

History Whole School Overview

Autumn	Spring	Summer
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EYFS	<p>In Early Years, children learn to understanding the world around them and their place in it. This involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. Using stories and our knowledge of our families, children begin to think about how things were different in the past (homes, schools, jobs, food, clothing) and use language associated with the passing of time. Children reflect on memories and experiences from their own past and comment on images of familiar situations in the past. Children talk about families, naming who can be seen in photos, what they do with their family and places they have been with their family. We begin to draw similarities and make comparisons between other families. Children listen to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems which foster their understanding of our diverse world. Children compare and contrast characters from various stories set in the past, including historical figures. Identifying similarities and differences between characters, enhancing their understanding of the past. Children look at simple timelines and begin to think about chronology and look at pictures, stories and artefacts from the past thinking about similarities and differences too.</p>
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Year 1	<p>How am I making History?</p> <p>Looking at personal chronology and finding out about the past within living memory, children examine photographs and ask questions. They begin to look at a simple timeline extending back to before they were born.</p>	<p>How have toys changed?</p> <p>Sequencing toys into a physical timeline, children investigate artefacts from the past and begin to pose questions. They learn how teddy bears have changed and 'interview' an old teddy bear before considering what toys may be like in the future.</p>	<p>How have explorers changed the world?</p> <p>Finding out about events and people beyond living memory, children focus on explorers and what makes them significant. They create a timeline and investigate which parts of the world were explored, before comparing exploration in the past with exploration today. Discuss ways in which these significant people could be remembered.</p>
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<p>Year 2</p>	<p>How was school different in the past?</p> <p>Finding out that schools have been in the locality for a long time but they have not always been the same. Children look for similarities and differences and use a range of sources enabling them to recognise some continuity between their lives and the past.</p>	<p>How did we learn to fly?</p> <p>Developing their knowledge of events beyond living memory, reinforcing their chronological understanding by looking at significant events in the history of flight on a timeline. Learning about the individuals who contributed to the history of flight.</p>	<p>What is a Monarch?</p> <p>Finding out the role of a monarch, children compare the monarchy today with the monarchy in the past. Pupils investigate how William the Conqueror became King and learn how he used castles to rule. They study different types of castles and consider how these evolved over time.</p>
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<p>Year 3</p>	<p>British History 1: Would you prefer to live in the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?</p> <p>Looking at the chronology of mankind from the Stone Age to today, children are introduced to Britain's story. Using archaeological evidence, to learn about the changes from the Stone to the Bronze Age and answer historical questions. Identifying the limitations of this type of evidence and reconstructing the life of the Amesbury Archer.</p>	<p>What did the Ancient Egyptians believe?</p> <p>Developing awareness of how historians find out about the past using mummies, the Book of the Dead and pyramids. Learning about the importance of religion in the ancient Egyptians' lives and considering how this is evident in pyramids, worship and mummification. Learning how the ancient Egyptians explained the existence of the world using their creation story.</p>	<p>British History 2: Why did the Romans settle in Britain?</p> <p>Developing their chronological awareness of AD and BC, children investigate why the Romans invaded Britain and how the Celts reacted to the invasion. Learning how the Romans changed the way people lived their lives and how archaeological evidence is used to reconstruct the lives of the Romans. Comparing Roman life to today, and how the Romans still influence our lives today</p>
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<p>Year 4</p>	<p>How have children’s lives changed?</p> <p>Investigating the changes in children’s lives through time, learning how: spare time, children’s health and work have changed and learning about a day in the life of a working child. Finding out about the significance of Lord Shaftesbury and his impact on schools and working conditions.</p>	<p>British History 3: How hard was it to invade & settle in Britain?</p> <p>Developing understanding of why people invade and settle, children learn about the Anglo-Saxon invasion and Viking raids, Anglo-Saxon beliefs and how Christianity spread. Investigating Anglo-Saxon settlements and how the period of Anglo-Saxon rule came to end.</p>	<p>British History 4: Were the Vikings raiders, traders or settlers?</p> <p>Extending their understanding of different societies, children learn about the Vikings and the struggle for Britain. They develop their chronological understanding and explore new types of sources, including oral histories, to learn about the Vikings and the impact they had on local British communities. Using historical enquiry techniques, pupils investigate whether the Vikings were raiders, traders or settlers.</p>
<p>Year 5</p>	<p>What did the Greeks ever do for us?</p> <p>Through investigating the city states of Athens and Sparta, children identify the similarities and differences between them. Using different sources of evidence, they learn about democracy and compare this to the ways in which other civilisations are governed. Considering the legacy of the ancient Greeks, children learn about the Olympic games, architecture, art and theatre.</p>	<p>British History 5: What was life like in Tudor England?</p> <p>Comparing Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, children learn about the changing nature of monarchy. They learn how both monarchs tried to control the public perception of themselves using portraits and royal progresses. Using Tudor inventories to investigate whether people were rich or poor, children learn about what life was like for people living in Tudor times.</p>	<p>British History 6: What was the impact of WW2 on the people of Britain?</p> <p>Extending their chronological knowledge beyond 1066, children learn about how World War II changed British society. They discover the different reasons why Britain went to war in 1939 and investigate the experiences of families during the Blitz. Using a range of sources which are new to them including video and photographs, children reconstruct the feelings of those living on the home front in World War II and consider how migrants helped the war effort.</p>

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Year 6	The Sikh Empire Using a wide range of sources, children learn about the development of the Sikh Empire under the leadership of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and consider the people and beliefs that influenced him. They develop their understand of historical significance through studying his life and learn about the significance of Lahore as a trading hub and consider the lasting achievements of the Sikh Empire.	What does the census tell us about our local area? Investigating local history during the Victorian period, children carry out an enquiry using the census, parish register, and factory records. They learn about the changes to the family over a period of time and suggest reasons for these changes, linking them to national events. Planning their own historical enquiry, they research a local family.	How did the Maya civilization compare to the Anglo-Saxons? Investigating historical and archaeological evidence, children explore the achievements of ancient peoples like the Maya. By making inferences and observing artefacts, they study the Ancient Maya's settlements in rainforests, the cultural significance of chocolate and the impact of their beliefs, inventions and decline within and beyond their society.
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