

History	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Planning and length of topic	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Key Stage History unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Key Stage History unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Key Stage History unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Key Stage History unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Key Stage History unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.	Each unit should take 12 sessions 1 afternoon = 2 sessions 6 full afternoons in total Planning to be taken from Key Stage History unless specified. Can be taught at any point in the year unless specified.
Historical theme/time period.	Toys Through Time (Autumn) Additional planning ideas from ILP - Memory Box Significant Women - Amy Johnson, Grace Darling, Mary Seacole. (Key Stage History)Spend 2 afternoons on each.	Remembrance (Historical Association) Additional planning ideas from ILP - Fallen Fields Great Fire of London (Key Stage History. Additional information can be found on Historical Association)	Taught first - Ancient Egyptians (Key Stage History) Stone Age to Iron Age (Key Stage History)	Taught First - The Roman Empire in Britain (Key Stage History) For 2021/22 ONLY Teach Ancient Egyptians. Anglo Saxons and Vikings - Invaders and Settlers (Key Stage History)	Taught first - Local History - Marsden, Towneley, Wycoller and Gawthorpe. Medium term plan school based. Ancient Greece (Key Stage History)	Britain at War : The Home Front 1939-45 (Key Stage History) Additional planning ideas from ILP - A Child's War Early Islam/Baghdad c.900 (Key Stage History)
Big Concept - Chronology	Toys Through Time Significant Woman	Remembrance Great Fire of London	Stone Age to Iron Age	The Roman Empire in Britain. Anglo Saxons and Vikings	Ancient Greece	Early Islam/Baghdad c.900
Big Concept - Change over time (similarities and differences/change and continuity)	Toys Through Time	Great Fire of London	Stone Age to Iron Age	The Roman Empire in Britain. Anglo Saxons and Vikings	Local History Ancient Greece	Britain at War : The Home Front 1939-45 Early Islam/Baghdad c.900
Big Concept - Cause and effect (people and events)	Significant Woman	Remembrance Great Fire of London	Stone Age to Iron Age Ancient Egyptians	The Roman Empire in Britain. Anglo Saxons and Vikings	Ancient Greece	Britain at War : The Home Front 1939-45 Early Islam/Baghdad c.900
Big Concept - Questioning and investigation (sources)	Toys Through Time Significant Woman	Remembrance Great Fire of London	Stone Age to Iron Age Ancient Egyptians	The Roman Empire in Britain. Anglo Saxons and Vikings	Local History Ancient Greece	Britain at War : The Home Front 1939-45 Early Islam/Baghdad c.900
Big Concept - Communicating	Toys Through Time Significant Woman	Remembrance Great Fire of London	Stone Age to Iron Age Ancient Egyptians	The Roman Empire in Britain. Anglo Saxons and Vikings	Local History Ancient Greece	Britain at War : The Home Front 1939-45 Early Islam/Baghdad c.900
Cultural Capital Opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit Blackburn Toy Museum Set up a toy museum and invite parents to visit. (Lesson 6) Host a simple debate - which lady should be remembered the most? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit local Cenotaph Invite someone in from the Salvation Army. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit the Egyptian collection at the Manchester University museum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to Ribchester museum Invite in the Viking man 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to Gawthorpe hall. Stage an Ancient Greek olympics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit the Imperial War museum at The Quays Salford.
Vocab	TOYS same/different, living memory, modern, grandparent's time, because, old, new, materials, precious, SIGNIFICANT WOMEN.	REMEMBRANCE Remembrance, poppy, war memorial, wreath, installation, British Legion, sacrifice Great Fire of London. chronology, quill, diary, thatch, narrow, fire hook, fire-squirts,	ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. pyramid, temple, artefacts, evidence, hierarchy, archaeologist, hieroglyphics, papyrus, mummification, flood, futile. STONE AGE TO IRON AGE	THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN BRITAIN invade/invader/invasion, Roman Empire, raw materials, border, interpret, contrast, society, amphitheatre, villa, forum, legacy, artefacts, archaeology, emperor, empire, Julius Caesar, Claudius, Boudicca, Celts,	LOCAL HISTORY significant, landowner, census, architecture, wealthy, primary evidence, secondary evidence, ancestor, Tudor, medieval. ANCIENT GREECE Golden Age, Athens, Sparta, Trojan Wars, Olympics, Battle of	BRITAIN AT WAR: THE HOME FRONT 1939-45 Censorship, Propaganda, the Blitz, VE Day, appeasement, Adolf Hitler, Neville Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, evacuation/evacuee, rationing, air-raid shelter, Home Guard, gas

	significant, famous, evidence, special, rescue, wreck, survivor, consequence, similarities, Amy Johnson, Mary Seacole, Grace Darling, Crimea, nurse, pilot, lighthouse, battlefield, secretary, role model	ignite, flammable, Samuel Pepys, Pudding Lane.	chronology, enquiry, Ice Age, Old Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, New Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, artefacts, deduce, farmers, archaeology, source material, tribe, hunter-gather, settlement, Skara Brae.	ANGLO-SAXONS AND VIKINGS settle/settlement, invader, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Vikings, kingdoms, missionaries, Danelaw, source material, tribes, longship	Marathon, Parthenon, archaeological evidence, written evidence, spoken evidence, slave, aristocrat, legacy	mask, billeting officer, Nazi, Axis countries, Allies, Luftwaffe, RAF. EARLY ISLAM/BAGHDAD c900. Baghdad, House of Wisdom, Mosque, Ramadan, Scholar, Prophet Muhammad, merchant, Islam/Islamic, legacy, Caliph, Prophet, Empire, trade, Golden Age, AD (Anno Domini).
STEM sentences	<p>Toys. Use pictures to reinforce these sentences. Toys change as we grow older. A tatty toy might not be old. A long time ago children did not have many toys so they were precious. Some toys that were made in the past are still made today.</p> <p>Significant Women. Amy Johnson flew to Australia. Mary Seacole was a nurse in the Crimean War. Grace Darling was the daughter of a lighthouse keeper. These women are remembered because they were brave and did things women didn't do in the past. The ladies are role models becauselet the children finish the sentence.</p>	<p>Remembrance On Remembrance Day, we think of the sacrifice of those who served their country. Remembrance Day is 11th November.</p> <p>Great Fire of London The fire spread quickly because the houses were built very close to each other and made of wood. Samuel Pepys kept a diary of the events. Pepys diary is a first hand account. The fire started in a bakery in Pudding Lane in London.</p>	<p>Ancient Egyptians The Nile was important for farming, transport and everyday life. Tutankhamen was known as the boy king. His tomb was found in 1922 by the archaeologist Howard Carter. Artefacts in the pyramid tomb tell us about life in Ancient Egypt. The Rosetta Stone helps us understand hieroglyphics.</p> <p>Stone Age to Iron Age The Stone Age period started around 3 million years ago. The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age. This is when humans started to use metal. The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age. In the Old Stone Age people were hunter gatherers. In the New Stone Age people became farmers.</p>	<p>The Roman Empire in Britain Julius Caesar was a well known Roman leader. Emperor Claudius invaded Britain for raw materials and to prove he was a great leader. Boudicca was a queen of the Icenii Tribe who led an uprising against the Romans. Some Roman legacies to Britain are roads, money, our calendar and place names.</p> <p>Anglo Saxons and Vikings The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes. The Anglo-Saxon period ended in 1066. The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw. Not all Vikings were warriors, many came in peace and became farmers.</p>	<p>Local History Gawthorpe Hall was built by the Shuttleworth family in 1600. It is a Tudor building. The first hall was built at Towneley in 1380 by Richard Towneley. This was the medieval period. Wycoller Hall was built by the Hartley family in the 1590's. It is a Tudor building. Marsden Old Hall was the home of the Walton family and was built in the 1350's. This was the medieval period.</p> <p>Ancient Greece Ancient Greece consisted of city states such as Athens and Sparta. Athens Golden Age was in the 5th - 6th BC. Greek society was like a pyramid - slaves at the bottom and aristocrats at the top. Ancient Greece influences our lives today - language, architecture, democracy and sport.</p>	<p>Britain at War : The Home Front 1939-45 World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries – the 'Allies' and the 'Axis'. Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill were the Prime Ministers of Britain. Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe. Germany invaded Poland in 1939. Blitz comes from the German word 'blitzkrieg', meaning 'lightning war'. Evacuation was a strategy to move children from towns to the countryside to keep them safe.</p> <p>Early Islam/Baghdad c.900 The Islamic Empire developed in the 7th Century. The Golden Age for Baghdad was approximately 900 - 1250 AD. In its Golden Age, ten times more people lived in Baghdad than in London. Trade made Baghdad strong. Islamic society was very sophisticated compared to life in Saxon Britain at the same time. Islamic contribution to science, literature, medicine, art, architecture and mathematics was huge. Baghdad was destroyed by the Mongols in 1258.</p>

The EYFS Curriculum is planned to meet the end of year expectations of the Early Learning Goals, assisted by Development Matters.

3. Past and Present ELG

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society;
- Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;
- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling;

The Cross Curricular topics covered are Traditional Tales, People Who Help Us, Space, Dinosaurs, Marvellous Minibeasts, Pirates & The Seaside.

Examples of historical activities within these might be to show images of familiar situations in the past, such as transport. This could be done within the topic of Space.

Children may talk about experiences that are familiar to them and how these may have differed in the past, for example a visit to the seaside.

How we assess in History.

We want to assess the progress children make within and across a topic/s .

To enable this a spider diagram will be completed at the start of the themed learning where the child/ren record what they already know about this. This is recorded in their book.

This same spider diagram is revisited at the end of learning sequence and further annotated with what the child/ren knows/can do.

Whilst marking this, staff will annotate a simple assessment grid. Termly Pupil Conferences, which will facilitate book looks, will add to the overall assessment of History.