scribe	Theme – achievements The achievements of the Maya include the calendar, chocolate, a number system and the use of glyphs. Comparison study – Anglo -Saxon Britain. (CCH & SD)	What are some of the Mayan's greatest achievements?
	Period of History beyond 1066 - Tudors	1485 AD – 1601 AD		Monarch, Reign, Bosworth, Tudor Rose, Armada, Protestant, Catholic, Divorce, Colonies, Shakespeare, Hampton Court Palace, Mary Rose	Theme: Monarchy/Persecution/Heresy/religion A study on each of the monarchs from this period and consequences of their actions. Significance of the Battle of Bosworth, The break from Rome and the constant changes to the religion/church, heresy, The Golden Age of Queen Elizabeth I. (CC)	Who was the most successful Tudor Monarch?
	Local History Study (Cotton Mills)	1700 AD – 1901 AD		Samuel Crompton, Census, Industrial Revolution, Spinning Mule, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Invention, Workhouse, Factory Act, Child Labour, Poverty, Indenture, Slavery	Theme – slavery/Industrialisation of Britain Samuel Crompton & the Spinning Mule, The Industrial Revolution, Child Labour, Slavery (S)	How significant was the cotton industry for the people of Bolton?
Year 6	A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 WW1/2	1914 – 1945 AD	Persecution, dictator, emigrant, oppression, advocate, reform,	Flanders, Armistice, No-Mans Land, Trenches, Great War, Allies, Assassinate, Front Line, Treaty of Versailles Evacuee, Holocaust, Axis, Swastika, Nazi, Auschwitz, Blitz, Dictator, Fascism, D-Day, VE Day, Gas mask, Rationing	Themes – persecution/dictatorship Study the rise of Hitler and the persecution of the Jews. Look at the significance of the Battle of Britain, The assistance of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, The Blitz and Pearl Harbour. Consider the impact these events had on Britain at the time. Look at Winston Churchill role during WWII. (S)	Why do we still remember the wars?
	Stuarts	1603 AD – 1714 AD		Puritan, persecution, civil war, parliament, plague, cavaliers, corruption, conflict, royal decree, union, society, suppression	Theme: Persecution/Monarchy/heresy/slavery/religion Study each of the Monarchs during this period of history. How the changes to the church continued after Queen Elizabeth I and how this continued discrimination and	What impact did the Stuarts have on Britain?

	Early Islamic Civilisation	400 AD – 1400AD		Civilisation, Baghdad House of Wisdom, Caliph, Caliphate , Silk Road, The Crusades, Round City, Dynasty	oppression started the Gunpowder Plot and the English Civil War (previous learning in Year 5. Charles II – restoration of the throne, the Transatlantic Slave trade and the significant events of the plague (CC) Theme – achievements The achievements of the Early Islamic Culture include the House of Wisdom, Hospitals and the Silk Road. Comparison study – the 4 other early civilisations. (CCH & SD)	
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